

The Carolina Watchman.

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The Carolina Watchman,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1852.
PRICE, \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal
Family Use.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Sallow, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where this fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst case of Diphtheria yielded to it.

SMALL-POX
Best Sores prevented by bathing with Darby's Fluid. Impure Air made harmless and purified. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure. Contagious diseases destroyed. For Frost-bites, Chills, etc. For Cholera, etc. For Rheumatism cured. For White Combs cured by its use. Ship Fever prevented. To purify the breath, Cleanse the Teeth. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Sores prevented. Dysentery cured. Wounds healed rapidly. Scoury cured. An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc. I used the Fluid during my present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room.—Wm. F. SANDFORD, Kyrie, Ala.

Diphtheria
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The physicians here use Darby's Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria. A. S. LORSON, Greensboro, Ala. Tetter dried up. Cholera prevented. Ulcers and Sores healed. In cases of Death it will prevent any unpleasant result.

Scarlet Fever
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Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Testifies to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and deodorant it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. J. LORSON, Prof. Chemistry, Nashville, Tenn. Darby's Fluid is recommended by Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia; Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D.D., Church of the Saviour, N. Y.; J. W. LACROIX, Columbia, Prof. University, S. C.; Rev. A. J. HAYES, Prof. Mercer University; Rev. Geo. F. PIERCE, Bishop M. E. Church. INDISPENSIBLE TO EVERY HOME. Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Malaria or Biliousness. The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get your Drugist a pamphlet sent to the proprietors, J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.

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RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER,

Dynamite and all kinds of Mining Sup-

plies. In short, everything ordinarily found
in a First Class Hardware Establishment.

I SHALL
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Where I will be pleased to see all persons
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I WILL KEEP NO BOOKS or Accounts.

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& Taylor are requested to make immediate
settlement. Their accounts will be in the
hands of W. S. BLACKMER who will make
settlement.

LUKE BLACKMER.
October 23d, 1883.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

A Leading Democratic Congressman
Defends and Explains the Ohio
Platform.

New York Sun.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I feel myself compelled to controvert the statement that as regards the tariff platform of the Ohio Democrats in 1883 is vague "and may bear a double construction."

The Ohio platform, in the first place, limits the tariff to the "necessities of the government economically administered." There is certainly no vagueness there. Next, it explicitly lays down the principle that, in the application of the tariff, it shall be so adjusted as to "encourage productive industries at home but not to create or foster monopolies." Is there any ground for a double interpretation here? The difference between encouraging home industries and fostering monopolies is very distinct. To illustrate: Suppose the actual difference in the cost of producing steel rails in this country and in England, as labor and other things now stand adjusted, to be \$10 a ton. Then a tariff of \$10 a ton, by putting our own steel industries on a plane of equality in competing in our market with the foreign product, would encourage the production of steel rails at home. Twelve dollars a ton would be more encouragement, and it can be shown that when the tariff is but slightly above the difference in cost of production, the importer, in order to get into our market, will cut down his own profits, and to that extent he, and not the consumer pays the duty.

Now, if the tariff is not carried above, or much above, the line that marks the difference in cost of production, there can be no monopoly. This, I think, is evident enough to anybody. But if the actual difference in cost of production is but \$10 and the tariff were made \$30 a ton, then it would enable the Amalgated Steel Association to combine and put the price of steel rails to a point just under the importing price. That would be creating and fostering a monopoly; or, in other words, lending the aid of legislation to enable one class to levy charges upon another. It can be shown, too, that up to the point I have indicated, labor would derive the larger share of the benefit arising from such a tariff. But, above that point, capital alone would be benefited.

Hence, in the Ohio platform the difference in the cost of producing commodities, as things at any time stands adjusted, is made the datum line from which to work in the tariff, and the guiding principle laid down is encouragement of "productive industries at home, but not to create or foster monopolies." This principle differs fundamentally from that of the "maximum revenue principle," in the Walker tariff system.

The different principles, as variously advocated, stated together are: I. "A tariff for revenue only;" that is, a tariff levied with a view to revenue only, and without regard to consequences, only that the required revenue be produced. Such a tariff may, I think, be fitly designated as a tariff without intelligence, and admits of none in the application of a tariff, except what is necessary to bring in the required amount of revenue.

II. The maximum revenue principle. The tariff to be levied on nothing above the point that will bring the greatest revenue. This is known as the Walker principle.

III. A tariff so adjusted in its application as to encourage productive industries at home, but not to create monopolies.

The first and fourth principles are, one the extreme view of some Democrats and the other the extreme Republican view.

The difference between the second and third principle may not appear at first sight, and the two have sometimes been confounded, but the difference is nevertheless very distinct.

The maximum revenue that can be derived from any imported article is the greatest product obtainable by the tariff rate. But this rule will always, and necessarily, require a tariff below the protective or encouragement point. Thus if \$10 a ton is the difference in the actual cost of producing steel rails here and abroad, then nothing under \$10 a ton tariff will be protection enough to put our own steel industries on a footing of equality in competing for the home market. But this is not the point of maximum revenue. With a tariff of \$10, on the supposition that this covers fully the difference in cost, half or more of the home consumption would be supplied from the home product. If the whole annual consumption is 2,000,000 tons, and say only one-fourth of this comes in as a foreign product and pays the duty of \$10, then the revenue derived would be \$5,000,000. But if the

tariff were lowered to \$7.50, any under this tariff a million tons came in, the revenue would be \$7,500,000; and if a tariff of \$5 a ton would give to the foreign manufacturer the entire market here and 2,000,000 tons should then come in, the revenue would be \$10,000,000. This is plain that the point of maximum revenue is always, necessarily below the protective point.

The Ohio platform squarely adopts the principle of encouragement to home industries, but so guarded as not to build up monopolies as the true principle, and makes the difference in the cost of production, as things may stand adjusted at any given time, the datum line to work from in the adjustment of the tariff. Nor is this platform fairly open to any other interpretation. It says all the time, keep the tariff up to the line that marks the difference in cost of production, whether that difference arises from better paid labor or other legitimate cause, unless in specific cases there is good reason for going below that line. There is no monopoly in that, and it is thoroughly sound in principle. It is a tariff with intelligent protection, not merely incidental. A tariff with incidental protection in the sense of "as it may happen" is but little better than a tariff for revenue only. What is wanted is a tariff for revenue sufficient only for the economical administration of the government, but adjusted on the principle of intelligent or reasonable protection and encouragement to productive industries at home. Tariff reform on this principle, whenever it is possible, will be welcomed by the country, and that is the principle of the Ohio platform.

A. J. WARNER.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1883.

Why January 1 is New Year.

Every knows that January 1 is the beginning of the year, but not every one knows why it is so. It marks no natural division of time nor any event in the world's history which would give it such distinction. The winter solstice—that is, the period when the sun appears to reach its greatest southern declension, or furthest point south of the equator, occurs December 22, nine days before the new year begins. The summer solstice, another natural division of time, occurs on June 22, a point nearly as far removed from the new year as the calendar permits. The natural divisions of time which suggest at once to the practical observer are the winter and summer solstices and the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, periods at which the days and nights have equal length or their greatest difference. These having been neglected, the moon's phases would seem to have been most likely fixed upon. But imperial Caesar, who in 46 B. C. gave us our new year governed by caprice of reasons of the most temporary duration, departed from the former Roman system of reckoning the year from the winter solstice and made the commencement on January 1 for no better reason than the desire to inaugurate his reform with a new moon.

The Cæsarean system, devised by the aid of Loësius, constituted the ordinary year of 365 days and the fourth or extraordinary year of 366. The subdivision of the year into months was similar to the present system. The division of time, though imperfect, is still practiced in Russia. The error was in giving the year 365 1-4 days, which is too much by about eleven minutes. Pope Gregory XIII ordered October 5, 1582, to be called the 15, and that all central years which are not multiples of 400 should not be leap years, which omission of three leap years in every 400 years gives the civil year an average length of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes and 12 seconds, which still exceeds the true solar year by a fraction of a second, which amounts to a day only in 8,866 years. The present or Gregorian system is used by all Christendom, except Russia. It was adopted by England in 1752 and by France in 1564.

Prior to the reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, and many centuries afterward, the methods of dividing time were various, complicated and imperfect. The moon was the planet which influenced and governed most nations, and gave rise to universal variance between the natural and civil year. The religious feasts of the Christian church are still regulated by the moon. The Council of Nice provided that Easter, the central point by which all other days in the church calendar are fixed, should fall on the first Sunday after the first full moon occurring on or after March 21. The complex method of making these lunar periods correspond with the civil year is evidence enough of the difficulty of arranging any system for the computation of time by the "inconstant moon." Our week and month are not natural divisions of time, though some inge-

nious efforts have been made to trace some connection between natural phenomena and the period of seven days.

Losing A Prisoner.

How the Guard Escaped Censure—
A Little Incident of the Late Unpleasantness.

Thomas B. Love, of Hill county, Texas, was a Confederate soldier under Brigadier Gen. Lyons, and while the command was on the march in Western Kentucky, in the winter of 1865, a Federal, who turned out to be a notorious spy and bushwhacker, was captured. After the command went into camp for the night the prisoner was sentenced to die next morning. Love came on guard at 8 o'clock, and the rest of the story is given in his own words:

By this time all were sound asleep, as the men were thoroughly wore out. The prisoner and I sat on opposite sides of the fire. An hour passed and not a word was spoken between us. He seemed all the while thinking of the morrow, knowing full well that if he ever saw the sun rise a prisoner it would be his last day on earth. I was only 17 years old and a little reckless, but strict to obey orders.

I had no pity for him, and perhaps, he realized this and was silent. The prisoner sat beside a post or stump, sometimes leaning against it, and the distance between us was not over eight feet.

About 9 o'clock a comrade, who had been out foraging, returned and emptied a bag of apples just behind me. I turned partly around to pick up one and as I turned back I did not look directly at the prisoner, for I was certain he was all right, I having heard no sound to arouse my suspicions to the contrary. As my side was to him when I picked up the apples, he must have stolen away as noiselessly as a shadow, as soon as he caught my eyes off of him. I can now imagine that he went on a 2-40 gait. I went on eating my apples, certain that the post he was sitting by was the prisoner himself and right.

I suppose fifteen minutes had passed whilst eating apples. About this time our captain had occasion to get up. He noticed that the prisoner was not there and asked me where he was. I almost jumped out of my boots—mute with astonishment—when I realized what had happened, and my tongue almost became paralyzed. The captain motioned me to be still. I finally asked him what on earth I would do, knowing full well what a stern general we had when duty called for it, notwithstanding he carried a great big heart and none of us but would have died for him in a moment. The captain was satisfied that I had not purposely let the prisoner escape, so he told me to take out a pair of my pistols and go up a creek that ran through the lot and away from the house and fire as fast as I could, yelling, halt! halt! halt! You may believe I obeyed orders promptly that time. The prisoner had been gone, I suppose, at least twenty minutes. The firing raised Old Harry; all were up and in arms in an instant, thinking the Federals were in camp. The general came out half dressed, and when I came back he asked me if I thought I hit him. I told him I was almost sure I had filled him with pistol shots, and while he looked a bit doubtful I escaped censure.

"Let Mother Do the Work."

Yes, let mother do the work. She's used to it, and it won't hurt her.—How is this, girls? How devoid of conscience, how lacking in a true sense of tenderness, or even of justice, a girl must be, who will consent to devote all of her time out of school to pleasuring while her mother is bearing all the heavy burdens of the household. And the foolish way in which mothers themselves sometimes talk about this even in the presence of their children, is mischievous in the extreme. "Oh! Hattie is so absorbed in her book, or her crayons, or her embroidery, that she takes no interest in household matters, and I do not like to call upon her." As if the daughter belonged to a higher order of beings and must not soil her hands or ruffle her temper with necessary house work. The mother is the drudge; the daughter is the fine lady for whom she toils. No mother who suffers such a state of things as these can preserve the respect of her daughter, and the respect of her daughter, no mother can afford to lose. The result of this is to form in the minds of many gifted girls not only a distaste for labor, but a contempt for it, and a purpose to avoid it as long as they can live by some means or other.

An effort will be made to secure the passage of a bill during the present session of Congress to erect a public building in that city, to cost \$100,000, for use as a postoffice, United States court room, etc. Fayetteville is moving for one to cost \$75,000.—Wil. Star.

How Chewing Gum is Made.

Petroleum is the great foundation of most of our chewing gum, said a New York confectioner. You see that marble block on the counter. A few days ago that came out of the ground in Pennsylvania a dirty, greenish-brown fluid, with a smell that could knock an ox down. The oil refiners took it and put it through a lot of chemical processes that I don't know anything about, and after taking out a large percentage of kerosene, a good share of naphtha, considerable benzine, a cart-load or so of tar, and a number of other things with names longer than the alphabet, left us this mass of nice clean wax known as paraffine. There isn't any taste to it, and no more smell than there is in a China plate. We will take this lump, cut it up, and met in boilers. This piece will weigh 200 pounds. We add thirty pounds of cheap sugar to it and flavor it with vanilla, wintergreen, peppermint, or any essential oil. Then we turn it out on a marble table and cut it into all sorts of shapes with dies. After it is wrapped in oiled tissue paper and packed in boxes it is ready for the market. You can imagine that somebody is chewing gum in this country when I tell you that a lump like this one will make 10,000 penny cakes, and we use one up every week. There are dozens of manufacturers using almost as much of the wax as we do.—Troy Times.

North Carolina at New Orleans.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says: Last week the Legislature of South Carolina appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit of the resources and products of the State. It is now certain that North Carolina will make an equally handsome display here. One tobacco company in that State, Blackwell's Durham, has already applied for 5,000 square feet of space at the exposition, proposing to illustrate every department of a tobacco factory, and has arranged to expend \$50,000 for that purpose. Another tobacco dealer of the same State, Duke's, will make a display similar in magnitude, but somewhat different in character.

"Gen. Grant whipped those fellows down South, but the 'joy pavement' probably got him on the hip in one round.—Chicago Inter Ocean, Rep. Protection.

It was not the "joy pavement" probably but Illinois "tangle-leg" that flung the old soldier. He never "whipped those fellows down South" either until he called in the help of "the pauper labor" of Europe.—Wilmington Star.

At a Gaston county wedding last week a young gallant was introduced to a young lady, and the result, the Gastonia Gazette reports, was love at first sight. They went riding through the pleasant night air, and though the young gallant's arm went to waste, the time did not. When the joke reached the point of consummation, the young lady, it was discovered, was a beardless youth, whom the gallant had known without love all the days of his life.

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From the Wilmington Star we learn that an effort will be made to secure the passage of a bill during the present session of Congress to erect a public building in that city, to cost \$100,000, for use as a postoffice, U. S. Court room etc. Fayetteville is moving for one to cost \$75,000.

The New York Evening Post says, that the Republican attempt to show that Speaker Carlisle has organized Congress in the interest of the solid South can safely be left to die of its own weakness, and causes no loss of sleep there.

A civil engineer by the name of Codington, representing Northern capitalists, is engaged making a preliminary survey of the Deep River with the view of rendering the same navigable for flatboats from the Narrows in Stanly to Cheraw.

MERONEY & BRO.

Have Largest and most Complete Stock of

DRY GOODS

AND NOTIONS
To be found in the Town of Salisbury.

DRESS GOODS:
A Splendid line of black and colored CASHMERS, from 12 1/2 to 85 cents per yard. We have the CHEAPEST and LARGEST LOT of SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS, and TRIMMING SILKS, to be found in the city. We offer as a

SPECIAL BARGAIN

All-Wool-Filling Worsted
in the latest shades at 10 cents per yard. This Goods is worth one-third more, and cannot be had at this extremely low price out side of our House.

Cloaks, Circulars, Dalmans and Jackets,

Are Pretty and Cheap, from \$2 to \$18.
Also, a nice line of JERSEY JACKETS, SHAWLS, KNIT JACKETS, &c.

CARPETS, RUGS, DOOR MATS,

ALL SELLING CHEAP.
BOOTS and SHOES at low prices.
A nice line of Ladies' Collars, from 5 cents to 80 cts. Handkerchiefs from 5 cts. to \$2.

We are also Agents for the
American, Davis, & Royal St. John, Sewing Machines,
All of which we guarantee for five years.
We can and will sell cheap. Call and be convinced. M. & B.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says it is believed in Washington that the House committee on elections to which the case of Chas. G. Skinner, Congressman elect from the 1st district of this State is referred, will report unfavorably, holding that the election should have been held in the old and not in the new district. The result, if the House should act upon this view, will be another election in which Messrs. Skinner and Pool can take their chances.

It is not improbable that the Mormons will eventually gain control of the Sandwich Island, where they have already planted a large colony. It may develop that the simplest and easiest way of solving the Mormon problem will be to ship the saints to Hawaii and let them shift for themselves.—Chicago Herald.

The benefits of Presbyterian training, are thus illustrated by the Chattanooga Record: "It is quite a remarkable coincidence that the three last Bishops of the Episcopal Church in this State—Atkinson, Lyman and Watson—were all Presbyterians in their youth."

CHARLOTTE HOTEL CLOSED.—The Charlotte Hotel, Mr. J. J. Thompson proprietor closed yesterday, closed under mortgage, and the guests were turned out to board and lodging elsewhere. Capt. F. A. McNeill, the mortgagee, will sell the hotel on the 10th inst., to satisfy his claims. Mr. Thompson, the late proprietor, will remain closed until after the 10th, and the probabilities are that it will then be reopened by Capt. McNeill, when we may expect a revival of the palmy old days at Charlotte.—Charlotte Observer.

HOG CHOLERA!

Farmers, save your Hogs!

By giving Morris' Veget. Compound during the Spring and Summer, you will have no sickness among your Hogs. It will prevent and cure Hog Cholera, and all diseases of swine. It will prevent Trichina, and will put your Hogs in a healthy condition, clearing the kidneys and liver of worms and parasites. It will put hogs in such a condition that they will fatten in one half the time, thus saving one-half the feed. This wonderful remedy is manufactured from native roots and herbs discovered in the forests of North Carolina. Farmers try it. For sale by J. H. ENNISS, Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.

GOLD

for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cts to \$2 every evening. That all who want more pay for their business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, direct, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STRONSSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE!

CHINA GROVE.—The Hess place is for sale. Two story dwelling, kitchen, stables and two acres fruit trees, &c. Sale prompt and cheap for cash. Apply to J. M. GRAY, Attorney, Salisbury, N. C.



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CELEBRATED
BITTERS
The necessity for prompt and efficient household remedies is daily growing more imperative, and of these Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief in merit and the most popular. Irrregularity of the stomach and bowels, malarial fever, liver complaints, debility, rheumatism, and minor ailments, are thoroughly conquered by this incomparable family restorative and medicinal safeguard, and it is justly regarded as the purest and most comprehensive remedy of its class. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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In order that our planting friends throughout the State may be enabled to procure and use

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PURE DISSOLVED RAW BONES
and other old established brands of our make, as well as HIGH GRADE CHEMICALS for use in the manufacture of Fertilizers. We are selling these goods at our WHOLESALE PRICES, for Cash at our
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MORGAN'S CIGAR STAND!

Do you Smoke? Chew? Or Use Snuff?

MORGAN
Keeps a select stock of all these articles—very nice and good. He occupies one of the Big Front Windows of Davis' Furniture Store. Call and see. He can suit you to a T. Aug. 14, '83-17

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CHILLARINE, the Great CHILL CURE of the day. WARRANTED TO CURE every time or the MONEY REFUNDED. For sale only at ENNISS' Drug Store.

ASTHMA CURED!

Magie Asthma Cure.—Persons afflicted with this distressing complaint should try this Medicine. A few hours use will entirely remove all oppression, and the patient can breathe and sleep with perfect ease and freedom. Price \$1. For sale at ENNISS' Drug Store.

J. R. KEEN,

Salisbury, N. C.
Agent for PHOENIX IRON WORKS,
Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills,
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Also, Contractor and Builder.
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