

The Carolina Watchman.

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SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 17, 1884.

NO 40



DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

AT SALISBURY, SATURDAY, AUG. 9TH, 1884.

The Democratic County Convention for Rowan, will be held at the Court House in Salisbury, Saturday August 9th, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates as follows, to wit: House of Representatives, Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and County Surveyor.

The Democratic Township Conventions will be held respectively at the usual voting precincts, on Saturday Aug. 24, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention, and also of electing Township Executive Committees.

Each Township may send as many delegates to the County Convention as it may see fit.

The Township Executive Committees will also meet in Salisbury Aug. 9th 1884 to elect the County Executive Committee.

J. W. MAUNY, Chm.
Dem. Co. Ex. Com.
Salisbury, July 7th, 1884.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

STATESVILLE, N. C., June 27, 1884.—

The undersigned would respectfully notify the Democrats of the 7th congressional district of North Carolina, that the Democratic executive committee of said district has called a convention to meet in the town of Salisbury, N. C., on the 1st Thursday in August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and also an elector for said district.

The various townships and counties composing said district are requested to hold their conventions for the purpose of electing delegates to said district convention.

H. BINGHAM,
Chairman Ex. Com. 7th Dist.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN THE INTERNAL REVENUE MACHINE IN N. CAROLINA.

In the discussion of the sundry civil appropriation bill in the Senate, the House bill exempting distilleries mashing less than ten gallons a day from provisions of title 35 of the statutes, requiring such distillery to be provided with a storekeeper and gauger, a Senate amendment was proposed to the following effect:

"No collector shall approve the bond of any distiller until all the requirements of the law, and all regulations made by the commissioner of internal revenue in relation to distilleries in pursuance thereof have been complied with; nor shall the collector hereafter approve any bond of a grain distiller the survey of whose distillery shall be for a less capacity than ten bushels of grain per day; nor shall the per diem capacity of any grain distillery be reduced below ten bushels. Every collector who violates this provision shall forfeit and pay \$2,000 and be dismissed from office; and every distiller of grain who, after the first day of November, 1884, operates his distillery on a less capacity than ten bushels of grain per day, shall be liable to the fines, forfeitures, and imprisonment specified in section 3,260 of the Revised Statutes."

Senator Vance opposed the amendment for the reason that it practically destroyed the smaller distilleries and gave the larger ones a monopoly of the business. In the course of his remarks he showed by some striking facts and figures what the internal revenue machine in North Carolina really is, and what it costs the people to support a gang of political strikers. He said:

Mr. President, I hope the Senate will not concur in that proposition to strike out and insert. In the operations of the small distilleries in this country I think there is more shameless corruption and fraud practiced upon the government than in any other department of this government, great as that may be. In the States of Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Georgia, there are found a great many small distilleries with a capacity of from three to three and a half bushels to ten bushels of grain per day. In the State of North Carolina there are reported to be 408 grain distilleries, 371 of which are in constant operation, and 1,246 fruit distilleries, making 1,654. Only five have a capacity of mashing more than ten bushels per day. To each one of these grain distilleries there is assigned

a storekeeper and gauger. To every six or eight of the fruit distilleries is assigned a gauger during that period of the year when they are in operation, and in every county these are more or less of what are called warehouses, or storehouses, which also have in attendance upon them what is called a general storekeeper, the pay of whom is from four to five dollars per day.

The product of taxation on this whole number of 1,654 small distilleries in North Carolina is \$451,194. The total amount of taxation collected by the Internal Revenue Department in the State of North Carolina amounts to \$2,377,116, of which \$1,925,922 is derived from tobacco, leaving \$451,194 as the product of these small distilleries of grain and fruit.

I will give the Senate in a moment the cost of running these small distilleries and of collecting the revenue from them. For the past year, ending June 30, 1883, the amount collected in the sixth collection district alone, the one in which the greatest number of small distilleries is to be found, was \$456,864.16. The cost of collecting that last year was \$190,284.26, or about 40 per cent. Of this \$456,864.16 I have not the exact means of determining what portion is attributable to tobacco and what to spirits, for the tobacco product and the spirits product are not separated in the report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the districts as they are for the State, but from my personal knowledge of the manufactures of tobacco which are situated in that district, I am quite sure that the amount of money collected from the spirits alone would not pay the cost of its collection.

In the year 1881 the amount collected in that district was \$499,455.08, and the cost of collecting it was \$268,324, or about 57 per cent, and when the cost of suits in court and of prosecutions and of all the legal proceedings attendant upon the execution of the law is taken into consideration, the cost in that district of collecting the tax on both whisky and tobacco was about 90 per cent, as placed by the estimate of the commissioner of internal revenue; and taking out the tobacco proceeds the cost of collecting the spirit tax of that district was far more than the tax itself.

To show you that this system is used not for the purpose of revenue but for the purpose of maintaining an army of officeholders who answer a very convenient and satisfactory purpose about election times, I will read the cost of collecting the internal revenue since 1878 in that district and show what years there was a general election held, and ask Senators to note the difference.

For the year ending June 30th, 1878, the amount collected in the sixth collection district of North Carolina was \$252,288.24. The cost of collecting it was \$57,541.47, or about 25 per cent. That year there was no election. In 1879 the amount collected was \$338,659.93, being an increase of about 30 per cent on the amount collected, and the cost of collecting was \$136,987.05, being an increase of nearly 300 per cent in the cost of collecting. That was the election year. For the year ending June 30, 1880, the amount collected was \$455,457, and the cost of collecting was \$182,172.70. There was no election that year. For the year ending June 30, 1881, the amount collected was \$409,455.08, and the cost of collecting was \$298,324, or about 57 per cent, as I have said before. There was an election that year. For the year ending June 30, 1882, the amount collected was \$508,174.32, the cost of collecting which was \$159,970.36. There was no election that year. No election for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. So in that case there was an increase of only \$9,000 in the amount collected, and there was a decrease of \$106,000 in the cost of collection as compared with the cost of the preceding election year. The amount collected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, was \$456,864.17, and the cost of collecting was \$190,284.26, as I have before said. This covered the election year of 1882, embracing the period of the fall of 1882, when the elections were held.

If anything more were needed to show that this whole machinery was used down there in the State of North Carolina for purely political purposes and as a means of relieving the campaign committees of the expense of hiring men out of their own pockets for the purpose of canvassing, let me further read about the appointment of officers in that same district. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, which period covered no election, the total number of officers reported was three hundred and thirty-nine, of whom seven were special deputies. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, which period covered the State and national elections, the number of officers was four hundred and twenty-seven, of which number fifty-four were special deputies. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, a period which covered

no political election, the number of officers shrank down to three hundred and ten, and the number of special deputies shrank down to nine, although the records show that there had been a steady increase in the number of small distilleries, and there ought to have been if honestly administered, an increase in the officers in proportion.

I have already read the expenses of collecting. In 1878 there were paid to the character of officers called gaugers only \$3,937.31; for the year ending June 30, 1879, \$2,223.20; for the year ending June 30, 1880, \$3,519.09; for the year ending June 30, 1881, \$8,306.48, and for the year ending June 30, 1882, \$10,897.50. The amount paid to storekeepers in the same period for the year ending June 30, 1878, was \$28,922; for the year ending June 30, 1879, \$98,757; for the year ending June 30, 1880, \$161,412; for the year ending June 30, 1881, \$201,395. That covered the year of the presidential election in 1880. For the year ending June 30, 1882, the amount paid to storekeepers was \$115,567. So it goes up or it goes down just as the exigencies of the party may require, and the revenue takes care of itself, the object of the department being to take care of the elections.

Senator Vance then continued at some length to show the evils of the system, how burdensome it was to the people of North Carolina, and how the provision passed by the Democratic House would make it more acceptable to the people. He strongly opposed the Senate amendment. But notwithstanding his forcible speech the Republicans of the Senate voted down the House proposition and inserted the Senate amendment.

The July North American Review contains quite a number of papers in which the problem of the negro at the South is discussed from various standpoints. Among them are articles by Senators Vance and Morgan and others by Fred. Douglas and Prof. Greener. Every view is presented. Most of the articles make reference to the rapid increase of the colored race as indicated by the census figures. As we pointed out when Mr. Gilliam's article was published, the census of 1870 is incorrect and any calculations based on it are vicious and erroneous. There has been no such enormous increase among the negroes as the census tables show. But the race is increasing rapidly and not dying out. Present conditions are, however, more favorable to the prosperity of the negro than can be expected in years to come. When our population becomes dense the negro element will cease to increase from causes that have produced the same effect in all ages of the world. Had there been no such influences to check the growth of population the world would long since have been peopled beyond its capacity to sustain life. But history proves that the inferior race in any composite community after reaching a certain turning point declines and in the course of ages disappears. And so when the population of North Carolina shall reach many millions, and poverty and suffering shall make themselves factors, the survival of the fittest will be the law of existence and the inferior race will fall into decay. For many years yet to come there will be room for all, and labor can find ready employment and suffering will play no part in arresting the increase of population. But when the point of overpopulation is reached, as it surely will be, the negro will feel its influence more positively than the whites, and the Anglo Saxon will survive while the African race will dwindle. It will be centuries before this turning point is reached; but when say fifteen or twenty millions of people are to be supported by the products of our State, this universal law of nature will come into operation. Disease and the difficulty of obtaining work will interpose to prevent a continued increase, and the weaker and less provident race will gradually diminish and eventually pass away.—News-Observer.

Thus TIME REVENGES CRIMES.—Few of our readers have forgotten the series of outrages in Pitt county with which the Paramore and Parker brothers were associated; the burning of barns; the attempt to poison Mr. Laughinghouse's well; the murder of Gen. Bryan Grimes; the suicide at Cheraw; the convictions at Wilson, etc., etc. And now comes another chapter to the villainous history. Washington Gazette says:—"Burt Paramore and Dick Peebles, while attempting to break into a house near Baltimore, Md., were shot and killed. Burt Paramore will be remembered as one of the Paramore brothers. Dick Peebles was a native of Pitt county."—Farmer and Mechanic.

In France after the growing of beet sugar it was found to the surprise of farmers that they could grow more wheat than before. The refuse from the large quantity of beet roots enabled them to keep more stock and manure their land better. It will very probably after a time be found to result the same for other crops in this country, on account of the greater attention given to growing amber cane for sugar. Almost the exclusive devotion to one of two crops results in gradual exhaustion of the soil and diminution of profit. When farm industries are diversified, more care, rather than less, is given to each one, and the result is greater prosperity.

A southern judge lately decided that a husband "can strike his wife three licks with a switch and escape punishment," and the Boston Post says his Honor is evidently unmarried or he would know better. Although the facts have been brought out before, it is still a surprise to many to learn that one-fourth of the population of Massachusetts consists of foreigners, and that another fourth is of foreign parentage, so that half the people of the State are now essentially foreign.

How to Bring up Children.

Treat them kindly. Don't preach politeness and propriety to them and violate their laws yourself. In other words, let the example you set them be a good one.

Never quarrel in their presence. If you want to quarrel, wait till the children are gone to bed. Then they will not see you, and perhaps by that time you may not want to quarrel.

Never talk "old folks" talk in front of children.

Never speak flippantly of neighbors before children. They may meet the neighbor's children and have a talk about it.

Teach them to think that the little boy in rags has a heart in him in spite of his rags—and a stomach, too.

Teach them as they grow older that a respectful demeanor to others, a gentle tone of voice, a kind disposition, a generous nature, an honest purpose, and an industrious mind, are better than anything else on earth. Teach them these things and self-reliance and intelligence and capability will come of themselves. Teach them these things, I say, and your boys and girls will grow up to be noble men and women.—Ez.

"Good morning, Miss Dodge."

"Good morning, Mrs. Logan. How are you getting along with your letter?" "Very poorly, thank you. It's hard to understand all about the tariff question and the other mean things in the platform. How are you doing?" "Very nicely, thanks. I shall use the letter I wrote for James in 1880." "Isn't that nice! I wish I had some old letters. It is such a nuisance to write. You know how crooked John is over his war record. Last night he insisted on adding something about it, and this is what he wrote: 'I have went through fire and blood for this Union, and I have never did anything that my constituents had to blush for.' I told him that wouldn't do, and he got so angry that he slept on the lounge all night. Oh, dear me, I wish there was no such thing as politics."

THE LIGHT-RUNNING "DOMESTIC." That it is the acknowledged leader is a fact that cannot be disputed. MANY IMITATE IT. NONE EQUAL IT. The Largest Armed. The Lightest Running. The Most Beautiful Wood Work. AND IS WARRANTED To be made of the best material. To do any and all kinds of work. To be complete in every respect. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., Richmond, Va. For sale by KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN, Salisbury, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, Rowan County, June 8th, '84. PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

At the Court House door in Salisbury, on Monday the 4th day of August, 1884, I will sell that valuable plantation formerly owned by George Cable, situated five miles south of Salisbury adjoining the Rimer Mine land, and the land of David Eller and others, containing 185 acres. This land has a number of GOLD VEINS on it, and is believed to be rich in minerals. Terms of sale. One half of the purchase money will be required as soon as the sale is confirmed, and a credit of 6 months, with interest at eight per cent from day of sale will be allowed for the other half. By order of Court, J. M. HORAH, Clerk Superior Court, Rowan Co. 35.1m.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the name of Morgan & Bro., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. M. Morgan will continue the business at the old stand. All persons indebted to the firm will come forward and settle their accounts at once. MORGAN & BRO. A CARD! I take this method to return thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past. A complete stock of Cigars always on hand. Very Respectfully, J. M. MORGAN. 25.4t.

Champion Cheek.

Many cool propositions have been presented this year from all parts of the country for a grab at the funds of the Treasury, but the palm for brazen assurance must be awarded to an application from Germany. One Philip Schatzle recently petitioned Congress to be allowed an income from the Government, on the ground that he once lived in this country and became naturalized, but went back to live in the fatherland about fifteen years ago, where he has now become unable to support himself. Philip Schatzle must have heard about the surplus in the Treasury.

Gen. Grant is at Long Branch, but he does not drive his thoroughbreds as formerly. He happened to lend his two fast horses to Mr. Ferdinand Ward, and the creditors grabbed them up with the rest of the assets.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.—Algiers, June 30.—Serious anti-semitic riots occurred here yesterday. Much blood was shed and the Jews quarter was pillaged. Order was at last restored by the troops.

The Swift Creek and Bland Ford cotton factories, near Petersburg, Va., have stopped work, throwing out of employment a large number of hands.

Fears are entertained in Paris that the exodus from Marseilles and Toulon will result in spreading the cholera in France.

There were fourteen deaths from cholera at Marseilles yesterday, and the panic is increasing, all who can are leaving the city. There were two deaths at Toulon, among them one Sister of Charity.

PARIS, July 1.—There was three deaths from cholera at Marseilles last night, and four at Toulon. The railway stations at both cities are filled with refugees who are eager to get away. Italy has sent a transport to take Italians from the plague stricken places.

STANDS AT THE HEAD!



THE LIGHT-RUNNING "DOMESTIC." That it is the acknowledged leader is a fact that cannot be disputed. MANY IMITATE IT. NONE EQUAL IT. The Largest Armed. The Lightest Running. The Most Beautiful Wood Work. AND IS WARRANTED To be made of the best material. To do any and all kinds of work. To be complete in every respect. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., Richmond, Va. For sale by KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN, Salisbury, N. C.

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John Sheppard. D. A. Swink. J. M. Monroe.

KLUTTZ'S WAREHOUSE

For the Sale of Leaf Tobacco
Salisbury, North Carolina.

FARMER'S REMEMBER KLUTTZ'S WAREHOUSE has sold THREE FOURTHS of all the Tobacco sold on this market this season, and can show the highest averages for crops and a general average second to none in the State for the same grades of Tobacco.

Kluttz's Warehouse

Is the BEST LIGHTED, BEST ARRANGED and the only house in the place that has STORAGE ROOM FOR PLANTER'S TOBACCO.

If you want the HIGHEST PRICES for your Tobacco sell at KLUTTZ'S WAREHOUSE

where you will always find a full turn-out of anxious buyers. JOHN SHEPPARD, THE CHAMPION TOBACCO AUCTIONEER OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA, has orders for Tobaccos and will pay HIGHEST PRICES for all grades from the Ground Leaves to Fancy Lemon Wrappers.

DAILY SALES. HIGHEST PRICES GUARANTEED.

Your friends truly,
SHEPPARD, SWINK & MONROE.

Salisbury, N. C., June 4th, 1884.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

DIPHTHERIA

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES Whooping Cough, Hoarse-ness, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarse-ness, Hoarse Cough, Whooping Cough, Liver Troubles, Kidney Troubles, and Diseases of the Throat. Sold everywhere. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well-known fact that most of the Hens and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Feeders on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Do not one teaspoon to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholera, etc. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.25. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

PACE'S WAREHOUSE!

UNION STREET, DANVILLE, VA.

Is now opened and ready for business. We have one of the LARGEST and most COMPLETE Warehouse ever built.

FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO, in the best leaf market in the United States.

A Trial Is All We Ask. Prompt returns and close personal attention to consignments. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. Pace Bros. & Co. PROPRS.

R. M. DAVIS,

Furniture Dealer, Upholsterer, AND UNDERTAKER.

FINE WALNUT SUITS, \$50 Cottage Suits, 20, 25 and \$30 Woven Wire Mattresses, \$7.50, PARLOR SUITS, 35 to \$100 CHEAP BEDS, \$2.50. FINE LINE OF CARPETS. Sewing Machines—Weed and Hartford.

WANTED! ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT AGENTS

in every town and county to sell our POPULAR NEW BOOKS and FAMILY BIBLES. Ministers, teachers and others, whose time is not fully occupied, will find it to their interest to correspond with us. To farmers' sons and other young men just coming on the field of action, this business offers many advantages, both as a means of making money and of self culture. Write for special terms to H. F. JOHNSON & Co., 1,015 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

FOR THE LIVER

And all Bilious Complaints. Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

SAVE YOUR FRUIT!

Scarr's Fruit Preservative!

Without the use of Sealed Cans. THE CHEAPEST and ONLY SURE KIND KNOWN. PERFECTLY HARMLESS. Call and try it. A. ENNIS' DRUG STORE. 14t.

NOTICE!

There will be a meeting of the Stockholder of the Western N. C. Railroad Company in Salisbury, N. C., on Tuesday the 25th June, 1884. By order of the President, Geo. P. EWIN, Sec'y & Treasr. Salisbury, N. C., May 21, 1884.