# Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1884.


Congress will meet on Monday. Members of the House Committee on Appropriations met in Washington yesterday, to map out their work for the next session. They agreed on a sub-division of the Committee, and assigned to each the consideration of the various subjects requiring to be reported on.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, now that the excitement of the Presidential contest is over, undertakes to clear itself of damaging newspaper charges made against it in connection with reporting the results of the election, &c. Norris Green, the president, denies emphatically all the charges made against the company.

Judging from the tone of the Northern press, irrespective of party bias, the general effect of Blaine's Augusta speech will be entirely the reverse of what the speaker desired. So you will have to come again Jeems!

## CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER.

Capt. W. A. Darden, of Green county; Col. D. Worthington, of Martin; Col. Thos. M. Holt, of Alamance; Mr. Augustus Leazer, of Iredell; Mr. Thos. Dixon, of Shelby, and Mr. Overman, of Rowan, are some of the gentlemen who have been proposed by their friends for the Speakership in the next General Assembly.

Vice President-elect Hendricks has ability and knows how to speak. He is not reserved or cautious. Hear him at Brooklyn, New York, on Thursday night:

"We, they tell us, will be responsible for the future of this great country. Yes, and we accept the great responsibility that will bring peace and good government to the people of the United States. [Cheers.]

"It was God that gave us power to set this great lesson, a lesson that we must abide by, a lesson that I hope the Republican party will not soon forget, that the great work commenced and carried out by the people of the United States on the 4th of November, when the Democratic party was once more placed in power, means nothing more or less than the government of the people, by the people and for the people!

"Oh, you will see a very great change after the 4th of March, when President Grover Cleveland takes his seat at Washington. It has been decided by the people that there shall be reform, so that all the laws shall receive their just and proper construction, a construction that shall bring blessings upon the common people, upon labor as well as upon capital.

"Do you ask me if I am in favor of civil service reform? Of course I am in favor of civil service reform. I am not in favor of the continuation of many things that we have seen in some years that are past. The people are tired of it, and they want a change. Do you desire to know from me what civil service I have confidence in? As it was in the days of Andrew Jackson, let a true man come to be President of the United States and let true men be called around him to aid him in the public service, and let these men resolve that the only test of qualification for office under them shall be honesty and fitness for service, and you have civil service reform." [Cheers.]

### Origin of the "Rooster."

"Why, who and where was the rooster adopt as the emblem of Democracy?" The question quoted above and addressed to the editor of the *Enquirer*, has been asked a thousand times in the last week. It has been suggested, no doubt, by the great popularity of the bird since the 4th day of November. The question has been answered before, but for the benefit of those who do not understand the situation it can be answered again. In 1844, after the Harrison campaign, there was doubt as to how Indiana had cast her vote. The situation was similar to that in New York to-day in every respect. An editor named Chapman conducted the Democratic newspaper at Indianapolis, and, as is often the case in boasting over a victory, his editorial rejoicing over the result was termed "crowing." In a day or two, when some of the back counties were heard from, it seemed his crowing had been premature, and the Whig organ came out giving late returns showing Democratic defeat, and in the headline was the expression,

"Crow, Chapman, crow."

This was intended as a taunt, and must have been felt, for a few more counties yet to hear from again turned the tables, and showed that the Democrats had won. It was then that the rival editor hoisted at the head of his columns a magnificent rooster and printed underneath it the words, "We Crow."

It made a palpable hit. The passion for roosters spread, and from that day to this the bird immortalized by the Hoosier editor has been the emblem of Democratic success.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

All nonsense! The Whigs started the crowing in 1840. We had a log cabin parade here in Salisbury on the 4th of July that year, that stretched all the way from Jimmy Dougherty's blacksmith shop in the South-west end of Main street down to the residence Miss Chrissy Beard in the North east end. Old uncle Aaron Pinkston, of Rowan, rode in a log cabin in the procession on purpose to do the crowing for the Rowan delegation, and he did it splendidly. You must get back beyond 1840 to find the beginning of party crowing, otherwise we shall claim that it originated here. Chapman's crowing is a well remembered incident of 1844, but he was not the starter of it.

## THE WHOLE TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL.

### SOUTHERN SOLIDITY.

*From the Brooklyn (Ind. Repub.) Union.*

The "solid South" is a mystery to many intelligent Northerners. But it is really the most natural thing in the world. The idea of the Republican leaders in the days of reconstruction was that the Southern States could be made Republican by giving the negro the ballot. They thought that it was purely a matter of mathematics. They saw that in three of these States the blacks out-numbered the whites, and that in several others they did not fall far behind. They counted every negro as a Republican voter, and expecting that the Southern whites would divide into parties as they had done before the war, they easily figured out Republican majorities.

But they made a radical mistake.—They overlooked the fact that the whites possessed ninety-nine hundredths of the wealth and intelligence, and that ninety nine hundredths of the blacks were devoid of either knowledge or property. They overlooked the plainest lesson of history, that education and property in the long run always overcome whatever numerical odds ignorance and poverty may chance to possess; that no community can be permanently ruled by its lowest stratum; that if the worst elements of society are banded together, the best element will also stand by each other, and that the worst must go to the wall—or civilization will perish.

The solidity of the white men in the South is an anomaly which only an anomalous condition of things could have produced. It has nothing to do with latitude. Residence below Mason and Dixon's line in itself has no more tendency to make intelligent men think alike in politics than residence in the North. The whites of the South divided into parties before the war, as the whites of the North did. Since the war the same disposition has been clearly marked in those sections where the dangers of rule by ignorant negroes have not been brought home to them.

Freed from this servitude, the blacks can no longer be held solidly in support of a candidate simply because he is a "publican," and they will divide in support of rival bidders for their votes precisely as ignorant men at the North divide. With the negroes divided, the whites will also fall apart, and we shall see for the first time in that section two parties both of which share the intelligence and ignorance of the population, instead of beholding the un-American and un-Republican spectacle of the educated and illiterate arrayed over against each other.

The election of Blaine would have meant the perpetuation in power at the South of the same sort of Federal officials as have disgraced both the Government and the Republican party, and that would have meant the continued union of the whites against these leaders and their black followers. The election of Cleveland will lead to the supplanting of these officials by honest men while the negroes will learn from experience the lesson which could not otherwise be taught them, that their liberty is as safe with one party as with the other. Both races will then divide their votes between the two parties, and the solid South will be broken from within, as alone it can be broken.

## CLEVELAND'S RECEPTION.

*What the President-elect said and how He appeared Saturday.*

*From a report of his interview with Mr. Hendricks and the business men of N. York on Saturday.*

"I know," said the Governor, "that the business men of New York were a prominent factor in the late election. I may say further that the business men were a saving clause. When I go to Washington I shall go as the representative of the business interests of the entire country. I shall go as a business man."

The Puesident-elect and the Vice-President-elect talked first to one man, then to another and occasionally both sat down to write their autographs in books handed to them by young ladies, who were present in force. The next President and Vice-President were in the best of humor. Gov. Hendricks quietly remarked to Gov. Cleveland: "My office will be a lazier one than yours." A visitor said to Gov. Cleveland: "You are the first Democratic President I ever saw." "I am the first one I ever saw myself," replied he.

Gov. Cleveland will, it is thought, send in his resignation next week, to take effect January 1st. Lieutenant-Governor Hill is engaged in gathering data for his message as Governor to the next Legislature.

The town of Concord had their Cleveland and Scales celebration last Monday night, and a big thing they made of it.

Judge Victor C. Barringer and wife, recently on a vistit to friends in Charlotte, have reached their home in Alexdria, Egypt, in safety.

New York *World:* Blaine's attack on the South is his last feeble blow at the Democratic party which has so soundly beaten him, and is the traditional small boy's consolation: "I can't lick you, but I can make faces at your sister."

The Columbia (S. C.) *Register* says: "the position we would gladly see the South occupy toward Mr. Cleveland is to let him alone so far as his appointments are concerned, and to sustain his Administration with wise patience, forbearance and generosity." We agree with the *Register*. Let us, for the sake of true manhood and the honor due our Southland, not let the world think that we are a set of hungry, howling demagogues!

## ALL RIGHT, YOU MAY BE SURE.

*N. Y. Times, Editorial.*

The search for alarm among the colored population of North Carolina in consequence of the incoming of a democratic administration results in its discovery in only a mild form, which promises to disappear. There appears to be far more uneasiness among the democratic politicians at the prospects of the disintegration of their party on the removal of the tension by which it has been so long kept solid. There is a general admission that it is pretty sure to divide, and that the colored vote will divide at the same time and become a more uncertain factor than heretofore. What is true in North Carolina is pretty likely to be generally true in the South, and the political solidity of that section promises to disappear with the main cause that has kept it solid. This is a very desirable result for the whole country.

## GORHAM AND BLAINE.

*It was Proper That they Who Scuttled the Ship Should Get Wet.*

The Washington National Republican, of which Geo. Gorham used to be editor publishes the following from him on Blaine's defeat; called out by Blaine's Augusta speech:

"The South was made solid by Blaine's defeat of the "Force bill" in 1875, and Hayes' subversion of the government of South Carolina and Louisiana in 1877. The South thus made solid was broken in 1881 by the Mahone coalition in Virginia, despite Mr. Blaine's opposition. He summoned all his resources including his newspaper organs to drive Mahone and his followers away from the Republican party, and to restore the solid South by forcing Virginia back into the Democratic fold. After failing in this work in 1882 he finally succeeded in 1883. This year he was quite willing to have Mahone succed, but the wounds he had inflicted proved to be mortal.

"As Mr. Blaine omitted these interesting facts from his speech on the solid South in Augusta last night, I ask space for this mention of them in the newspaper in which I have so often stated them before.

"If Mr. Blaine had been opposed to a solid South, even a year sooner, Virginia would not have been remanded to her previous condition last year and would undoubtedly have been joined by North Carolina. The twenty-three electoral votes of these two States, added to the 182 he received would have given him 205, just four more than enough without New York.

"Mr. Blaine's reason for opposing Mahone, as stated by him to one of his leading friends, in 1881, was that he 'was not going to build up' certain Republicans whom he named. As it turns out he was building up Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party. All of which shows that a ship cannot be scuttled and sunk for the purpose of drowning a portion of the crew without wetting others.

## A Postal Telegraph.

In view of the power shown by Jay Gould over the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Associated Press, and the manifest disposition on his part to use it in behalf of his favorite Presidential candidate, the following utterance of Senator Windom, of Minnesota, just before his appointment to be Secretary of the Treasury, is exceedingly apropos:

"The channels of thought and the channels of commerce thus owned and controlled by one man, or by a few men, what is to restrain corporate power, or to fix a limit to its exactions upon the people? What is then to hinder these men from depressing or inflating the value of all kinds of property to suit their caprice or avarice, and thereby gathering into their own coffers the wealth of the nation? Where is the limit to such a power as this? What shall be said of the spirit of a free people who will submit without a protest to be thus bound hand and foot?"

With a postal telegraph on the plan proposed to the last Congress by Congressman Sumner, of California, and Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, coupled with a Civil Service system which would place the tenure of office beyond partisan control, such a danger as that above noted would be obviated. Referring to the existing situation, the *N. Y. Times* says:

"For the past forty-eight hours Mr. Jay Gould has been using the Western Union Telegraph to spread abroad through the United States false information as to the result of the election in the State of New York. The proof of this is well known to every intelligent journalist in New York. Mr. Gould did the same thing in October with reference to the election in Ohio, when not one specific statement capable of verification or exposure was allowed to pass over the Western Union wires for thirty hours, and when the statements that were sent were shown within two days to be conspicuously and intentionally false. As to the vote of New York the plot has been carried out with more persistence. The returns have been sent out in lumps of 'election districts,' which are not named and cannot be identified, and the publication of these has been made in amounts and at times to suit the schemers. Occasional pronunciamentos from the Blaine Committee have shown that returns from comparatively remote points have been used promptly, while those from points within an hour's ride of the Western Union Building have been held back. * * * * *

"Mr. Gould's performances during the past forty eight hours have made a Government postal telegraph a necessity in this country."

Electricity is the quickest, and therefore the most valuable, means of conveying intelligence. The people of the United States paid for constructing the first line of telegraph for Prof. Morse between Baltimore and Washington, thereby demonstrating the feasibility of using electricity to convey intelligence. Instead of adding it to our postal system it was allowed to pass into the hands of corporations, which have used it as a means of taxing the people rather than to give its service at the lowest practicable cost. If it had developed with our postal system, experts estimate thet we would now be sending messages at a cent a word throughout the length and breadth of the United States. Does any one suppose that if our present postal system had been run for corporate profit rather than for public benefit that postage would have been reduced from a shilling per letter to two cents? As regards the integrity of management, it must be placed somewhere, and does any one suppose that it would not be safer in the hands of the Post Office Department, directly responsible to the people, than in the hands of a corporation resposible to no one? Republicans like Senator Edmunds and Democrats like Congressman Sumner, of California, think that it would be safer in the hands of the people, as it is in all other countries of the world.

AVERAGE CITIZEN.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1884.

Everybody and her husband in Washington realize that a revolution is at hand. It is in the heart and in the mind's eye. Soon it will be felt and seen in every avenue and channel of official, social and political life. Washington and the country will know that the election of a Democratic President means something.

Until the last week the Republican officeholders here hoped even in despair that by some miracle Cleveland would be counted out. Now that they realize that the end has come, some of them are preparing to march forth on March the 4th.

During the last week there has been an astonishing conversion of office holders to the doctrine of Civil Service reform, which they interpret to mean that to the victims belong the spoils. According to their argument, Mr. Cleveland is the great apostle of this doctrine, and has been elected by the independent republicans to carry it out. By this interpretation of Civil Service reform, many of the rascals who left their work during the campaign and stumped their States for Blaine, or worked for him, circulating scandalous lies about Cleveland, and many more who spent the time that belonged to the public service in writing mendacious political letters for malignant republican journals, hope to be continued in office. They are men who have been appointed by unscrupulous republican leaders of the Blaine, Chandler, Dorsey and Dudley type, for their efficiency in this class of work, and to continue them in office would be a negation of Nov. 4th, and a grotesque subversion of the principles of true civil service reform. These men have stolen their salaries from the public treasury, because they have given their time and energy not to the public service of the United States, their legitimate employer, but to the private service of the Republican organization, or to draw it finer, they have been drawing the people's money but working for themselves. Stripped of all paraphrase, these men are thieves—t-h-i-e-v-e-s. To continue to harbor them would be as monstrous as if Christ had made deacons, elders and vestrymen of the gamblers and money changers whom he scourged from the Holy Temple.

Some utterances of Mr. Cleveland have a strange and terrible sound to the clerks in the Government offices here. He has said that clerks should be retained only during good behavior, and that his desire was to manage the affairs of the country on business-like principles. He believes they should be retained only for competency and honesty, like the clerks in private business houses, and also that they should work just as long and faithfully as those clerks do. To carry out these ideas will produce a greater revolution in the Government offices here than the partizans of either party hope or fear. It will result in the wholesale discharge of ornamental drones and idle sinecurists, male and female, who come to office at nine o'clock in the morning and leave at four in the afternoon, but who actually and truly do not average three hours of legitimate work per day. It seems incredible that clerks should be paid at the rate of from $1200 to $1800 per year for this playing at work that I am half afraid the reader will not believe me. But I speak as an ex-clerk about which I know, and any candid Government clerk here will tell you that I have been more thru careful not to exaggerate.

The president elect has secured rooms at Willard's hotel, and will occupy them about the first of March.

A large number of Democratic clubs have secured rooms at the different hotels and there is prospect of the largest crowd that has been seen in Washington at an inaugural ceremony.

It is customary for the President elect, and the retiring President to drive in the same carriage from the White House via Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol, then to walk arm in arm to the Senate Chamber, where in the presence of Senators and Representatives, the oath of office is administered by the Chief justice of the Supreme Court.

## Why Logan Has Been Punished.

John A. Logan will be quite ready to believe that misfortunes never come singly. To him they have come quadrupled. He has failed to get the Vice Presidency, has lost his Senatorship, his son has been compelled to resign from West Point, and, to crown all, he will not get the Zuni reservation.

This is a remarkable visitation of fate within a single year. But the offenses thus cruelly and unexpectedly expiated are not remote, or rather they have been continuous for many years. General Logan's bluntness is recognized at its full worth, and his good record as a soldier is much in his favor. For these he has been well rewarded.

But his continued assaults upon the English language were more than fate could fairly be asked to overlook. If he will settle down, even at his age, for a year or two to the faithful study of the spelling book, a simple grammar and a dictionary of the tongue he has so long abused, he may be able by the close of the present century to aspire again to the Senate, run for Vice President, get other reservations and see a grandson through West Point.—*Phila Times.*

## Gubernatorial Vote.

FIRST DISTRICT.

| | Jarvis | Buxton | Scales | York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaufort | 1,717 | 1,743 | 2,016 | 1,681 |
| Carteret | 982 | 705 | 983 | 574 |
| Camden | 631 | 523 | 699 | 564 |
| Chowan | 626 | 854 | 704 | 811 |
| Currituck | 988 | 326 | 978 | 413 |
| Dare | 283 | 265 | 244 | 286 |
| Gates | 1,009 | 518 | 1,184 | 704 |
| Hertford | 959 | 1,131 | 1,129 | 1,305 |
| Hyde | 799 | 592 | 867 | 674 |
| Martin | 1,386 | 1,295 | 1,576 | 1,234 |
| Pamlico | 584 | 386 | 748 | 605 |
| Pasquotank | 573 | 1,052 | 898 | 1,239 |
| Perquimans | 749 | 979 | 777 | 979 |
| Pitt | 2,228 | 1,771 | 2,436 | 2,285 |
| Tyrrell | 410 | 353 | 488 | 335 |
| Washington | 621 | 950 | 648 | 1,072 |
| Totals | 14,545 | 13,443 | | |

SECOND DISTRICT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bertie | 1,188 | 1,721 | 1,614 | 1,823 |
| Craven | 1,190 | 2,816 | 1,338 | 2,525 |
| Edgecombe | 1,723 | 3,470 | 1,695 | 3,316 |
| Greene | 863 | 950 | 1,046 | 1,094 |
| Halifax | 1,775 | 2,426 | 2,264 | 3,789 |
| Jones | 575 | 796 | 746 | 755 |
| Lenoir | 1,088 | 1,370 | 1,620 | 1,399 |
| Northampton | 1,512 | 2,041 | 1,733 | 2,351 |
| *Vance | 988 | 1,482 | 1,155 | 1,612 |
| *Warren | 947 | 2,172 | 1,146 | 2,142 |
| Wilson | 1,573 | 1,389 | 2,135 | 1,493 |
| Totals | 13,422 | 20,633 | 16,492 | 22,299 |

THIRD DISTRICT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bladen | 1,278 | 1,530 | 1,426 | 1,511 |
| Cumberland | 2,079 | 2,162 | 2,479 | 2,159 |
| Duplin | 1,963 | 1,214 | 2,239 | 1,174 |
| Harnett | 995 | 724 | 1,254 | 722 |
| Moore | 1,452 | 1,397 | 1,797 | 1,426 |
| Onslow | 1,635 | 530 | 1,284 | 472 |
| Pender | 998 | 1,246 | 1,215 | 1,240 |
| Sampson | 2,108 | 1,638 | 2,551 | 1,591 |
| Wayne | 2,330 | 2,233 | 2,796 | 2,600 |
| Total | 14,238 | 12,674 | | |

FOURTH DISTRICT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamance | 1,447 | 1,277 | 1,629 | 1,245 |
| Chatham | 2,159 | 1,888 | 2,481 | 1,671 |
| *Durham | 1,158 | 921 | 1,576 | 1,196 |
| Franklin | 2,034 | 1,998 | 2,130 | 1,987 |
| Johnston | 2,063 | 1,707 | 2,801 | 1,826 |
| Nash | 1,556 | 1,367 | 1,837 | 1,528 |
| *Orange | 1,159 | 986 | 1,670 | 1,[illegible]01 |
| Wake | 4,280 | 4,648 | 4,772 | 4,278 |
| Total | 15,856 | 14,792 | 18,896 | 14,782 |

FIFTH DISTRICT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caswell | 1,446 | 1,790 | 1,550 | 1,603 |
| Forsyth | 1,765 | 1,796 | 2,101 | 1,877 |
| *Granville | 1,822 | 2,040 | 2,199 | 2,047 |
| Guilford | 2,251 | 2,248 | 2,491 | 2,208 |
| Person | 1,308 | 1,103 | 1,490 | 1,082 |
| Rockingham | 2,361 | 1,502 | 2,443 | 1,577 |
| Stokes | 1,181 | 966 | 1,329 | 1,027 |
| Surry | 1,370 | 959 | 1,371 | 1,433 |
| Totals | 13,504 | 12,404 | 14,974 | 12,854 |

SIXTH DISTRICT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anson | 1,632 | 995 | 1,896 | 1,084 |
| Brunswick | 702 | 896 | 921 | 926 |
| Cabarrus | 1,465 | 1,057 | 1,903 | 953 |
| Columbus | 1,577 | 922 | 1,867 | 923 |
| Mecklenburg | 3,289 | 3,206 | 3,727 | 3,040 |
| New Hanover | 1,359 | 2,349 | 1,751 | 2,879 |
| Richmond | 1,340 | 1,739 | 1,958 | 1,675 |
| Robeson | 2,253 | 1,934 | 2,361 | 1,992 |
| Stanly | 873 | 696 | 1,100 | 614 |
| Union | 1,481 | 880 | 1,838 | 620 |
| Totals | 15,971 | 14,584 | 19,322 | 14,706 |

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Catawba | 1,867 | 619 | 2,303 | 650 |
| Davidson | 1,745 | 1,887 | 1,954 | 2,072 |
| Davie | 913 | 898 | 1,067 | 1,107 |
| Iredell | 2,346 | 1,693 | 2,679 | 1,708 |
| Montgomery | 695 | 898 | 901 | 926 |
| Randolph | 1,976 | 1,834 | 2,044 | 1,828 |
| Rowan | 1,979 | 1,359 | 2,636 | 1,372 |
| Yadkin | 920 | 1,153 | 952 | 1,213 |
| Totals | 12,441 | 10,251 | 14,536 | 10,876 |

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexander | 792 | 375 | 943 | 351 |
| Alleghany | 514 | 247 | 595 | 403 |
| Ashe | 1,027 | 1,032 | 950 | 1,251 |
| Burke | 1,074 | 816 | 1,278 | 995 |
| Caldwell | 971 | 419 | 1,251 | 420 |
| Cleveland | 1,691 | 544 | 2,030 | 612 |
| Gaston | 1,097 | 1,127 | 1,385 | 934 |
| Lincoln | 902 | 763 | 1,162 | 753 |
| Watauga | 672 | 552 | 759 | 624 |
| Wilkes | 1,480 | 1,548 | 1,301 | 1,939 |
| Totals | 10,220 | 7,423 | 11,654 | 8,272 |

NINTH DISTRICT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buncombe | 1,925 | 1,566 | 2,665 | 1,941 |
| Cherokee | 748 | 643 | 505 | 594 |
| Clay | 356 | 181 | 368 | 205 |
| *Graham | 217 | 62 | 268 | 137 |
| Haywood | 859 | 440 | 1,184 | 744 |
| Henderson | 646 | 843 | 782 | 977 |
| Jackson | 656 | 215 | 713 | 345 |
| Macon | 789 | 267 | 708 | 493 |
| Madison | 937 | 1,089 | 1,087 | 1,388 |
| Mitchell | 497 | 963 | 635 | 1,148 |
| McDowell | 771 | 578 | 951 | 638 |
| Polk | 330 | 429 | 446 | 481 |
| Rutherford | 1,204 | 1,218 | 1,517 | 1,232 |
| Swain | 404 | 67 | 494 | 155 |
| Transylvania | 390 | 284 | 460 | 323 |
| Yancey | 680 | 418 | 740 | 662 |
| Totals | 11,509 | 9,263 | 13,523 | 11,466 |

*The vote given in these counties is the Bennet and Dockery vote of 1882.

Total vote 1880, for Jarvis, 121,827; for Buxton, 115,590; majority for Jarvis, 6,237.


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## Independent Chat.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The text of an address of the Independents of the country, which was to be forwared to Governor Cleveland, has now been printed. The following passage occurs in it:

"They will uphold your administration so far and so long as it is based upon principles which should underlie all political parties in a government of and by and for the people, and believing that an honest and fearless opposition is as necessary to free government as an able and vigorous administration itself, they will not hesitate to oppose your administration when it commits itself to principles which it cannot uphold."

The address was sent here from New York for the approval of the committee of one hundred, the leading members of which sat down on it heavily. They object to the implied threat, urging that it would be time enough to object to the policy of Cleveland when it should be developed.

## Mr. Hendricks Visits Mr. Cleveland.

*Tendering Their Services as a Body Guard.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President-elect, left this city this morning for Albany. A number of gentlemen of the Democratic national committee accompanied him, among them being Senators Gorman, Jones and Camden, and Chairman Barnum, of the national committee, Gen. Carey, of Ohio, and B. B. Smally. Mr. Hendricks is to call upon Gov. Cleveland and return to the city later in the day.

A large representation from Cleveland and Hendricks Clubs of different mercantile exchanges went on the same train to pay their respects to the Governor. The object of the business men in going to see the Governor is to tender their services as a body guard on the occasion of his inauguration at Washington.

The Richmond Whig, Billy Mahone's organ, sends the cheering information to Mr. Blaine that he "may by President yet." They *may* get to making ice in hades, but a pretty big cooling will have to take place first.—*Ib.*

Cleveland's plurality in Virginia as announced by the State canvassing board, is 6,131.


SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

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Nov. 27, '84.—4m

Help for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal, valuable sample box of 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 require. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sex, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cts. to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. Nov. 27, '84.—1y

WOMAN!

*"Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her eye,*
*In every gesture dignity and love!"*

So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbances or suppression of the Menstral Function. In *every* such case that sterling and unfailing specific, BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly officinal ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the palm for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of preparation, beauty of appearence and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

Cartersville Ga.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffering for many years from menstrual irregularity, and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length *completely cured* by one bottle of Dr. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect in such cases is truly wonderful, and well may the remedy be called "Woman's Best Friend."

Yours Respectfully,

JAS. W. STRANGE.

Send for our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.

Atlanta, Ga.

BEAUTY PRESERVED! YOUTH RENEWED!

HEALTH RESTORED!

They Speak Loud.

CORINTH, Miss., June 2, 1884.

I can safely say that B. B. B. gives better satisfaction and cures in a shorter time all blood diseases than any medicine I ever sold.

My customers who have used it, speak loud in its praise, and will have no other blood purifier.

It is a wonderful medicine and the only speedy blood remedy I ever handled.

Yours, &c.,

CHAS. M GREEN, Druggist.

We will mail, on application to any one interested in Blood and Skin diseases, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, etc., wonderful and and unquestionable testimony of cures effected by the use of B. B. B., the quickest Blood Purifier ever known. Large bottles $1, or six for $5. Sold by Druggists or expressed only on receipt of price. BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga. 50:3t]

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Interested in Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Feathers, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Poultry, Hay and Produce generally to send for our Price Currents. Prompt returns on all Consignments.

Trial Shipments Solicited.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 169, William St., New York. 1:1y


NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

John W. Smith, Plaintiff. *Against* Ocha B. Smith Deft. Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the above entitled case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is a non resident of this State and cannot after due diligence be found within this State and that a cause of action for divorce exists in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Carolina *Watchman*, a newspaper in Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C., for six successive weeks, commanding Ocha B. Smith the defendant above named, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court at a Court to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday of September 1884, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, within the first three days of said Term, and let the said defendant take notice that if she fail to answer the said complaint during the Term, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand this 3d day of October 1884.

J. M. HORAH, Clerk

Superior Court of Rowan County.

52:6w.

## Positively the Last Notice.

All persons indebted to me by Note or Mortgage, or open account, must settle the same between this time and the first day of December, 1884. All unsettled claims on the 1st day of December, will be placed in the hands of my Counsel for collection, sure. You can save trouble by coming up and promptly settling with me.

Respectfully,

W. SMITHDEAL.

Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1884.—4t


MILL STONES!

The undersigned has bought the well known Mill Stone Quarry of E. E. Phillips, deceased, and will continue to supply the public demand for Mill Stones from this celebrated grit. Orders addressed to me at Salisbury, N. C., will receive prompt attention. This quarry is so well known by actual working proof it needs no further comment. JOHN T. WYATT.

Oct. 27, 1884.—3:1y


## Now Due.

All persons indebted to me either by Note, Mortgage or Accounts, are notified to come forward and pay the same. Some of these have been standing long and must be closed. —R. J. HOLMES.

Nov. 18, 1884.—6w

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

On Monday the 8th day of December next, at the late residence of J. W. Fisher, I will sell all the personal property belonging to his estate: Consisting in part of Corn, Wheat, Hay, Fodder and Shucks, and many other articles not enumerated. Terms of sale CASH.

All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate settlement and all persons having claims against the estate are notified that they must present them to me on or before the 20th, day of November 1885, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. R. FISHER, Adm'r. of JOHN W. FISHER.

Nov. 17th, 1848. 6:tdofs:pd.


FULL STOCK OF Fall & Winter Goods!

My stock this Fall is unusually Full and Elegant. I shall not give particulars, but

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

and Friends will find me thoroughly prepared to supply them, even better than usual. Call and see me.

R. J. HOLMES.

Nov. 18, 1884.—6t

TOBACCO FACTORY TO RENT!

The large Tobacco Factory heretofore occupied by Messrs. Payne & Linn, on Council street, near the center of business, is for rent for the year 1885. It was built expressly for a Tobacco Factory, and is admirably adapted to the purpose, having all the necessary conveniences for the business. It is two stories high, very roomy, light and airy—the lower story lined with brick. There is also on the premises a large Warehouse for storing manufactured tobacco, at a safe distance in case of fire. Also, on the lot, a small dwelling house and out-buildings.

SHAVER, PARKER & HOLMES.

Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1884.—1m