

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XVI.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 22, 1885.

NO. 14

GREGORY'S Dyspeptic Mixture.

POSITIVE AND PERMANENT CURE
FOR
Dispepsia and Indigestion.
Prepared by DR. W. W. GREGORY,
Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 29, 1884.
Dr. W. W. Gregory: I hereby certify that I have recently used your Dyspeptic Mixture with very great benefit to myself and cordially recommend it to others.

R. P. WARING,
Member N. C. Legislature.

CHARL. C.
Dr. W. W. Gregory: I take great pleasure in my testimony to the value of your Dyspeptic Mixture. I have used it with great benefit and cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion and a general condition of liver and bowels.

D. A. JENKINS,
N. C. State Treasurer.

For sale by J. H. McAden and T. C. Smith & Co., Charlotte, N. C., and J. H. Ennis, Salisbury, N. C.

Tobacco Seed.

The largest stock of SELECT VARIETIES OF NEW and PEDIGREE SEEDS, suited to every type to choose from. Quality guaranteed, and prices lower than ever. Price List FREE.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR STUDEBAKER AND TENNESSEE FARM WAGONS.

COLUMBUS, WATERTOWN & CINCINNATI Buggies & Spring Wagons.
BICKFORD & HUFFMAN
Grain and Guano Drills.
Thomas HAY RAKES.
Avery's Riding and Walking CULTIVATORS.
THOMAS HARRIS,
Telegraph Straw Cutters,
Avery and Dixie PLOWS,
Dexter Corn Shellers,
Engines and Boilers,
SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
Pump, Engine and Boiler Fittings—Guns, Patent, Shells, Cartridges, Wads and Caps, Powder and Shot, Dynamite Fuse and Primers—Axes, Shovels and Spades, Building Hardware, Paints, Oils and Varnishes.
HOME-RAISED CLOVER SEED,
and everything else usually kept in First-Class Hardware and Implement Stores.—I have on hand a full stock of the above, and offer them for the next thirty days for less money than they have ever been sold in this country.

Salisbury, Oct. 25, '84. W. SMITHDEAL

PIEDMONT WAGONS

FOR CASH or ON TIME.
We suit all classes of purchasers, we have made arrangements to sell these celebrated Wagons either for cash or on long time. So all who need wagons had better call and see us soon.

JOHN A. BOYDEN, Agent,
or,
J. O. WHITE.

THE BEST SMITH IN THE COUNTY!

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of repairing on all kinds of watches, clocks, &c., and at a reasonable price. Leave and get your watches at a watchmaker's store, Salisbury, and try the best smith in the county.

R. L. BROWN,
Salisbury, N. C.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY!

Having determined to continue the Millinery business at my old stand, I ask my friends and customers to hold their orders for me, as I have ordered the Prettiest lot of HATS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, SILKS, FLOWERS, &c.

Whoever had in store, EVERYTHING WILL BE ENTIRELY NEW AND FASHIONABLE.

MRS. W. R. BARBER,
Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 12, 1884.—211p

APRIZE

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money than anything else in this world. All that is wanted is a few lines. The broad sheet opens before the workers, absolutely free. At one address, 2222 Co., Augusta, Maine.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the Charter of the town of Salisbury, N. C. By direct order of the Board of Commissioners.

January 14, 1885. JOHN RAMSAY, Mayor.

LIVER

And all Bilious Complaints
Laxative, but purely vegetable; no griping.
Price 25 cts. All Druggists.

NATIONAL SERMON.

Based on the 23d Chapter of Matthew.

[Reported for the Raleigh Register.]
"Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithes of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith."

The tithing system was practiced amongst the Jews from early times. It was a part of their ecclesiastical economy and was made binding upon them. By this tithing system the priests and all who served in holy things about the temple and the sanctuary were amply provided for, so that they should serve only in holy things. During the ages through which the Jews preserved their distinctive nationality there were occasional departures from the original purpose God had in ordering that system. Those departures were the result of the corruption of their civil rulers and their ecclesiastics. The civil authorities laid claim to a share of the tax levies and collections. So the officers of State and the officers of the Church readily winked at infractions of the tithing law. By Rabbinical glosses and by a very liberal construction of the law they added to the tithing schedule the articles mentioned in the text. This statement is sustained by the highest Jewish authority. The Talmud says: "The tithing of corn is from the law; the tithing of herbs from the Rabbis." It is a noteworthy fact, my friends, that in all cases of infraction of the law the guilty parties—the interpolators and liberal constructionists of the constitution and laws—are always extremely zealous about the new and doubtful phases of law, and never fail to exercise great rigor in the enforcement of the new order of things. This was eminently true of the Scribes and Pharisees in the days of our Lord. They were sticklers about the tithing on mint and anise and cummin, but disregarded the weightier matters of the law. The pretended much personal godliness and great love and reverence for the law, and yet—under the guise of hypocrisy, they were stern and relentless in having the tithing on mint and anise and cummin collected. For this purpose they quartered a very army of publicans upon the people—publicans who invaded the sanctity of the home altar with their unholy presence. Nor is this all. The publicans, knowing that they acted under false authority—under authority not derived from the fundamental law, felt themselves irresponsible, in a great measure, and consequently they added to the oppression of the people by levying and collecting fraudulent taxes by which to enrich themselves. So you see, my friends, the whole administration was wrong, from the Sanhedrin down. It was false in fact, false in spirit, and false in the execution of it. It was a rascal service from which God was, in fact excluded, and money was held to be the chief good.

The Scribes and Pharisees had, no doubt, a twofold object in that rigorous gathering of the tithes. It helped to swell the funds of the national treasury, of which they had control. It also filled their own larders with great abundance. Nor did it matter with them that the poor laborers who produced these luxuries of life were in destitution and want. Little did they sympathize with the sad wailings of widowhood and orphanage, so they had ample means for living in wantonness and excess. Is it any wonder, then, that our Lord should array before them their sins of oppression—their repudiation, in every practical sense, of the weightier matters of the law—and, while holding up before them the hideousness of their hypocrisy, should utter the most terrible maledictions against them?

In reviewing this whole transaction, there is one lesson, my friends, presented for our consideration, which we should learn well. It is this: that the Scribes and Pharisees were both religious and political hypocrites, and we are taught in this case that God does not tolerate political hypocrisy and dishonesty any more than he does religious hypocrisy. The sequel shows this, for God not only brought to an end the Jewish church and the Jewish religion, but swept away their national government at the same time.

Our Lord also arraigned them for omitting the weightier matters of the law, "justice, mercy and faith." In their rage after the tithes and by disuse they had broken down all the force of the legal tribunals of the government, so that crime went unwhipped of justice. Rapine and murder, theft and robbery, malfeasance in office, perjury and bribery, treachery in matters of public trust and conspiracy to defraud the public, the use of official authority to shield criminals from the penalties of the law, and the use of the official position for purposes of speculation and personal gain stalked with defiant head from one end of the streets to the other, and from gate to gate of the great city of Jerusalem. It availed nothing with the Scribes and Pharisees that a cry for relief went up from all the borders of Judea. They had abandoned all practical piety (called in the text mercy). They had withdrawn all trust in God for their national perpetuity (called here faith). They had reached the point of desparation, and were resolved to hold on to place and power by all means, fair or foul. They had drifted into a stereotyped religion and an abnormal morality, which they were resolved to risk in

the final emergency. The end came, and Judea's sun went down to rise no more. It went down as the Master had said, and the destroying angel fixed His seal upon it.

How like the administration of the Scribes and Pharisees has been the administration of our own national affairs for the last twenty years. There have been repeated infractions of our fundamental law, especially in regard to taxation. No one objects to such taxation as is necessary to meet the honest and reasonable demands of the government. With this, however, the ruling dynasty has not been satisfied. They have planned and clamored for more, that they might swell into large proportions the national funds to be used for corrupt purposes. They have, therefore, tithed mint and anise and cummin, that they might favor monopolies and create a moneyed oligarchy, upon whose power they have relied for continuing their hold upon the government for an indefinite period. Internal taxation has been a prime feature in this scheme for converting this elective government into a pseudo monarchy. The revenue from this source has amounted to large sums. Much of this fund has never reached the national treasury, but has been used to corrupt the fountains of justice. A large share of it has gone into the hands of an army of menials who have all along been the slaves of this moneyed oligarchy. As the price of their slavery they have been ordered and required to intimidate freemen in the exercise of vested rights—to seize ballot boxes and bribe witnesses to change their contents, and thereby destroyed the virtue of our boasted franchise and to put voters upon the shamble as so many sheep for the market.

Think not, my friends, that I talk too much about money in my sermons. As it was in Pharisaic times, so it is now. Taxation (money) has usurped the place of patriotism and constitutional law. It has displaced public virtue, and proposes to wield the destinies of a free people by its corrupting power. Not satisfied with internal taxation, with its deep and damning consequences, the modern Scribes and Pharisees who have so long controlled our national affairs have fixed upon us a system of tariff taxation, by which they hoped to continue their grasp upon the national throat. Indeed they have apparently acted upon the assumption that money is power, and the whole administration of government by them is an acknowledgement that "by this we rule." The tariff system has yielded immense profits to a few manufacturers, and at the same time has impoverished the laborer and consumer. These same monopolists with their great fortunes join in with Presidents and cabinets, with suborned Judges and juries, with the thieves and robbers who hang around the national treasury, and with venal aspirants for high official stations, to corrupt the elective franchise and defeat the popular will. Our recent elections have shown how confidently money was relied upon to elect a Chief Magistrate of the nation. Calculations were made and speculations indulged in as to how many votes a given sum of money would purchase with as little moral concern as would a stock dealer feel as to the number of beef cattle he could purchase for a given amount of money. These calculations, accompanied with the demand of a Presidential candidate, were presented to monopolists who were asked to meet the demand, and the money was advanced. Well, my friends, there is one lesson in this transaction by which we may profit. We have learned the States in which they live and the people who are base enough to sell their votes, as also the aspirants who were so morally degraded as to seek office through such means, and who were willing to take the oath of induction into an office procured by such methods. "Ye hypocrites, ye generation of vipers!"

The omission of the weightier matters of the law by the Scribes and Pharisees was a legitimate corollary from well defined premises—the legitimate effect of a given cause. As it was in the time of the Pharisees, so it is in our times. It is not to be expected of corrupt magistrates (chief or otherwise) that they should punish criminals. It cannot be hoped that corrupt rulers who have corrupted office for the sake of office should punish dishonest subordinates. Having perjured themselves, it is not likely that they would enforce the law against perjury. Having bribed others for a money consideration, or otherwise, the statutes against bribery becomes a dead letter in their hands. Having forced money by taxation with which to corrupt the masses, it is not supposable that they would punish theft and corruption in their menials. Indeed, my friends, the rulers who have set aside the obligations which bind man to his fellowman—who have ignored honor and virtue and those traits of manliness and integrity which exalt human character, have never been known, from the days of the Pharisees to the present, to administer government in justice, mercy and faith—have never strengthened and confirmed men in obedience to law and order. Venality in public rulers, around whom the venal always swarm, have from the earliest times bred national weakness and decay. Such was the result with the Scribes and Pharisees, and God ended

the struggle by blotting out their capital city and the nation likewise.

There is something very significant in the way our Lord puts the question: They had "omitted the weightier matters of the law." In their rage after tithing of mint and anise and cummin, combined with their odious hypocrisy, they neglected to bring criminals to justice. To do so would have been virtually self-condemnation. In like manner it has been with us. Men who go into the market to purchase office by purchasing votes can never be trusted to administer honest government. Just so sure as they become public magistrates, they will omit the weightier matters of the law. Such has been our unfortunate condition for a number of years, and the tendency has been to anarchy, to unsettle honest business, to increase the power of money changers, to convert the temple of liberty into a den of thieves, to clothe the merciless and heartless with authority to lord it over the helpless and innocent, and to the development of that extravagance and luxury which affect chastity and purity, and have at all times been the precursor of the decay and downfall of republics.

There is much in all this, my friends, for serious thought, and to awaken the American people to a sense of the most terrible danger. And let the incoming dynasty bear in mind that as the inexorable maledictions of the Almighty rest upon the corruptions and hypocrisies of the past, they will find no immunity in like conditions; "For God is King of all the earth."

Washington Letter.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1885.

The Inter-State commerce bill has been passed in the House after a long and able debate. Mr. Regan, the author and tireless advocate of the bill, may well congratulate himself on this achievement. Last session he was at death's door with an insidious disease, and no one believed that he would live to see the triumph of his bill. He then said that he would be willing to die for the incompleteness of this work. There are few more powerful, more ready, or better equipped debaters in the present Congress than Mr. Regan, of Texas.

The beginning of the new year has been characterized by a resumption of the social entertainments of the season, but there is a lack of the splendor, the gaiety, the chic, of former years. The hard times may have something to do with the social depression, but hard times do not pinch office holders whose salaries are as certain as taxation. The causes of depression are multiplex. It takes money to make the social machine go, and many of the social engineers lost their money in wagers on Blaine. Then, again, they realize that it is prudent to be provident, and save money to buy tickets to Ohio after the 4th of March.

Col. Lamont has been in this city for two days, looking over the field. Very few knew that he was the private secretary of the President-elect, and he was not annoyed by office seekers and interviewers. He went to the White House yesterday afternoon, and met President Arthur, who introduced him to his private secretary, who in turn pre-empted the clerks about the throne and explained to him briefly the daily routine of official work at the presidential mansion.

Last night the Chairman of the inauguration committee had a long talk with Col. Lamont, who remarked that Governor Cleveland was averse to show and ostentation, but that on the other hand he did not wish to appear ostentatiously simple or austere. The details of the inauguration will therefore be left entirely to the committee.

Left to the committee, the inauguration promises to be a grand affair, with a grand march to the capitol in the forenoon, a grand pyrotechnical display in the evening, and a grand ball at night. Think of a ball room of capacity for twelve thousand persons, and with floor sufficiently spacious for two hundred and fifty cotillions dancing in tune! At night Pennsylvania Avenue will be as light as day with gas, electricity, and calcium lights. A firm has offered to decorate the streets by suspending a line wire from the Navy Department to the foot of the Capitol, and suspend globes of different colors twenty four inches apart: the same line passing up Louisiana avenue and around the City Hall to the Pension building. It is the intention of the committee to make on the occasion the grandest display of pyrotechnics and decorations that has ever been seen in America, and from the estimates received there is no doubt whatever that it will be done.

The military parade will be the largest that has been seen in Washington since the war. General Fitz Lee will appear at the head of eighteen hundred men from Virginia and North Carolina. All the Southern States will be represented in the procession. Two colored military companies, one from Norfolk, and the other from Baltimore will be in line with the colored companies of this city.

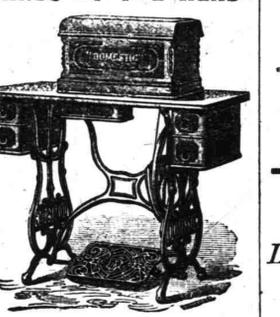
Some of the troops will sleep in the Pullman cars which bring them here; others will be billeted in hotels and halls where they have already engaged quarters. A few companies will be quartered in Alexandria, where they will be within half an hour of Washington by rail or boat. If the proverbial inauguration weather prevails on the fourth of March, the military will have a taste of the horrors of war. The last three inauguration days were extremely disagreeable. Congress ought to pass an act extending the term of a President to six years and inaugurating him on the fourth of July. Then the military companies could have a picnic and see Washington arrayed in green sward, foliage, fountains and flowers.

Contempt.

Contempt is the meanest and smallest thing in the world, because it keeps the heart in which it reigns from ever growing or learning; because it never looks up to see anything above it, and sees only what is lowest in things beneath it; and to the truly noble, the attitude of the contemptuous heart is a mean stooping, which lowers its possessor below the lowest of those he would despise. There is always something in every one to honor, if we could find it out; but contempt passes by all that could be honored to look at that which is lowest. Contempt and envy are often only the outside and inside of the same moral weakness. Such people profess to despise what they inwardly envy.

The Raleigh lawyers have called a convention of the lawyers of North Carolina to meet in this city on the 28th inst. The intent is to consider the defects of the existing judiciary system.

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.
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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 required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sex, of all ages, grandly successful. So easy to do as to earn 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. Impulse pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address Strission & Co., Portland, Maine.
Nov. 27, '84-17

HARDWARE.



WHEN YOU WANT

HARDWARE AT LOW FIGURES

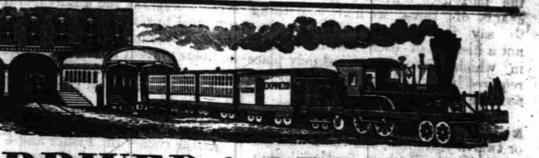
Call on the undersigned at NO. 2, Granite Row.
D. A. ATWELL.
Agent for the "Cardwell Thresher,"
Salisbury, N. C., June 8th-17.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Rowan County the undersigned, Cor. Commissioner, will sell at public sale, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on Monday the 24 day of February, 1885, a lot of land containing 1 1/2 acres, known as the Burroughs lot, situated on the Western N. C. Railroad, at Third Creek station, in Rowan County, N. C.

Terms cash.
J. M. HORAL, Commissioner
Dec. 15, 1884.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST WHAT HE KNOWS about the merit of Shiner Indian Vernifuge, the popular remedy.



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FULL from TOP to BOTTOM!

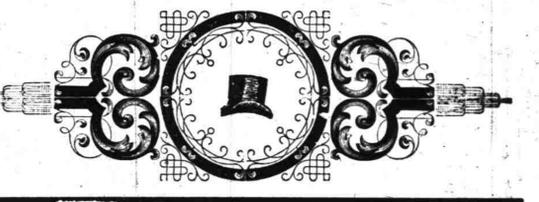


NEVER SO MANY GOODS IN ONE STORE BEFORE IN SALISBURY.



STOCK

FULL & COMPLETE IN ALL OUR VARIOUS LINES.



SCISSORS

LOWER for many things than ever before known



ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN DRESS GOODS

which are just lovely and are selling nicely.

In Ladies and Children's Wraps are shown all the new throughout.

RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, NEW MARKETS,

CLOAKS, HAVELOCKS, &c.

VERY NICE AND NEAT ARE THESE GOODS.

Jerseys! Jerseys! Jerseys!!

CARPETS.

We have them in all grades, kinds and prices, and more than any four stores combined ever before had at one time in our town. They are very attractive and cheap.

Rugs, Mats, and Oil Cloths, BOOTS AND SHOES.

HATS & CAPS

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

in large variety and very cheap. We sell the best SHIRT made. There can't be any better, as there is nothing better to make them out of than is used in ours. They are neatly, well made and strong.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING!

IN ALL THE NEW CUTS AND STYLES OUT THIS SEASON, men, youths, and boys; and we have the largest and best assortment at the low prices to be found in our city.

COTTON!

We buy more Cotton than all the town besides. Also, we are large buyers of kinds of Country Produce.

It helps you to sell well when you buy where you sell. Think of it. Truly,

J. D. GASKILL