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The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XVI.—THIRD SERIES SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 12, 1885. NO 17

GREGORY'S
Dyspeptic Mixture.
A 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.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Dr. W. W. Gregory: I take great pleasure in adding my testimony to the value of your Dyspeptic Remedy. I have used it with great relief, and cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering from dyspepsia, indigestson and a torpid 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 Enniss, Salisbury, N. C. 49:1y

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.
10:2m:p R. RAGLAND, Hyco, Va.

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' HARROWS,
Telegraph Straw Cutters,
Avery and Dixie PLOWS,
Dexter Corn Shellers,
Engines and Boilers,
SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
Piping, Engine and Boiler Fittings—Guns, Pistols, 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, & offer them for the next thirty days, for less money than they have ever been sold in this country.
Salisbury, Oct. 23, '84. W. SMITHDEAL.

PIEDMONT
WAGONS
FOR CASH or ON TIME.
To 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,
Dec. 4th, 1884. J. O. WHITE.

THE BEST SMITH IN THE COUNTY!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of repairing to all kinds of watches, clocks, &c., and at reasonable prices. Leave and get your watches at Kluttz & Rendleman's Store, Salisbury; and try the best smith in the county. R. L. BROWN.
Apr. 16, 1884.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolute sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.
Apr. 17, 84.—1y

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 direction of the Board of Commissioners.
January 5th 1885. JOHN RAMSAY, Mayor.
6t

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free.
HALLETT BOOK CO. Portland, Maine.
4:6ty

A. C. HARRIS.
STILL BOOMING!
Having purchased R. E. Reid's interest in the firm of Harris & Reid, I will continue business at my old stand on Main street. Thanking my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore given, I shall endeavor to ensure their continued favor by keeping for the trade a complete and full stock of Fresh, First-class
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONS,
Fine Cigars and Tobacco;
and everything usually kept in my line. Call and see me. Respectfully,
Jan. 21, 1885.—3m A. C. HARRIS.

KHARTOUM CAPTURED.

Great Excitement Throughout the British Isles.

The Mahdi in Possession—A Mutiny Among the Native Troops, who Turned Against Gordon—His Fate Still in Doubt.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—10:15 a. m.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that Khartoum has fallen. He says that when Col. Wilson, who went from Metemneh to Khartoum, reached the latter place he found it in the hands of the rebels. He returned to Metemneh under a heavy fire from both banks of the river.

10:30 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph, on official authority, confirms the report of the fall of Khartoum. It says the rebels secured the city by treachery. Gen. Gordon is probably a prisoner in the hands of the victors.

12:30 p. m.—The war office has issued the following telegrams from Gen. Wolsely announcing that the fall of Khartoum took place January 26th. He says Col. Wilson arrived at Khartoum on January 28th, and was greatly surprised to find that the enemy were in possession of that place. He immediately started on his return down the river, and proceeded under a heavy fire from the rebels. When some miles below shublaka cataract, Col. Wilson's steamers were wrecked, but he and his whole party manage to reach an island in safety, where they are secure. A steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp near Metemneh. Gen. Wolsely says he has no information regarding the fate of Gen. Gordon, and does not know whether he is dead or alive.

2 p. m.—There is no longer any doubt that the Mahdi holds possession of the town of Khartoum. Some hopes are entained that Gen. Gordon may still be holding out in the citadel of the town. Meanwhile the excitement in London and everywhere throughout the British Isles where the news is known is rising to fever heat. The clubs and public resorts of every description are thronged with crowds of people eager to catch the least syllable of intelligence from the distant Egyptian desert. Through Fleet street and the Strand it is almost impossible to make one's way, so crowded are these thoroughfares with throngs of curions and excited citizens. Most of the people take a gloomy view of the position of the British troops in the Soudan. The jubilant gladness which has characterized England in regard to Egypt on receipt of the welcome news of Gen. Stewart's successful arrival in the neighborhood of Metemneh has given way to universal depression, and expressions of dismay and foreboding come from almost everybody.

It is too early to estimate the influence of the news on the political situation. The war office is beseiged with army officers tendering their services for active duty in the Soudan, numerous telegrams being received from officers throughout the country asking for assignments to a rescue expedition, should the government conclude to take such action.

The capture of Khartoum has created grave fears, especially in army circles, for the safety of Gen. Stewart and his army. A number of military officers of repute even express the opinion that unless reinforcements are hurried forward to Korti, the fall of Khartoum may lead to disasters to the forces under Lord Wolsely and Gen. Earl.

A cabinet council has been summoned to meet at once. Glandstone is fearfully disturbed by the news, and some people believe he will resign.

A native reports that the Mahdi has sixty thousand men in the vicinity Khartoum and that he introduced a number of his emmissaries into that city. These emmissaries mingled freely with the native troops under Gen. Gordon, and by bribes, threats and working on their religious feelings, induced them to mutiny. Seven thousand of the garrison deserted to the rebels, leaving Gen Gordon only 2,500 faithful soldiers. With this small force he attempted to hold the city against the Mahdi's great army, but after severe fighting in which a large number of rebels were killed he was compelled to surrender.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 5.—The reduction of fares to New Orleans is being carried into effect. Passenger rates from Augusta to New Orleans by the Queen and Crescent route, via Birmingham and the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line, via Montgomery, have been reduced from $22 to $16 for round trip tickets.

Chattanooga, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Dalton, Ga., to the Daily Times reports that tests made today in the mineral ranges of Cohutta mountains confirm the previous reports of the existence there of large gold deposits.

About His Cabinet.

Templeton, in the Boston *Herald*, reports an interview with the President-elect, of which the following forms the chief part:

"I want to construct a Cabinet," said Mr. Cleveland, "which shall give to the country the best administration, and I am willing to take advice with regard to it. I am not altogether shunning it by remaining here, but it seems to me that I can act as intelligently away from Washington as I can amid its politicians. I do not mean to act without taking ample advice. It is proper that the party leaders should be heard, and it is my desire to hear them. In a short time—I don't know when just yet—I mean to go down to New York City, stay there some days, and see such men as I design to consult with me. I shall probably ask the presence of some; others may, perhaps, come without being sent for. The affair may be managed with less publicity in a great city like New York than in a small one such as Albany, and it will save these gentlemen a long journey also. None of the Cabinet positions are fully decided upon. There may be changes at the last moment."

Has No Political Friends.

Paradoxical as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that his law partner, his school friends, his club comrades and the gentlemen who know they have the inmost confidence of the man realize the fact that their very nearness to Cleveland precludes the possibility of their getting anything out of him. That this raises the appearauce of selfishness and ingratitude is as true as that really it indicates in truth the highest degree of conscientiousness. The man regards an officer as a public trustee. He does not believe such a trustee has a right to let any personal considerations enter into his discharge of his trust. He does not believe that he has a right to be benevolent, obliging, accommodating or generous with the property or powers of the people, of which he is giuen charge. He recognizes that what he would delight to do as Grover Cleveland he has no right to seek to do or to think of doing as Govenor or President. The ability to separate himself from his functions is complete. He has attained it by sedulously impersonalizing his action,

Railroad Discrimination.

To the *Chronicle*: The traveling public, and especially of Winston, would hail with pleasure and delight any move whereby it would be relieved of railroad discrimination, to some extent, at least. The formation of a State railroad commission is a move in the right direction if the commission will do anything. A few points, for instance: The N. W. N. C. R. R., is a branch of the Richmond & Danville system—28 miles in length, Winston is located at the terminus of this branch. The fare is $1.45 (5 cents a mile) while the local ticket on the main line for the same distance is less than $1.

This Richmond & Danville syndicate issue 1,000 mile tickets on their main line for 2 cents a mile, and these tickets are no good on the Salem branch. When it comes to the branch road, where there is no competition or pressure of public sentiment, 500 miles tickets are issued at 4 cents a mile. Why should this difference be made.

FAIR PLAY.

Winston, N. C., Jan. 29, 1885.

[This is the misfortune of living on a branch road. Compared with rates on the main line these rates are burdensome on the Winston-Salem people. That much is clear. But, without knowing anything about railroad management, and with the conviction very firm that neither railroads nor other corporations ought to be allowed to impose on the public, the *Chronicle* suspects that this higher rate on the branch road may be necessary in order to make the road profitable. Certainly a branch road has less chance to do a profitable business than a through line. But whether the rate could safely be made as low on the Salem branch as on the main line, the *Chronicle* does not presume to say. Suppose you investigate the subject and find out the facts definitely. Then you can either make a much stronger point in print, or no point at all.]

"Spirit" is now a very fashionable word. To act with spirit, means only to act rashly and talk indiscreetly. An able man will show his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions; he is neither hot nor timid.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, of which smiles and kindness and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure the comfort.

A talent is perfected in solitude; a haracter in the steam of the world.

Examining Railroad Charters.

(A bill introduced in the House by Mr. Richmond Pearson, of Buncombe.)

That a joint select committee of five members of the House and three of the Senate be appointed by the presiding officers of each house repectively, and that said committee be authorized and instructed first to inquire and ascertain whether any, and if any, what railroad companies, incorporated under the laws of this State, or doing business in this State have failed to comply with the terms, conditions and obligations of their charters, and whether such charters were obtained by act of incorporation or by articles of association.

Second. Particularly whether any such railroad companies have violated Sections 1,959 or 1,966, 1,968 or 1,980 of the Cole, or Sections 8 or 43, Chapter 146.

Third. Whether any such railroad companies, by reason of misuser or nonuser or other act or omission in violation of law have become liable to forfeit their charter and corporate existence.

Fourth. That said committee be further authorized to examine and ascertain any further facts which to them may seem to be of public importance connected with the ownership, operations and status of any such railroad companies.

Fifth. That said committee be further authorized to ask the official opinion of the attorney-general on any question of law raised in the course of their inquires, and that said committee be vested with all the powers of a committee of investigation, with leave to report at any time in full or on any one of the subjects herein committed to them.

New Lawyers Turned Out.

The Supreme Court in Raleigh this week issued license to a class of eighteen young lawyers, who successfully passed the examination before the Justices. Among the number are two from Mecklenburg county: Jas. W. Summers and Bartlett Shipp, the latter of whom is a son of Judge Wm. Shipp, and who inherits a good deal of law sense. Others who received licenses were: John B. Lewis, Nash county; Emery E. Raper, Davidson county; Thos. E. Whitaker, Halifax county; Adolphus E. Posey, Henderson county; Sidney T. Beckwith, Hyde county; John T. Strayhorn, Orange county; Edward F. Lovill, Watauga county; William L. Williams, Bertie county; George G. Wilson, Guilford county; Tasker Polk, Warren county; Samuel W. Dick, Guilford county; Henry C. Hilliard, State of Virginia; Marcellus C. Ransom, Granville county; Henry Stewart, Macon county; Phillip Bayard Picot, Hertford county; John D. Shaw, Jr., Richmond county.

G. W. WARD, of Greenville, S. C., has a musical prodigy, who, it is believed, will soon rival Blind Tom and other musicians gifted by nature. The boy is about six years of age, and therefore, knows nothing of musical instruments. While at home he amuses himself by making music with boards and sticks arranged according to his own ideas. When his father brought him an accordion—the first he had ever taken in his hands—one of the party present whistled an air, and to the astonishment of the witnesses he played the air. Every air that was whistled he played on the accordion. A gentleman present, who was deeply interested in the little fellow, took him to his house and placed him in front of the first piano he had ever seen. On the instrument he played with one hand whatever airs were whistled or sung to him. The boy's musical talent is unaccountable, and all who witness his performances are of the opinion that with proper training he will be the wonder of the musical world.—*Char. Democrat.*

ADVANCED SURGERY.—A remarkable surgican operation has been performed at Bellevue hospital, New York. A woman who was not a great ornament to society had been shot in the face and jaw, and greatly lacerated. In spite of most careful dressing repeated hemorrhages from the wound took place, until the woman was almost lifeless. Death seemed certain. But at this point, the artery at the wrist was opened and an infusion of warm salt and water injected into the arm. It started the circulation again, and the woman lived and recovered.

The experiment has been tried formerly, but never before with success. Transfusion of blood has frequently been resorted to, but the knowledge that transfusion of warm salt water will answer instead is a great gain.

Louisiana planters claim that the sugar cane this year contains richer juice than has ever before been known, owing to improved methods of fertilizing and perhaps some peculiarity of season.

COST OF DRINKING.—Some years ago, says Pomeroy's Democrat, we had in our employ a man who several times a day ran out of the office to buy a drink of whisky. Every time he went out the cashier was instructed to drop ten cents into a drawer to our credit. At the end of 17 months the man who had gone out so often had drank himself out of a good situation; and the drawer, when opened, was found to contain $490, which we loaned to a young man at seven per cent. interest. He used it to purchase a set of tinner's tools. On the 16th of February, 1876, he returned it to us with interest, saying in his letter that he had a wife, two children and property worth $500. The other fellow is a bummer hunting for food.

An exchange says that Sir Walter Raleigh was imprisoned for twelve years (1605 17) in a small and gloomy cell, ten feet by eight feet, in the White Tower: That is an error. Sir Walter's confinement in the Tower was more of a residence there than imprisonment. He had free access to the adjoining garden where he erected a laboratory, assayed metals and delved in chemicals. In the Tower he had with him his wife and family, his servants and even Indians from Guiana. Once when for some cause his wife was required to leave the Tower and residc elsewhere, he requested that the order be revoked because of the expense he would be at to maintain two establishments.—*News and Obs.*

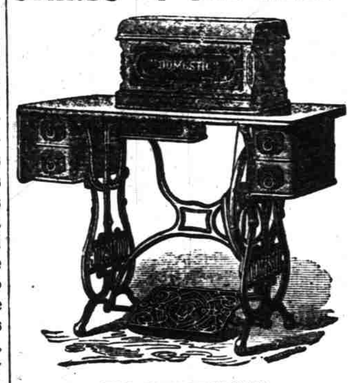
Some cranks, through Senator Jno. Sherman, have presented a petition in the Senate praying that the electoral votes of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana, Tennessee, Ohio, and several other States be thrown out when the Presidential count is made, because, it is alleged, voters were scared and kept away from the polls.—*Char. Obs.*

A CHARLESTONIAN by the name of Middleton has invented a design for a submarine vessel that will knock ironclads into pi. If this succeeds, as people say it will, we have done well in keeping our money in the treasury rather than in building ironclads.

A pianoforte railroad car is being built in Birmingham, England, for the London and Northwestern Railway. "Appliances will be provided by which the sound of the carriage wheels will be deadened, so as to preserve the harmony of the music."

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senator Riddleberger has received telegrams from Irish-American associations in various parts of the country, thanking him for the part he took in the debate upon Bayard's resolution Monday.

STANDS AT THE HEAD!



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"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.
Address,
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Richmond, Va.
For sale by KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN
'84—36:1y. Salisbury, N. C.

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—tf.

ROYSTER'S
HIGH GRADE
Acid Phosphate,
BEST SOLD IN THE STATE.
—ALSO—
German Kainit
ALL FOR
COMPOSTING
TOBACCO GUANO
In small size sacks
FOR PLANT BEDS.
Truly,
J. D. GASKILL.