

State Library
The Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 2, 1885.

NO 24

XVI.—THIRD SERIES

**GREGORY'S
Dyspeptic Mixture.**

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

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 29, 1884.
W. W. Gregory: I hereby certify
I have recently used your Dyspeptic
Mixture with very great benefit to myself
and would recommend it to others.
R. P. WARING,
Member N. C. Legislature.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
W. W. Gregory: I take great pleasure
in testifying to the value of your
Dyspeptic Mixture. I have used it with
great benefit, and cheerfully recommend it to
all who are afflicted with indigestion and a
condition of liver and bowels.
D. A. JENKINS,
N. C. State Treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

FARM WAGONS.
WATERBURY AND CINCINNATI
Wagons & Spring Wagons.
BICKFORD & HUFFMAN
Grain and Guano Drills.
WAGONS HAY RAKES.
Wagons for Riding and Walking
CULTIVATORS.
THOMAS HARRISONS,
Telegraph Straw Cutters,
Avery and Dixie PLOWS,
Dexter Corn Shellers,
Engines and Boilers,
SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
Engines and Boiler Fittings—Guns,
Shells, Cartridges, Wads and Caps,
Dynamite Fuse and Primers,
Axes, Saws and Spades, Building
Materials, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
HOME-RAISED CLOVER SEED.
I am a regular dealer in all kinds of
agricultural machinery and implement stores.—I have on hand
a large stock of the above, & offer them for the next
month for less money than they have ever
sold at in this country.
W. SMITHDEAL.
Salisbury, Oct. 23, '84.

PIEDMONT

WAGONS

FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

We have made
special arrangements to sell these celebrated Wagons either
for cash or on long time. So all who need wagons
will call and see us soon.
J. H. A. BOYDEN, Agent,
Or,
J. O. WHITE.

**THE BEST SMITH IN
THE COUNTY!**

It is well known that I am prepared to do all kinds of
smithing in the best manner. Leave and get your
watches at R. L. BROWN'S Store, Salisbury, and try the
best in the county.
R. L. BROWN,
Salisbury, N. C.

STANDS AT THE HEAD!



DOMESTIC

It is the acknowledged Leader is a
fact that cannot be disputed.
NONE EQUAL IT.
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.
Prepared by KLETTZ & RENDLEMAN,
Salisbury, N. C.

He leads us on
By paths we did not know.
Upwards he leads us, though our steps be
slow.
Though oft we faint and falter on the way,
Though storms and darkness oft obscure
the day,
Yet when the clouds are gone
We know he leads us on.
He leads us on
Through all the unquiet years;
Past all our dreamland hopes and doubts
and fears.
He guides our steps. Through all the tan-
gled maze
Of sin, of sorrow, and o'er clouded days
We know his will is done;
And still he leads us on.
—Golden Hours.

Mr. Cleveland's Policy.

Washington Post.
Those who complain of the President's moving slowly in the matter of appointments ought to bear in mind that there is a great number of applicants for almost every place at his disposal. They come from all sections of the country, have strong indorsements from their friends, and as a rule are men of meritorious character and competent to fill the offices for which they ask.
To give the list even a cursory examination in each particular case would take considerable time, but it is generally understood that Mr. Cleveland desired to do more than this. Every application for a position, reputable in itself and reliably backed, is entitled to consideration. The candidates and their friends are supporters of the Administration, helped to place it in power, propose to stand by it, and consequently deserve a respectful hearing.
It will be seen then that when the claims or merits of a dozen or more aspirants have to be passed upon and duly weighed, it were almost a matter of impossibility for the President to move otherwise than slowly, and at the same time deal fairly.
If he rendered his decisions with such abruptness and haste as to suggest an autocratic and preconceived judgment, incapable of modification, he would be chargeable with arrogance, indifference and favoritism.
That he applies himself to the delicate work of appointments with reasonable deliberation, therefore, is not to the President's discredit. He is probably impressed with the importance of giving his administration a good start, as few Presidents before him have been. It is to be presumed that he has no disposition to create needless displeasures, and that he aims to avoid as far as possible all occasion for criticism. It is not to be expected that he can please everybody at the outset, but if he so shapes his course that time will vindicate his wisdom and justice everybody will be pleased in the long run.

No Use for a Private Yacht.

Philadelphia Times.
By ordering the Dispatch out of commission the President will reduce by one the number of old hulks which could not safely get out of sight of the shore and will add very much to the safety of the vessels in the coastwise trade. The action ought also to result in the order of a few specially favored naval officers to some other work than the kind they have been doing for the past few years.
It is plain that the days of official junketing on board government vessels are over for the present. Things have changed since President Buchanan compelled his Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb, to pay the cost of a trip on a government vessel he used one day to take a party down the Potomac. Later Presidents have apparently taken the view that as the war vessels and the Executive both had some relation to the government it was only right that they should come together occasionally.
Mr. Cleveland takes the view that he has no more right to use the naval vessels than any other kind of government property and has decided to return to the better but older methods of dealing with the question. In this he will have the universal support of public sentiment and can retire from office with the assurance that his action will therefore be insisted upon as a precedent to be followed.

BETTER TIMES.—The Easton (Talbot county) Ledger says, an Easton visitor to Washington on inauguration day tells the following good story: "I was having my boots polished by one of the colored boot blacks on the street. When he had finished I asked him the price. 'Whatever you choose to give, boss,' he replied. I handed him a quarter. His eyes got big as saucers, and then turning to the others of his trade, he exclaimed joyfully: 'Dar! I dun told you so! I told you we de demmyrats cum dar'd be better times! Dey's cum! Dis is only de best day, an' de price ob a shine is riz from a nickle to a quarter!'"

The Seat of War in Egypt.

General R. E. Colston, formerly a bey in Egypt, contributes the opening illustrated article in the March Century, from which we quote the following description of a portion of the present seat of war: "He who has never traveled through the desert cannot form a just idea of that strange and marvellous region, in which all the ordinary conditions of life are completely changed. It is essentially a waterless land, without rivers, creeks, rivulets, or springs. Once away from the Nile, the only supply of water is derived from deep wells, few, scanty and far apart. Long droughts are frequent. When I explored the great Arabian Desert between the Nile and the Red Sea, it had not rained for three years; and when I traveled over the Snakin route and through Kordofan, no rain had fallen for two years. Between the twenty-ninth and the nineteenth degree of latitude it never rains at all. Water becomes precious to a degree beyond the conception of those who have never known its scarcity. Members of the Catholic mission at El Obeid, where water is much more plentiful than in the deserts, assured me that the summer before water had been sold as high as half a dollar a gallon by the proprietors of the few wells that had not dried up. When long droughts occur, the always scanty crop of doura fails away from the Nile, and the greater parts of the flocks and herds perish, as well as a considerable part of the population. It follows naturally that when undertaking a journey through the desert, the paramount question is water. A supply must be carried sufficient to last to the next well, be it one or five days distant. It is usually carried in goat and ox skins suspended from the camels' pack-saddles. These are the water-bottles of Scripture, which become leaky from wear, and always lose a considerable portion of their contents by evaporation. The first thing after reaching a well is to ascertain the quantity and quality of its water. As to the former, it may have been exhausted by a preceding caravan, and hours may be required for a new supply to ooze in again. As to the quality, desert water is generally bad, the exception being when it is worse, though long custom enables the Bedouins to drink water so brackish as to be intolerable to all except themselves and their flocks. Well do I remember how at each well the first skintful was tasted all around as epicures sip rare wines. Great was the joy if it was pronounced 'moya helwa,' sweet water; but if the Bedouins said 'moosh tayib,' not good, we might be sure it was a solution of Epsom salts. The best water is found in natural rocky reservoirs in deep narrow gorges where the sun never shines. As to 'live springs,' I never saw more than half a dozen in six thousand miles travel.

Many seekers after office under the new administration are doomed of necessity to disappointment, for the simple reason, were there no other, that there are not offices enough in the gift of the government to go around. Many are already disappointed. Faultfinders and grumblers are not hard to find. There are those who condemn the civil service law as a humbug and fraud. There is here and there some gnashing of teeth; but on the whole the crowds that beset the President and departments are good natured of criticism and patient under affliction. There are no symptoms of factious disloyalty discernible.
Contrast this state of affairs with the stormy and resentful passions that shook the National Capital with a sort of volcanic tremor for the two or three months immediately preceding the assassination of President Garfield. The scramble for place was then in the nature of a scramble for life. Men jostled one another in the crush with hatred in their eyes and murder in their hearts. Never had faction been brought to such high, infuriated pitch before. The grand old party was actually writhing over its own dismemberment, and only the death of the Chief Magistrate served to appease the attendant furies.
As between that picture and this, the present Democratic onslaught upon the public crib is but the gentle wooing of a mistress by her lover, the pastime of a summer holiday.—Washington Post.

The great revival of religion in Fifth Street Methodist church surpasses any revival that has blessed Wilmington in a quarter of a century or longer. Since January 1st pastor Tuttle has added 159 members. Since the regular revival began three weeks ago there have been 141 accessions and 163 professions. The good work will continue through this week.—Wilmington Star.

Cabinet Appointments and State Lines.

The indignation—apparently genuine, certainly vehement—that is expressed by some democratic politicians because "their States have been ignored" by President Cleveland in his Cabinet appointments exhibits a very distorted conception of the relations of the federal government to the States. What has a Cabinet officer to do that should properly make his residence in a particular State an advantage to that State over the others? Absolutely nothing. Therefore, if there is any substance to the complaints of these politicians, it must be that President Cleveland has disappointed their desire for improper advantages, and if that is so he deserves thanks.
Geographical situation—not merely State boundaries—doubtless should have some influence with a President in his selection of a Cabinet. The true principle was concisely stated by President Washington when he wrote: "In the appointments to the great offices of the government my aim has been to combine geographical situation, and sometimes other considerations, with abilities and fitness of character." President Cleveland has not been indifferent to geographical situation. The geographical centre of the population of the United States is not far from Cincinnati. Looking at his Cabinet appointments in their distribution relatively to this point, four (those of Endicott, Manning, Vilas and Whitney) have been made from the North, and three (those of Bayard, Garland and Lamar) from the South; and the same proportion holds as to the other cardinal points of the compass from the centre of population, three secretaries (Garland, Lamar, Vilas) having been taken from the West, and four (Bayard, Endicott, Manning and Whitney) from the East.
Thomas Jefferson will be acknowledged by all these democratic complainers to have been a sound democrat. And yet, in framing his Cabinet when he became President in March, 1801, Jefferson took three of its five members from the single State of Massachusetts—Samuel Dexter, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, and Levi Lincoln, Attorney General. The Postmaster General did not become a Cabinet officer till President Jackson's time, and the first Secretary of the Interior was President Taylor's.
And to aggravate this inequality Massachusetts did not cast her electoral votes for Jefferson in 1800, but for John Adams; nor when the election was thrown into the House of Representatives by the tie in electoral college was the vote of Massachusetts cast for Jefferson even then, but for Aaron Burr.
If State boundaries and State votes in the Presidential elections should control the selection of Cabinet officers, this surely makes out a much stronger case against Jefferson than the partisans of that theory can make out against President Cleveland. But, nevertheless, the principles and practices of Jefferson are set up constantly for the shibboleths of the democratic party.
Why revile Cleveland in this matter and continue to worship Jefferson at the same time?—N. Y. Herald.

Soudan War.

The fight which Gen. Graham had with the rebels last week seems to have been hotly contested and of more importance than at first reported. An account from London says:
"The battle between the British troops and Osman Digna's forces lasted five hours. The marines were first sent to the front to drive Arabs from the hill west of Hasheen. As soon as possible they were reinforced by batteries of Gardner and Krupp guns and by cavalry. There was a hot engagement for a few hours, during which the British cavalry charged repeatedly on the Arabs, while the machine guns were worked with deadly effect whenever their fire could be made available. Great bravery was displayed on both sides. At the end of the engagement the Arabs retreated slowly towards Tama. The Arabs loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 500. The loss of the British is 40. The Arabs displayed desperate bravery. The marines drove the Arabs from the hills and forced them to retire to the plain. Then the Indian troops charged upon the Arab position, but were outflanked, and an unsuspected body of Arabs succeeded in getting behind their lines. The Indians found themselves between two fires and they fled. During this retreat they were closely pressed by the Arabs, who hamstringed the horses and speared the riders."

A MAN WITH MANY MEDALS.—"They say that republics are ungrateful," said an Englishman to an American friend at the theater the other night, "but they do not seem to be niggard in conferring honors. That gentleman in the orchestra chair there is one of your distinguished generals, I presume."
"Where!" asked the American.
"There that gentleman whose breast is covered with medals. Who is he? Grant, Sherman, Sheridan or?"
"Pshaw! That's no general."
"What?"
"He's no military man. He's a champion roller-skater and club swinger."

Inquiries Respecting Apprenticeship.

The Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, is making what promises to be a very valuable investigation, as may be seen by the following circular:
"One of the vital questions affecting the present maintenance and future development of American manufacturing industries is the question how employers are to secure an adequate supply of well-trained mechanics. The apprenticeship system of the past, more or less modified to meet modern requirements, has hitherto been almost exclusively relied upon. While in practice that system is gradually becoming obsolete, there is a growing belief among specialists who have studied the subject that the system itself has survived its effective usefulness and that the manual labor school is destined to supplant it. In order to reach a settled conviction on this important subject, however, it will be necessary to bring together a considerable amount of trustworthy information; and the accompanying inquiries, to which your attention is respectfully invited, have been prepared with the view of collecting the needed data. When a sufficient number of replies shall have been received to warrant inferences from the facts, the result will be published in a special report on Apprenticeship and Manual Labor in Schools. Issued by this office in two parts, the first of these will contain a compilation of the apprenticeship laws and decisions thereunder, a brief discussion of apprenticeship at the common law, and a succinct history of the rise, growth, and decay of the system. The last portion of the first volume will contain a resume and analysis of the replies that may be received to the accompanying questions. The second part of the work will give an account of the attempts in this and other countries to provide trade schools fitted to take the place hitherto filled by the apprenticeship system, and will discuss the various degrees of success which have attended such efforts."
Blanks accompany this circular, which may be obtained from Mr. John Eaton, Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

A person's character shows itself in the man of spending his leisure time. There is a railway porter in a small town in Scotland who makes astronomy his recreation. From his small earnings he bought a telescope and reads notice of his observations to the scientific journals. When asked how he found time for such work he replied, "I am due at the railway station at six in the morning, and I leave at six in the evening, but I have two hours during the day for meals and rest. Sometimes I get a glance at the heavens on winter mornings when the sky is clear, hunting for comets. My observations on the sun are usually made twice a day, during my meal hours, or, in summer, in the early morning and evening. Then the evenings are my own. When the heavens are clear, I watch them; when obscured, there are my books." How much better than to spend one's time loafing about the streets, or in saloons or skating-rinks!

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,
A. C. HARRIS.
Jan. 21, 1885.—3m

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest 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.

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—1f.

FARMERS
IF YOU WANT GOOD
COTTON
USE THE OLD RELIABLE
SEA FOWL
ANCHOR BRAND,
OWL BRAND,
FARMERS' FRIEND,
OR THE
PREMIUM.
AND FOR
COMPOSTING
USE
ROYSTER'S HIGH GRADE
ACID PHOSPHATE,
OR,
ETIWAN
DISSOLVED BONE,
which are the very best Acids made.

TOBACCO
Is the coming crop of this country but to make it
Tough, Rich, and Waxy,
(which it must be to bring the best prices), you must use the old stand-by
ANCHOR BRAND,
Or the New and Favorite
OWL BRAND.

Look to your own interest and buy your Guanos where you can sell your Cotton, &c., and remember that all of above named Guanos are sold only by
J. D. GASKILL.