

The Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 14, 1885.

NO. 30

VOL. 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

that I have recently used your Dyspeptic

Mixture with very great benefit to myself

and cheerfully recommend it to any one

suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion and

all conditions of liver and bowels.

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

Prepared by J. H. McAden and T. C. Smith &

at Charlotte, N. C., and T. F. Kluttz & Co.,

Salisbury, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

STUDEBAKER AND TENNESSEE

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HOME-RAISED CLOVER SEED.

Get everything else usually kept in First Class

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full stock of the above, and offer them for the next

few days, for less money than they have ever

been sold in this country.

Salisbury, Oct. 23, '84. W. SMITHDEAL.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking

an agency for the best selling book out. Be-

lieve me, you will not fail. Terms free.

HALLATT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

Nov. 17, '84.—17

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 Armel.

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AND IS WARRANTED

To be made of the best material.

To do any and all kinds of work.

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Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

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Sole sale by KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN,

Salisbury, N. C.

THE OLD MILL.

Here from the brow of the hill I look
Through a lattice of boughs and leaves
On the old grist mill, with its gambrel roof
And the moss on its rotting eaves.
I hear the clatter that jars its walls,
And the rushing water's sound,
And I see the black floats rise and fall
As the wheel goes slowly round.

I rode there often when I was young,
With my grist on the horse before,
And talked with Nelly, the miller's girl,
As I waited my turn at the door.
And while she tossed her ringlets brown,
And flirted and chatted so free,
The wheel might stop or the wheel might go—
It was all the same to me.

'Tis twenty years since last I stood
On the spot where I stand to-day,
And Nelly is wed and the miller is dead,
And the mill and I are gray.
To our fortunes of tail are bound,
And the man goes and the stream flows—
And the wheel moves slowly round.
—Thomas Dunn English.

The Gold Ores of North Carolina.

Since the first breaking out of the "gold fever" on the discover of the precious metal in California in 1848, the gold mines of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope have continued to attract attention to the neglect of what is much nearer home if not so great in extent or rich in external indications. Few persons who did not have actual knowledge of the importance of the gold mines of North Carolina could have formed any conception of their value. The magnificent exhibit made by North Carolina, of gold ores in the Exposition, has proved a revelation to many. These ores are so numerous, massive and rich, and are so lavishly displayed that they rival the mineral exhibits made by Colorado, Montana, Nevada and other mining regions of the West, and they fairly astound the observer who only knew in a general way that some gold existed in North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia.

Fifty years ago, and before the discovery of gold in California, the mines of North Carolina and Georgia attracted much attention, and they were such important factors in the gold supply of the United States that the government was induced to establish mints in the South to coin the precious metals taken out there. As a matter of fact, the mint at Charlotte, N. C., was established in 1837, and one at Dahlonega, Ga., was started in 1838.

Official statistics show that gold was discovered in North Carolina in 1824, in Virginia in 1829 and in Georgia in 1830, and from the time of these discoveries to the year 1835 the mines of these States had sent altogether to the mint \$4,377,500.

Desiring to gain some definite and specific information on the gold mines of North Carolina a representative of the Picayune called on Mr. T. K. Bruner, who has charge of the extensive and well arranged mineral department of that State and requested some particulars. These Mr. Bruner kindly gave, entering into interesting details which were brought out by questions. His statement is given and is substantially as follows:

Allow me to remark in the outset that the first gold found in America was discovered in North Carolina, and years before that humble Georgia woman, Mrs. Peter L. Wimmer found the first nugget in California and started westward the adventurous pioneers who have since made that land blossom, North Carolina had produced thousands of dollars' worth of native gold, and some mining work was being conducted in a crude way. Since that time, work has been going on in many localities almost constantly—excepting, of course, the time spent in war. In '61 almost all the mines were abandoned and but little activity was known in the region until a few years ago. This fact accounts in a measure for the tardiness in development; but let me go on with the main idea of your question. Within the last six or eight years a new and more determined effort has been made to develop the industry, and I must say with the most flattering prospects of success. This new impetus has been felt in several ways, but most prominently in giving rise to an ambition for discovery. A natural result of this exploitation work is the addition of many new localities to the already long list in North Carolina. The area of gold producing districts now extends over 30 counties. The deepest and richest of these deposits are situated a little west of the centre, and on a granitic axis which runs in a northeasterly direction across the State. The prominent gold producing counties are Guilford, Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Stanly, Montgomery Cabarrus, Gaston, Mecklenburg and Union.

The ores embrace almost every variety and combination of auriferous sulphides, galenites, blendes and chalcopyrites, and free gold in the brown ores. These occur in veins. In "drift" or "float" quartz, gravel beds and on the surface "dust" and "nugget" gold is found.

Suppose I enumerate a few of the vein mines that are being actively

worked to-day. In Randolph county I point you to the Hoover Hill mines. They are down 250 feet in a metamorphic slate, and are averaging from \$7 to \$8 per ton, while occasionally it runs very high in free gold. The mine is producing now and has an output of \$150,000.

The Ore Knob Copper mine, in Ashe county, has produced over two millions of dollars. The mine has been worked to a depth of 400 feet and is equipped with smelters and refiners. The ore, chalcopyrite, will average about 8 per cent., but occasionally has very rich bunches in the lode.

At the Phoenix mine, in Cabarrus county, a depth of 300 feet has been attained. The ores, auriferous sulphides, will average \$15 per ton, and is reduced with ordinary battery and treated by the Meares chlorination process. The output is about \$40,000.

The Big Russell, in Montgomery county, has been worked in an open cut to the depth of 100 feet, and from 15 to 60 feet in width. It is a low grade talco-slate, and there is in sight more than one hundred thousand tons. The production has been a little more than \$50,000. An English syndicate has purchased the property and their superintendent is erecting a 30 stamp battery. This property, if carefully handled, must turn out gold in paying quantities.

At the Bright mine, same county, the ore lies in a mass, and resembles the Russell ore. Here the mass is several hundred feet in width and has only been prospected to the depth of 40 feet. Assays run from \$4 upward. Some New England capitalists bought this property last spring and are making preparations to work it on a more extensive scale.

The Little Lead mine, in the same county, has been worked to the depth of 75 feet and has produced \$10,000. There are more than a thousand tons of ore, worth from \$4 to \$6 in sight—ore fine milling.

On the Morris Mountain property work is progressing finely at the newly discovered locality. The ore is in a free milling state, and they use the simplest amalgamating process. The production, at the depth of 25 feet, has been about \$5000.

The development at Silver Hill, in Davidson county, has reached a depth of about 700 feet. This is one of the very few mines worked during the Confederate war. Lead was scarce, and this argentiferous galenite and blende was smelted and run into bullets. The ores are complex, and are per ton: Gold \$10, silver \$25, lead 20 per cent, and zinc 10 per cent. This mine has produced more than \$200,000.

At the Rudisil mine, in Mecklenburg county, a depth of 280 feet has been attained in the workings. The ore, a dense sulphide, is of very high grade, and the yield amounts to a million dollars.

Capps Hill mine, same county, has been worked a little more than a hundred feet in depth, and has produced \$25,000. Work is being vigorously prosecuted, with more than a thousand tons of good ore in sight.

The St. Catherine mine, also in Mecklenburg county, has reached the depth of 200 feet. From this level they are hoisting a fair grade of sulphide ore, but the yield has been small, only reaching a few thousand dollars. A practical process for working sulphide ores is needed to make the output at this and many other localities available.

In Stanly county there is some little activity. At the Crowell mine they are working in the 150 foot level. The ore is a talco slate and the little seams of quartz permeating the lode are sometimes exceedingly rich in free gold. They are using Chilian mills.

The Biles mine, same county, is down 65 feet. The ore is of high grade, and the yield has reached \$20,000. They have a stamp mill.

One other property in Stanly county is worthy of mention. It is the Barringer mine. The property was opened before the war, but was abandoned before any depth was attained. It was reopened two years since and discovered to be a very rich vein. They have not reached a depth of fifty feet, (a question of title had to be decided in the courts) but the yield has been profitable.

More activity prevails in Rowan county. The Gold Hill mines, discovered in 1842, have been developed to the depth of 750 feet, with drifts or tunnels at this depth of 900 feet in lateral extent. Nearly \$4,000,000 have been taken from these mines. The ores are rich free milling slates on the surface, but change into sulphides of iron and copper as depth is attained. They have a splendid plant of machinery, which is idle now. The water is being kept in fork, while the owners are selecting a new superintendent.

The Reimer mine, in the same county, is down 175 feet. They have two working shafts, 400 feet apart, on the same vein, and they are connected at the 150 foot level. The ore is

YOUNG LADIES' COLUMN.

All contributors to this column will address their communications to "YOUNG LADIES' COLUMN," WATCHMAN, SALISBURY, N. C.

[For the Young Ladies' Column.]

Mr. Editor:

Beautiful are the fields of Carolina, powdered over with "Daisies," those emblems of innocence, the first heavings of the awakening bosom of spring; they bring joyous tidings of brighter days and the return of singing birds and the whispers of long leaves and pleasant walks reminding us that nature has awoken from her slumber and is shaking open the unblown buds which have gathered around her during her long winter's sleep.

Nature has crowned Carolina with her richest jewels—flowers—and the glittering minerals upon her brow attach many of the fair sex to her soil, of which they will always be proud to speak as "Our Carolina."

I was a little disappointed last week, Mr. Editor, at finding us crowded out, but you had excellent reading matter in your paper, nevertheless, and it was to me a welcome visitor.

I hope the girls will not be disappointed but write often. Truly
HAWTHORN.

[Selected for the young ladies' Column.]

Modes of Courtship.

The tailor presses his suit.
The shoemaker lays his all at her feet.
The blacksmith strikes the iron when it is hot.
The carpenter says her society adz joy to his existence.
The woodchopper offers himself as her feller.
The mason believes his chances rest on a good foundation when he informs her that her refusal would be mortifying to him.

The sailor first ascertains how the land lies, then approaches her when she's in stays, and informs her that he is in need of a first mate.

The dairyman declares that he is bound to heifer and can love no udder.

The furniture dealer is so much in love with her that he is willing to accept her affection on instalments, one-tenth down.

The poet woos her with a sonnet, and her big brother starts out in search of him with a shotgun.

The "funny man" approaches her with jokes and puns, and has the dog set on him and loses the skirts of his swallowtail coat.

Finally, the champion roller-skater rolls into her good graces, and she elopes with and marries him.—Boston Courier.

[Selected for the Ladies' Column.]

News and Notes for women.

Under the name of ben galine, Irish poplins are revived.

A Kentucky belle glories in a head of hair which is five feet ten inches long.

The queen of Greece is said to be the most beautiful woman now on a throne.

Lace bonnets will be much worn as soon as the weather will permit their use.

Mrs. Frank Leslie, it is said, boasts of having the smallest foot of any lady in the United States.

Stockings are in black and plain dark colors, and are ribbed. Few cloakings or stripes will be worn.

Among the novelties in colors are verveine, a delicate lilac; puctole, a yellow brown, and grotte, a light garnet.

A Corean woman has no name. She is always somebody's daughter, sister, wife, mother. Their individual existence is not recognized even by name.

Mrs. Johnson, the once radiant Harriet Lane of White House memory, now a widow, is described as "still a glorious looking woman, despite the sorrow expressed in the stricken face and the drooping figure."

Now the maiden is returning
From her trip across the sea,
And she wants to air her learning
In the language of Paree.
Now, of course, it is improper,
So they told her over there,
To say either "pa" or "popper,"
And she greets to him with "moon pere."
Then she turns toward the other,
Who can naught but stand and stare,
As she hears no longer "mother,"
But a far-away "ma mere."
—Puck

"Give you a kiss" indeed said she,
"Give you a kiss my goodness!"
"Is strange that you should be so free,
I wonder at your rudeness,
I could not such a thing endure;"
And then with manner nervous
She added, "For I'm very sure
That some one would observe us."
—Boston Courier.

The ex-Khedive of Egypt, while in the height of his power, was visited by the ex-Empress Eugenie. He showed her all the sights, but there was one sight she wanted to see, namely, an Arab marriage. "You shall see it, ma-dam," he said, and forthwith directed

one of the ladies of his harem to be brought out, and to be presented to his aide-de-camp. This unfortunate officer, who was as much an Englishman as an Egyptian, and whose dream had been to marry a European, had no escape.

LITTLETON'S Sewing Machine Relief Spring

does one half the labor in sewing. It makes heavy machines run light. It makes light machines run lighter. The spring enables any one to run a machine without becoming fatigued. Use the spring and no injury will result from running the sewing machine.

New Orleans, May 6th.—At a meeting of prominent citizens to consider the feasibility of continuing the exposition for another year, there was much debate, and it was finally determined to send a committee to Washington to ascertain if the government will permit the exhibits to remain another season, and to ask the War Department to garrison the grounds with troops to save the expense of a police force. On the report of this committee will rest the question of reopening or not. There appears to be no trouble in raising the necessary funds to meet the expenses.

Senator Warner Miller, of New York, who has just returned from New Orleans, and a tour through the South, speaks quite hopeful of the business prosperity of that section. "The South," he said, "owes incalculably more to the New Orleans Exposition than anything else that has occurred during the last fifty years. A great change for the better has been made in the sanitary arrangements of Memphis, and yellow fever there in all probability effectually banished. Atlanta now more resembles one of our large Eastern towns than any city in the South, and there is an energy about the people that promises much in the future." Senator Miller predicts that Orlando county, Fla., will become one of the richest countries in the United States.

Washington Critic, May 4th, (Anti-Cleveland before election.)

Two months ago today Mr. Cleveland took the oath of office and became President of the United States. No doubt the time will have seemed like a space of two years to many office seekers who have hung on the outskirts of the Administration. But, after all there has been a steady, continuous change in the personnel of the Departments, and President Cleveland is accomplishing gradual progress that which injudicious persons hoped would be attained by wholesale removals. Thus far the President and the country are to be congratulated on the new Administration.

AN ACCOMMODATING JUDGE.—One of the keenest things ever said on the bench is attributed to Judge Walton. While holding a term of the Supreme Court at Augusta he sentenced a man to seven years in prison for a grave crime. The respondent's counsel asked for a mitigation of the sentence on the ground that the prisoner's health was very poor. "Your Honor," said he, "I am satisfied that my client can not live out half that term, and I beg of you to change the sentence." "Well, under those circumstances," said the Judge, "I will change the sentence, and make it for life instead of seven years." It is needless to add that the respondent agreed to abide by the original sentence, which the Judge permitted him to elect.—Leicester (Me.) Journal.

SICK MULE.—An Arkansas citizen had a sick mule. He said to his colored man:
"You know Dr. don't you, Sam?"
"Yes, but I don't kink nuffin of 'im, boss. He 'fused to scribe fo' me wen I war sick las' week. Sed he did't scribe for niggahs."
"That's all right. He doctors horses, doesn't he?"
"I believe he do, boss."
"Well, you go down and tell him I've a sick mule and want him at once."
"Taint no yuse, he won't cum. Dat doctor 'scribes fo' white folks an' horses, boss, but he draws de line at niggahs an' mules."

HE THOUGHT SO.—One of the professors at the University of Texas is one of the most absent-minded men in the State. Not long since a gentleman, who was only slightly acquainted with him, asked him:
"Professor, are you married?"
The Professor was absorbed in thought for a few moments and then replied:
"Yes, I think so, if I am not mistaken."—Texas Siftings.

Explaining Their Sins.

The Penitentes of New Mexico are said by Birge Harrison, a fresh writer on the subject, to number 20,000. A statue of the blessed virgin was lately placed in the centre of a church, and the floor in front of it is strewn knee deep with cactus, whose poisonous spines will sometimes pierce the heaviest soled shoes. Through this bed of thorns the Penitentes march with naked feet or crawl along on bare knees, calling pitifully the while to the Virgin for forgiveness of their sins. As if this were not sufficient, they scourge themselves with great bunches of cactus tied together on a strong and slash themselves with knives. The natural result of these horrible exercises is a death now and then, and many maimed and pitiable creatures who drag out a miserable existence for the remainder of their days.

According to a Washington correspondent of the New York World, Mr. Cleveland proposes to go even slower in the matter of appointments to office. He is quoted as saying in reply to an Illinois Judge who called upon him to ask about changes in the federal offices in that State: "When I assumed the duties of this office I resolved to go slow in making changes, believing that if any mistakes were made they would naturally result from hasty and inconsiderate action. From certain recent occurrences I am more than ever of the opinion that my original determination was right. In the future I intend to go even slower than ever."

OFFERING AN INDUCEMENT.—I don't know about going bail for you, Sam. You are a bad nigger, and ought to be locked up. You're a disgrace to the community.

"I know it sah. I'm a bad nigger every way. But if you'll go my bail dis time, boss, I'll jump the country tomorrow mawnin' and nebber come back. Deed I won't."—N. Y. Times.

No machine of travel that man ever invented can equal the speed of wild fowl. The canvas-back duck flies two miles a minute. The broad-bill goes slightly slower. Teal can fly at the rate of 100 miles an hour, the wild goose about ninety.

The bad man, diffusing the hue of his own spirit over the world, sees it full of treachery, selfishness and deceit. The good man is continually looking for and sees noble qualities.

ORGANIZED 1859



CAPITAL & ASSETS,

\$750,000.

J. RHODES BROWNE, (W. C. COAKLEY, Secretary)

Twenty-sixth Annual Statement.

JANUARY 1, 1885.

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital.....\$300,000 00

Unadjusted Losses.....24,000 00

Reserve for Re-insurance and all other.....102,117 30

Indebtedness.....225,263 12

Net Surplus.....\$150,639 82

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS:

Cash in National Bank.....\$ 7,904 96

Cash in hands of Agents.....11,902 19

United States Registered Bonds.....\$ 19,566 95

State and Municipal Bonds.....172,800 00

National Bank Stocks.....51,997 96

Cotton Manufacturing Stocks.....114,735 00

Other Local Stocks.....29,770 00

Real Estate (unincumbered city property).....\$7,297 77

Loans, secured by first mortgages.....64,419 84

Total Assets.....\$741,380 82

J. ALLEN BROWN, Agt.

Salisbury, N. C., March 14, 1885.

SOMETHING NEW!

LAMP CHIMNEYS that will not break by heat, for sale at ENNISS.

DIAMOND DYES—All colors you wish at ENNISS.

DON'T FORGET to call for Seeds of all kinds at ENNISS.

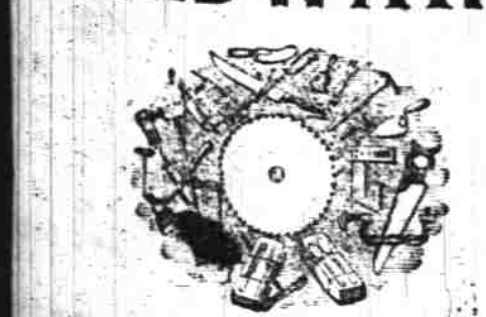
TO THE LADIES: Call and see the Flower Pots at ENNISS.

GIVEN AWAY! FRESH and GENUINE Garden Seeds!

Persons buying One Dollar's worth of Garden Seeds or Medicines of any kind will be given 10 papers of fresh garden seeds. At ENNISS' Drug & Seed Store. 17:tf

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. Home-made products. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLATT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. 13:17

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—1f.

Notice to Creditors!

All persons having claims against the

estate of Daniel Chambers, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to me, undersigned on or before the 31 day of April, 1885, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This April 1st, 1885. JOSEPH HOBAN, Adm'r.