

The Carolina Watchman.

XVI.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 30, 1885.

NO 43

Captivated the President.

Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.
Miss Lucy Buck, a young lady of Front Royal, Va., recently wrote to Grover Cleveland asking a silk necktie for a crazy quilt, to be made and sold for the benefit of the poor. In reply she received a pleasant autograph letter from the President enclosing an elegant tie for the purpose named. Miss E.'s letter was charmingly written in verse, and is as follows:

My dear Mr. Cleveland, I know it's a shame To bother you now, but I'm not to blame, At least, not so much, for Jack is the one Who first put me up to the thing I have done.

He told me last night if I'd make for the fair A crazy patch quilt and put in it a square Of something that Cleveland had worn he would buy.

The price for himself, no matter how high The price I might set—and so don't you see If I manage this plan how nice it will be! Jack gives a neat sum towards the fair for the poor,

Receiving instead, what he values far more,

And then, when I marry dear Jack, it is plain

I'll own both the quilt and memento again;

Now, dear Mr. Cleveland, please won't you just ask

Your sister to send me, 'tis not much of a task,

An old silk necktie, or handkerchief, say,

Some fragment of what you've worn any day,

To lend to my handiwork dignity due!

And then may the Fates most kindly help you!

To piece at the patch-work you've taken in hand,

Its intricate patterns, at once small and grand—

May each square that's fastened with infinite art,

Glow with the tints truth and wisdom impart,

Till the national crazy-patch, crazy no more,

Grows into symmetry ne'er known before!

And still something better I wish you may win—

Some true, earnest woman, who, through thick and thin,

Will follow your fortunes as I'll follow Jack's.

And not any further your patience to tax, I will close, just adding this P. S. to say,

If your own secretary be out of the way, Or too much engrossed this petition to read, Because it is small, just tell him to heed This admonition—it never is wise

The day of small things to neglect or despise,

For sometime, perhaps in years not remote,

We women may have a legal right to vote, Then if he wished to be be President, he Might have some aid from e'en poor little me,

"Verbum sap" is the cue—adieu—may you be as good, prays your friend

LUCY B.

For the Watchman.

Look Up and Hope.

BY ARDENT.

When foes are strong,
And friends are few,
In haste pursue;
Ah, then, 'tis this
That makes me sigh,
And long for bliss
Beyond the sky.

Where dwelleth light
And reighten peace,
And all is bright,
And joys ne'er cease,
But like a river
Will sweetly flow
Oward forever
And ever more.

Then up my soul
And strive to win
The farthest goal
Away from sin,
And every pain,
And earthly horror,
Anguish and shame,
Grief and sorrow.

Oh, strive to win
That home above,
Where there's no sin,
But all is love!
Yea, give, here give,
All else beside—
In heaven to live
And there abide!

Sound Ideas on the Civil Service.

From President Andrew Jackson's First Annual Message, December 5th, 1829.

There are perhaps, few men who can for any great length of time enjoy office and power without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavorable to a faithful discharge of their public duties. The integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves; but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt.

Office is considered as a species of property, and government rather as a means promoting individual interest than as an instrument created solely for the service of the people. Corruption in some, and in others a perversion of correct feelings and principles, divert government from its legitimate ends, and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. The duties of all public officers are, or at least admit of being made, so plain and simple that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance, and I cannot but believe that

more is lost by the long continuance of men in office than is generally to be gained by their experience. I submit, therefore, to your consideration whether the efficiency of the Government would not be promoted, and official industry and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

In country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the people, no one man has any more intrinsic right to official station than another. Offices were not established to give support to particular men, at the public expense. No individual wrong is therefore done by removal, since neither appointment to nor continuance in office is a matter of right. The incumbent became an officer with a view to public benefits, and, when these require his removal, they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the people, and they alone, who have the right to complain when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. He who is removed has the same means of obtaining a living that are enjoyed by the millions who never held office. The proposed limitation would destroy the idea of property now so generally connected with official station, although individual, it would, by promoting that rotation which constitutes a leading principle in the republican creed, giving healthful action to the system.

Charlotte Democrat: Some Northern papers are now beginning to see how the South and Southern people have been slandered by paid hireling newspaper reporters and thieving carpet-baggers. A paper published at Cleveland, Ohio, though Republican, has this to say:

"In every Southern State Blaine received more votes than Garfield received in 1880, and there was no attempt anywhere to 'bulldoze' colored or other voters in the interests of the Democratic party. There may have been in the past scenes of bloodshed and riot in the South, but when it is understood that debased and depraved negroes of that section were led by Northern scallawags and carpet-baggers, who were urging them to overawe and oppress resident white men, it is not to be wondered that some lawless men resisted the rule of ignorance, brutality and knavery by every means in their power. But now that quiet and peace are restored, and the rights of the freedmen are everywhere respected, and both races are getting along harmoniously, it is the lowest and basest of demagogery to inflame the passions of one section against the other."

Serious Charge Against County Officers.

[Raleigh Register.]

A VERY SERIOUS charge is made by the Wilmington Star in relation to county students at the University. The matter needs looking into. The REGISTER is very sure that such statement affecting the personal official characters of the Boards of Commissioners of forty North Carolina counties, without as thorough examination as the nature of the case would permit. It is equally sure that the morals of so large a number of the most reputable citizens of the State cannot be so lax as the Star has been led to believe. The question should be settled one way or the other, and the first step to a settlement is to name the counties and the cases.

Annexed is the STAR's paragraph, to which the REGISTER appends the law about the matter as set forth in sections 2633 and 2634 of The Code.

[From the Wilmington Star.]

The free scholarship law has been terribly abused. There are 96 counties in the State. The law gave one free scholarship to each county. But it is well known that there were more than 100 students sent to Chapel Hill under the free scholarship law, and that these were from but little over forty counties.

How was that? Was that not a very shameful violation of the law? Not only this, but many well-to-do men took advantage of the law and got free tuition for their sons.

THE LAW ABOUT THE MATTER.

[The Code, Section 2633 and 2634.]

Sec. 2633. Board of Commissioners of each County to select annually one native resident for gratuitous instruction in the University. 1866—7, c. 2, s. 3.

It shall be the privilege of the Board of Commissioners in each county in this State, forever to select annually one native of the State, resident in said county, of good moral character and capacity for usefulness, without requisite means to defray the necessary expenses of education, who shall be admitted to any classes in the University, for which he may be prepared, free of all charges for tuition and room rent, so that each county may always have one representative at the institution.

Sec. 2634. Who eligible to appointment as County student; revocable by Board; when trustees to ask Board to revoke appointment; student obtain-

ing appointment without being entitled liable for tuition, &c. 1881, c. 141, s. 3.

No person shall be appointed as a county student in the University of North Carolina, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Commissioners of said county, by the oath of the applicant and one or more credible witnesses, which shall be by affidavit, to be kept in the office of said Board, that neither said applicant, nor his guardian, or parents have the requisite means to pay his tuition and room rent at the University, that he is a citizen of the State and a resident of said county, and that he is of good moral character and capacity for usefulness. The said appointment shall be revocable, if at any time the Board shall be satisfied that the facts sworn to are untrue, or that the applicant, his guardian or parents shall have become able to pay such tuition and room rent. If the Faculty of the University shall be satisfied that said student is not really entitled to the appointment, they shall, after ten days' notice given to the said student, bring the facts to the attention of the Board, and ask that his appointment be revoked, which it shall be the duty of the Board to do, if satisfied with the truth of the allegations. If any student shall obtain the county appointment as aforesaid without being entitled thereto, he shall be liable to pay tuition and room rent to the same extent as if the appointment had not been made, and if he is a minor his father or guardian shall be liable to pay the same.

Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad.

A directors' meeting, which was largely attended, was held at Salisbury last Wednesday. I learn from Capt. D. N. Bennett, who attended, that the utmost harmony prevailed, and that the prospects for the early completion of the road are good.

The business men of Salisbury, aware of the benefits their town would derive from this road, are making earnest efforts to secure its completion, and will contribute a large amount of money to that end. A stockholders' meeting is called for August 19, at Salisbury, when more definite action will be taken.

The people of Stanly have long been anxious for this road, and will do their full duty toward it. That it will some time be built is certain. It has been for several years completed from Cheraw to Wadesboro, leaving only sixty miles between Wadesboro and Salisbury to be built. At the latter place it will connect with the Richmond & Danville Roads, and open up a direct line to Charleston.

—E. R. Wood to the Raleigh Register.

A Philadelphia View of Cranberry.

Chas. Dudley Moore in the August Atlantic Cranberry Forge is the first wedge of civilization fairly driven into the Northwest mountains of North Carolina. A narrow-gauge railway, starting from Johnson City, follows up the narrow gorge of the Dan river and pushes into the heart of the iron mines at Cranberry, where there is a blast furnace, and where a big company store, rows of tenement houses, heaps of slag and refuse ore, interlacing tracks, raw embankments, denuded hillsides and a blackened landscape are the signs of a great devastating enterprise. The Cranberry iron is the great esteem, as it has the peculiar quality of the Swedish iron. There are remains of old furnaces lower down the stream, which we passed on our way. The present "plant" is that of a Philadelphia company, whose enterprise has infused new life into all this region, made it accessible and spoiled some pretty scenery.

There is this to be said about Philadelphia—and it will go far in pleading for it in the Last Day against its monotonous regularity and the Babel-like ambition of its Public Building—that whatever its influence extends there will be found comfortable lodgings and the luxury of an undeniably excellent cuisine. The visible seal that Philadelphia sets on its enterprise all through the South is a good hotel.

This cottage beautiful has on two sides a wide verandah, set about with easy chair; cheerful parlors and pretty chambers, finished in native woods, among which are conspicuous the satin stripes of the cucumber tree; luxurious beds and an inviting table, ordered by a Philadelphian landlady, who knows a beefsteak from a boot-top.

Is it "low" to dwell upon these things of the senses, when one is on a tour in search of the picturesque? Let the reader ride from Abington through a wilderness of cornpone and rusty bacon, and then judge.

There are perhaps, few men who can for any great length of time enjoy office and power without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavorable to a faithful discharge of their public duties. The integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves; but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt.

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"Why, Timmins, who are you in mourning for?" asked Meddle, upon seeing crepe on his friend's hat. Timmins—"Why, you see, my wife's first husband, from whom she was divorced, is just dead, and I can't do less out of respect to her feelings."—Exchange

The King of the English Language.

Dr. Henry E. Sheppard, President of the Charleston College has been in Wilson for several days, and of course everybody has been charmed and delighted with this profound scholar and elegant gentleman. He delivered a number of lectures and all his discourses were broad in the scope of vision, accurate and graphic in their paintings of times and men, keen and true in their portrayals of the conduct of motive, noble in their ethical teachings and grandly magnificent in their garniture of expression. These addresses came to us hoary with the gray hairs of laborious research and persistent application, and were learned and scholarly, and opulent with the hidden lore of far away ages. The dusty tomes of the vanished past were brushed up and made to gleam with radiant interest. His themes have been brought under perfect subjection to his finely cultivated powers and he rules them with that quiet power and easy grace which shows his perfect and undisputed majesty. He reigns over the realm of the English language a king, with his sovereignty undoubted and undisputed. His thoughts are draped in the luxuriant foliage of the most copious diction, and his sentences, well rounded and symmetrical are models of beauty and culture, and show a finish most exquisite and flawless. Every word seemed created for the office he asked it to fill, and consequently they fitted in his sentences with admirable and skillful precision and made the discourses smooth and harmonious and stripped of every obstruction which could impede its flow. We never heard a more fluent speaker or one who exercised a more felicitous control over the English language. And yet there is one thing remarkable. Learned and cultivated as he is, and having drunk as he has done so often from the Pierian spring, and so familiar with all the fields of prosy, yet his train of thought did not lead us for one moment by the enchanted Hermus with its golden stream; or the beautiful Helicon with its flowery slopes or the fragrant Pindus with its laurel shade. He avoided all the adorning graces of rhetoric, and no gems of metaphor could be seen sparkling in the stainless current of his English, and no flowers of fancy, blushing with roseate tintings of beauty, did we have to cheer us with loveliness. And notwithstanding the fact that his delivery is stripped of all the fascinating embellishments of oratory, his style is by no means sluggish, but is like a mountain streamlet, whose stainless current goes rippling along, radiant in the kisses of sunbeams of purity and without our dredge in its sparkling wavelets.—Wilson Mirror.

—A patriotic citizen of Vacaville, Cal., who detests the Chinese, recently refused to sell a native of the Celestial Empire lot for \$1,000, but sold it to an esteemed Yankee friend for \$500. With an eye to business, the Yankee sold it to the heathen, and pocketed a profit of \$500, and the original owner now has a "China washoe" sign floating next door.

An Ohio farmer, the other day, met in a lonely country locality a young woman attired in a night gown. Naturally, he asked her who she was when she replied: "Nobody, I died this morning." The farmer waited to hear no more, but made tracks for the nearest settlement at a pace rivaling the speed of Bonner's fastest trotter.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

A pair of the finest black eyes did not satisfy Miss Casey of Iowa, and in trying to turn them to blue by means of chemicals she has ruined both their usefulness and beauty. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Bowell & Co.'s Newsroom Advertising Bureau (No. 100) Main St., where contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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