

The Carolina Watchman.

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North Carolina at London.

[Cor. News and Observer.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 8, '85.

The question of the American Exposition in London next year and of the North Carolina exhibits being taken there is being favorably discussed in the papers from every section of the State. It is a movement the wisdom and policy of which cannot be questioned. The State board of agriculture, to whom have been left the various matters of exhibiting and advertising North Carolina, have so far pursued a wise and commendable course in this direction. They have fought a good fight at home, and now when it is proposed to "carry the war into Africa" and to complete victory abroad, it is a proposition that meets the approval and is in accordance with the desire of the intelligent and right minded people of North Carolina. Vast good has been already accomplished by our home exhibitions. As advantageous as it is may be to spread our feet at home and invite the foreign world over to partake of it, how much more powerful for good will it be to carry the exhibit to them in their own land and say, "We have brought it to you, before your eyes, at your feet! Look at what our State has and is, and has accomplished!" So far as the board has already wisely gone in this direction, it is but meet and proper—may necessary, that the work be crowned by this last, greatest and best effort of all.

The writer does not believe it to be an exaggeration when he says that however inestimable has been the good result to the State from the various exhibitions in which she has already taken part, the opportunity offered in London next year is one the benefits of which, should it be embraced, will be greater than all previous efforts combined. The advantages to be derived by an exhibition are in direct proportion to the number of people who will see the display and the amount of unemployed capital seeking investment, that will be directly reached by invitation the thus extended. Let us see briefly what advantages in this direction the American Exposition in London in 1886 offers.

The exposition opens on the 1st of May and will continue about six months. It will be exclusively American, and in this line is a new departure in the history of expositions.

The New York Herald says of it editorially: "There has never yet been a first-class exhibition of American articles anywhere out of this country, and the commercial result of such an undertaking can hardly be overestimated." It is a private enterprise, the United States government being invited simply as an exhibitor, and not being asked to vote any funds for the undertaking. The high price of labor in America has driven her to all kinds of devices to facilitate production. All these will be shown, to the wonder and astonishment of the old world. The boundless natural resources of our country will be also fully illustrated. To give some idea of the number of people who would have access to our exhibit placed there, I will state that the site chosen is one such that ten millions of people reside within an hour's ride, by rail, of the exposition buildings, and that the estimated ordinary number of strangers who enter the city of London daily is one hundred and fifty thousand. This transitory population will be greatly increased by the presence of the American exposition there, and the British colonial and Indian exhibition, which takes place at the same time. These two exhibitions, going on at the same time, and near by each other, will react reciprocally to the mutual advantage of both. The multitudes coming to see the one will see the other, and vice versa, and the friendly rivalry between the two will stimulate each to the highest pitch of excellence.

Our State has already a complete collective exhibit. This principal item of expense being then already incurred and that incident to placing and keeping it in London being practically nothing in view of the vast benefits to be attained, the course to be adopted seems to the writer—and he believes to the majority of the people of North Carolina as well—to be plain. With such an opportunity to expose our exhibit to such countless multitudes and in a land teeming with unemployed capital as well as over-crowded with a good, thrifty population seeking emigration, it does not seem that the board of agriculture, when the question shall come up for decision, can long hesitate.

Gen. Grant's doctors bills were \$12,000 for each physician. The New York papers consider this quite a moderate charge. The money was made up by subscription by the friends of Gen. Grant's family, greatly relieving the latter of severe embarrassment.

At the time of his death Grant weighed only 85 pounds.

Archibald Henderson.

Wilmington Star.

This distinguished native of North Carolina was the son of Judge Richard Henderson, of the Revolution. His mother was a daughter of Lord-Keeling. He was born in Granville county and was a brother of the eminent Chief Justice, Leonard Henderson. The Legislature desired to place Archibald on the Supreme Court Bench of the State, but he declined saying that one of the family was quite enough. We learned this interesting fact from the late Hon Hugh Waddell, whose memory we revere. We knew him from our boyhood and it was a letter from him to the late William J. Bingham that secured a place for us in his school of thirty boys when that was his limit at Oake. We have heard the same thing concerning Mr. Henderson and the Bench from another person.

Unlike his brother, who was of somewhat stammering speech, Archibald Henderson was an orator. Judge Murphy, in his elegant address at Chapel Hill, refers to him as the "model lawyer of North Carolina." At the time Mr. Henderson was in prime there is no doubt that he was the foremost advocate and orator of our bar. He was a great lawyer, elegant, persuasive, full, learned, profound. He was probably not as great a jurist as his brother; he had not so reflective a mind, but he was far more rhetorical, winning, ready eloquent and effective. He succeeded when his brother would have failed lamentably. If he had been left a name but little lower than that of the three or four first class jurists who have been Chief Justice of the State. He died when his intellectual powers were in full splendor, at his home at Salisbury. But few of the many able lawyers of our State ever so impressed their fellow men for uncommon powers as did this illustrious and admirable man. He was amiable and true as the Hendersons have been generally. One of the ablest men of the Revolutionary period was the father of Leonard and Archibald Henderson.

Mr. Henderson has left no memorials of his intellectual greatness. It is already a tradition, as it is with so many of our strongest and best furnished men. Some one ought to take the trouble to hunt up all the reminiscences that can be gathered of this great lawyer. He was a large man physically as was the Chief Justice. The Hendersons of that and the following generation were men of marked physical proportions. Their faces were very strong—noble foreheads, prominent noses, protruding chins, firm-set jaws, with kindness and openness of expression. They were remarkable for their benevolent qualities. The late Archibald Henderson, of Granville, son of the Chief Justice, was of this type. A man was arrested for stealing from him. He gave the late Judge Gilliam, his intimate friend, the money to get the rogue out of the difficulty. North Carolina has produced many noble, able, high minded men, but no family has yet given to the State two such men in moral, moral and social qualities as Leonard and Archibald Henderson, of Granville. Some seven or eight years ago we published in the Star a three column sketch of the Chief Justice. We have supplemented this now by telling the very little we know of his illustrious brother.

Gen. Grant was at last put away in a temporary vault in Riverside park, New York, last Saturday, and with every circumstance of military and civic pomp of which America is capable. The line of march from the City Hall to the park was about 15 miles, and it took from morning till night to bury the dead man. The procession was in charge of Gen. W. S. Hancock. The President and Cabinet were conspicuous in the parade. The number of persons who took part in it was estimated at 50,000, and it is calculated that 2,500,000 people saw it. Bands played dead marches all along the way and the services at the tomb were accorded to the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic and concluded with the firing of guns. The Herald of Sunday devoted four pages, or twenty-eight columns of small type, to telling about the display and the events of the occasion. A column and a half were devoted to a recital of the casualties of the day and a half column to the operations of the pickpockets.—Landmark.

When business becomes so absorbing as to result in insomnia it is time to stop business, or business may stop you. No sleep, no brain; no sleep, no vigor. Sleep means a filling up of body with new strength. Sleep is food as much as bread. There is a time to stop turning a subject over and over again until it gains complete possession of you, and you turn and toss and can't lie still out of very weariness. That is one of the initiatory steps to the mad-house. Sleep is money. Sound night's rest will give you a clearer head for scheming, planning and getting the best of your fellow-man.

Louis Riel, the Canadian half-breed rebel, has been sentenced to be hanged September 18th.

MINISTER JARVIS.

His Reception by Dom Pedro at Rio De Janeiro.

Raleigh News and Observer.

Yesterday a gentleman of this city received a copy of the paper O Paiz, published at Rio de Janeiro, of date July 15. It is in Portuguese, and contains quite an amount of news, being creditable in every way to that progressive empire, which is in many things very much like our United States. Minister T. J. Jarvis's arrival at Rio has been heretofore chronicled. At 7 o'clock on the evening of July 11 an audience was granted by his majesty to Mr. Thomas A. Osborn, Mr. Jarvis's predecessor, and to Senator Don Vincente Quesada, the retiring minister from the Argentine Republic. At 7:30 an audience was given to Senhor Dom Henrique B. Moreira, the new Argentine minister.

On July 11, at 8 p. m., his majesty the Emperor received in public audience Mr. Thomas J. Jarvis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, who, on delivering his credentials, made the following speech:

"Sir—The President of the United States of America having chosen me as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to your majesty's government, I have the honor of presenting your majesty with the letter of his Excellency, which I respectfully ask your majesty to receive. My intention is to act so that when I deliver my revocatory, I may, like the gentleman whom I succeed, return to my country with the high consideration of your majesty with the confidence of your own country. My government wishes that the cordial relations existing between this great empire and that powerful republic shall become closer and stronger with the years, and that their people will enter into more intimate relations of commerce. Both are parts and portions of the same great continent, and their people are citizens of the same new world of extraordinary aggrandizement and of unlimited possibilities. They are joined by the same hand, traversed by great rivers and possessed of fine harbors and their shores are washed by the waters of the same great ocean. The God of Nations, the Creator of all things, connected these two great countries by land and by water and I believe that the mission of man—his creature—will be to unite them by the friendly hands of mutual interest and confidence. Studying the history of this great empire, with its various and inexhaustible resources, the people of the United States have been struck by its rapid development under your majesty's wise government. They remember with pleasure your majesty's visit to their country and with all their heart they join their President and myself in wishing your majesty a long life of happiness, and to your country peace and prosperity unbounded."

To this his majesty answered: "I thank my great and good friend the President of the United States for this proof of his esteem. I hope, Mr. Minister, that your mission will contribute to cement the good relations existing between our countries."

Purifying Drinking Water.

With the probabilities strong that the cholera may reach the United States this year, it is essential that people should, above all other things, look well to the water they drink. Impure water causes sickness and disease under the most favorable circumstances; but when contagious and deadly diseases are lurking around the danger is then all the greater, for bad water is a slow but sure poison. That much of our drinking water is vilely bad goes without saying.

A very simple way to purify water is given by the State geologist of New Jersey, in the making of a cheap but excellent filter: It is the bottle filter, and made by tying a string, wet with turpentine, around the bottom of a quart bottle and breaking out the bottom. This is done by lighting the string, and when the flame has encircled the bottle, dipping it in cold water. Layers of fine cotton batting must then be placed in the bottle till a wad is collected that rests on the shoulders of the bottle and over its neck. Now dissolve a cup of alum in hot water and pour the solution into a cup of cold water. This makes a filtering substance.

We use alum because it is the only thing which will precipitate all impurities in the water to the bottom. For every gallon of water that it is desired to purify, add a teaspoonful of the filtering fluid, and stir it until every particle of the animalculæ is precipitated. This usually takes about five minutes. Then run your gallon of water thus treated through the filter; you will have your water free from all impurities.

FROM THE PEN OF A MEASLY LIAR.

New York, August 5.—A special to the Evening Post from Washington contains the following: "There has been but one newspaper in the South, so far as has been observed here, which has spoken ill of Gen. Grant since his death, and has taken occasion of that event to attempt to revive war memories, using his grave for a rifle pit. That paper was published at Raleigh. The editorial has been copied in most of the Republican papers of the North with the comment that its appearance is a discouraging sign of the times. A gentleman who reached here to-day from North Carolina, tells a curious story about the writer and his tragic end. The ink upon the paper which contained the article was scarcely dry, and the edition of the paper had not all been delivered at the post office, when the man who wrote the article fell dead."

This editor was convicted as a KuKlux and sentenced to ten years at Albany prison. The evidence in his trial showed that he was the leader of the KuKlux in his section and had been guilty of atrociously mistreating a Republican member of the Legislature from his district, who, as the result of a whipping and other abuses, was being badly crippled. The editor remained in the Albany penitentiary four years, when a petition for pardon generally signed in his vicinity was presented to General Grant by the very Republican for the abuse of whom he was sentenced. The President granted the pardon. The man returned to his home; has been in politics since, but has committed no conspicuous act until he made the recent assault upon the memory of General Grant, which was so quickly followed by his own death."

[The above has been telegraphed to the daily press of the country. A more malicious falsehood it would be difficult to dispatch over the wires. Capt. Shotwell, to whom it refers, died of acute indigestion, after a brief sickness. He was taken ill one day and died the next, and did not "drop dead," as stated in the press dispatches for sensational purposes. Editor Messenger.]

[The scoundrel who wired the above concerning Cap. Shotwell, lied for money. Lied willfully and we say, that we wish him and his purchased perjury may perish, like the accursed Judas Iscariot. This vile defamer ought to fall into the hands of KuKlux, and be made to account for this vile attack upon a man who was noble, upright and sound to the core as far as his convictions were concerned. Capt. Shotwell was a truly great man and anything else said to the contrary is false. Editor Durham Reporter.]

What is Wanted to Develop Our State.

More manufactures and less politics. The encouragement of home industries and less of sending our money away for things which can be made at home. The encouragement of good substantial immigration and the colonization of people in large numbers. Extension of our railroad systems by building branches in the interior of the State where lie the natural wealth of the country. Diversify our industries and look to something smaller than a bale of cotton for sustenance, comfort and happiness. Let our farmers raise all kinds of grasses, and make their own Hay crop thus saving thousands of dollars annually sent out of the State.

Come down to the cash basis, and strike a balance every year in the mercantile and agricultural business. Let our farmers make their own fertilizers, and don't sell themselves body and soul to the commission merchants. Put our convict labor in the improvement of our public roads, and draw them out of the legitimate avenues of trade and traffic. Have our State resources exhibited at every County and State Fair North and West, and encourage our present efficient and practical Commissioner of Immigration in his labors of building up the State.—Davie Times.

Wilmington Star: A gang of negroes are terrorizing it over the inhabitants around Huntingdon, Penn. They are said to number 80 and came out of the mountains of Virginia. They take what they want, torture those who will not tell where their money is concealed, smash things generally and "make Rome howl." Here is just one specimen of their deviltry:

"After a night of debauchery the negroes crossed the mountain and raided the saloon kept by Louis Shaffner. They took Shaffner and his delicate wife into the woods, stripped them of all their clothing, and tied them to separate trees. Leaving them there the negroes returned to the house and gutted it completely. They secured \$160 in money, besides a large quantity of whiskey and tobacco. They then returned to their captives and through the remainder of the night forced them to undergo indignities of the most brutal character. Mrs. Shaffner was unbound and carried further into the woods, where she was found in the morning in a drying condition."

A Flood of Silver.

[Wilmington Star.]

We publish a brief communication to-day from an intelligent business man. It will be well for our business men, and indeed for our people generally, to heed. The purpose to flood the South with depreciated coin ought to be resisted and, if possible, prevented. If the coin is to be distributed among the laboring classes in the South and then the banks are to refuse to receive it in turn it will be a positive swindle upon the people and perpetrated through the connivance of the government. The banks in many places heretofore refused to take silver in deposit or in payment of indebtedness unless at a discount. This is very hard upon the people. There is not the slightest reason why the government should send out a currency that is not good for all debts. Why should a great government like our own have in circulation a currency that is so debased that it is really worth but 70 cents in the dollar? It is a stigma upon the very name of Government, and if the Congress was equal to its duties and responsibilities there would be no occasion for such a complaint. To allow the people to have forced upon them a currency that is greatly depreciated (we refer to the fractional silver) and that can only be made a legal tender when the amount is as much as five dollars, is a positive wrong. It is more than this—it is an outrage.

The papers in the South ought at once to give the alarm and let the people move in conventions against this attempted outrage. It has been announced in Northern papers that the Treasury would pay the members of Congress in silver dollars for their services. Why not pay them in dimes and quarters?

The financial question is becoming of extreme importance. The silver dollars are worth but 85 cents and yet they circulate as currency. The sentiment in the South is strengthening against an indefinite continuance of the coinage of the silver dollars. The probability is that the next session of Congress will suspend the coinage for some years. It ought to protect the people against the serious infection of a debased currency.



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Aug. 12, 1885.—Gt

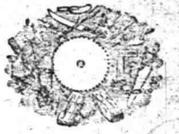
FOR RENT!

I will rent my House and Lands, situated in the Northern suburb of the town of Salisbury. There are 35 acres of good tillable land—splendid for cotton, tobacco, or for truck farming. All necessary outbuildings in good repair. A well, a spring and a branch furnish an abundance of good water. The dwelling has six rooms, and is in splendid repair. Between 500 and 700 fruit trees are on the place just beginning to bear. For terms and particulars address, W. M. BARKER, Salisbury, N. C.

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. 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. Immediate pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STRISSON & CO., Portland, Maine. Nov 27, '84.—17

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CAPITAL & ASSETS.

\$750,000. J. RHODES BROWNE, Secy. (W. C. COART, Pres.) 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 162,117.76 Total 486,117.76 Net Surplus 253,282.24 \$741,200.00 SCHEDULE OF ASSETS: Cash in National Bank \$ 7,204.06 Cash in hands of Agents 11,962.29 \$ 19,166.35 United States Registered Bonds 179,900.00 State and Municipal Bonds 51,977.54 National Bank Stocks 158,000.00 Custom Manufacturing Stocks 114,735.00 Other Local Stocks 39,270.00 Real Estate (unimproved city property) 87,227.50 Loans, secured by first mortgages 50,418.74 Total Assets, \$ 741,200.00 J. ALLEN BROWN, Agt. Salisbury, N. C., March 26, 1885.

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