

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XVII.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 17, 1885.

NO. 9.

THE CHARLOTTE MUSIC HOUSE, BRANCH OF LUDDEN & BATES SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE

TERMS THE LOWEST. ORDER FROM THIS HOUSE AND SAVE TIME, MONEY AND FREIGHT.

Chickering Pianos,
Mahlback Pianos,
Bent & Co. Pianos,
Ario Pianos,
Mason & Hamlin Organs,
Packard Organical Organs,
Day State Organs,
On Fifteen Days Trial.

LARGEST STOCK OF MUSIC BOOKS AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE IN THE STATE. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

CHARLOTTE MUSIC HOUSE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

For the Watchman.
Woodleaf Items.
Woodleaf is booming! Cotton coming in, eight to ten loads a day. Rice Bro's & Bailey, pay market price for the staple and sell goods at satisfactory prices. Their business is growing every day. They have bought four to five thousand dollars worth of cotton this season.
We were glad to see Lee S. Overman out at Woodleaf on last Saturday. He was counsel in a horse "trading" trial, which was continued until next Friday. The parties interested are T. Harrison and John Johnson. It will be a rich affair when it does come off and your correspondent expects to be there.
Sorry Mr. "Clod Knocker" yet pines for the clover blossoms and green sward of his former residence, while here he has only Woodleaves, broom sedge and possums to fill in his aesthetic landscape with. He will find us true blue and a generous, neighborly people, but he must cease his grieving.
Regret to announce the serious illness of Mr. Wiley Lyerly. He has pneumonia, and Drs. Crump and Kluttz who are the attending physicians say he is some better at this writing.
Our Reading Club still meets regularly at the Unity school house. The attendance is generally very good.
H. B. Baily is a new hand at raising tobacco. He sold his crop in Salisbury a few days ago and was satisfied with the prices paid.
The causeway at Gheen's bridge has been remodeled and repaired. Some say it is a good job and others say not. Future rains will be umpire in this debate.
Woodleaf will be well supplied with mountain produce for the holidays. Several wagons are en route for this destination.

For the Watchman.
The No Commissioners Election.
Mr. Editor:—There is much talk and dissatisfaction about the action of the county commissioners, in filling the vacancy in their Board themselves, contrary to law, as all hold. First, was there a vacancy? If so, whose duty was it to fill that vacancy? Second, if there was no vacancy why did the county commissioners call out the magistrates of the county to fill one? The first is clearly answered by the second, and the second is as clearly answered by the first, viz: there was a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. T. J. Sumner as chairman, which they had accepted, according to their published statements, and they clearly understood at the time that they had no right to fill that vacancy, as is shown by their calling the Magistrates together to fill the vacancy. Being according to law the only parties that have any right by law to make a commissioner under any pretense whatever. But they seem to have changed their minds by last Monday and filled the vacancy, themselves without the aid of the Magistrates. Is the act usurpation of authority, or is not? If it is, then Mr. Sumner is not legally a commissioner, and will be liable in law for acting, and no order or other business paper with his name to it as chairman is binding. If their act is not usurpation then why call out the magistrates in such a disagreeable time? Let's hear. We like the man splendid, but not this action.

men so astute and determined it is necessary to be as pertinacious and inexorable as they are themselves. However much they may fleece each other, they will combine for self-preservation, and no assault upon the evil will be successful which is not well organized and pressed persistently as well as vigorously. It is a fight in which the people who are interested in the suppression of vice and crime must be enlisted against the criminals, and the champions of right must be as perfectly disciplined and as well aligned as those who are struggling to maintain the wrong. It is one of those social battles in which individuals must lend active aid—in which the public must come to the support of the authorities. It is an axiom that no law can be properly enforced which is not in accord with the sentiment of the people for whom it is enacted. We have had abundant examples of its truth. And it is no less true that, in the multitude of offenses which require correction, the officers of the law will more energetically pursue those against which the people are most indignant, and will pay least attention to those about which the people are indifferent. It is not altogether certain that they are not right in this; they are public servants, and ought, perhaps, to follow closely the public "instructions." Therefore if the public is really opposed to a particular practice denounced by the law; if it sincerely desires that an offense, however glaring, shall be adequately punished and actually suppressed, it must speak out. It must even, as we have said, aid the authorities in combating it. In more than one State it has been made a felony, and where this has been done it is said the evil has ceased. In truth, the penalties with which gambling is visited in North Carolina and some other States, while severe, and if rigidly inflicted, might be sufficient, are of a nature which renders them insufficient unless enforced with a rigor, an energy, and a constancy hardly to be expected. Fines without imprisonment, have little terror for law-breakers who are levying heavy tribute upon large communities and are generally abundantly supplied with money. Imprisonment induces real consternation; and the bare threat of the State prison might affect in many an offender the reformation which is more to be desired, of course, than his punishment. But having once resolved that the vice shall be eradicated, it is as certain that the better part of the community will root it out as that the day follows the night. The gamblers will be defiant and will yield reluctantly—they may have the advantage in the preliminary skirmishes—but they will have to go all the same.
Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 12. A. R.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.
The November Meteoric Showers.
The meteoric display of Nov. 27th was visible to the inhabitants of more than a quarter of the globe. It was observed at Teheran, Persia, and was unusually brilliant in other parts of Asia, as well as in Naples and London. What was seen in our own locality during the evening was only the end of the main shower. At the Yale observatory, shortly after six o'clock, forty-two shooting stars were counted in twenty-four minutes. Many of them had considerable brilliancy, and left trails of light behind them. Later in the evening, the meteors were less numerous, but were estimated at 100 per minute. They appeared to radiate from Andromeda, and as one observer can see but about one-sixth of those visible, something near six hundred meteors could probably have been counted in a minute had the staff of observers been sufficient.
The display is due to the breaking up of Biela's comet, a dissolution first noticed in 1846. Since then the work has progressed rapidly, until the comet is now in millions of fragments. In ages past the wanderer traveled among the fixed stars, but its path eventually approached so near the sun that the intense heat is supposed to have started the disintegration. Detached fragments trailing after the comet formed its tail. In 1840 it was observed to have become divided into two parts. This destruction has continued until the comet is but a mass of fragments, which follow the old orbit. Once in about six and two-third years the earth passes through this meteoric belt. The fragments of the comet are made luminous by their rapid movement through the atmosphere, and not infrequently fall to the earth. The display lasts as a rule for two or three hours, but varies greatly in its brilliancy. The last one of any importance was in 1872, when between fifty and one hundred thousand stars could have been observed by a single party. The display of 1879 was less striking. The next contact with the ruins of the comet occurs in 1892. Though the main shower lasts but a short time, an occasional meteor may be seen almost up to Christmas-time.—*Scientific American.*

Trial of the Dynamite Gun.
Three dynamite projectiles were thrown from Lieut. Zalinski's pneumatic gun, at Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, on the afternoon of Nov. 28. The projectiles were thrown a distance of about two miles, and two of them, one containing 50 and the other 100 lb. of nitro-glycerine, exploded in a most satisfactory manner, the other

one sinking in the water without exploding. Previous to firing the dynamite-loaded projectiles, experiments were made with those loaded with sand, to obtain the proper range, and Lieut. Zalinski explained the working of the gun to a large number of visitors who had been invited to witness the trial. An illustrated description of the gun and its mode of operation appeared in the *Scientific American* of Oct. 31. When the projectile containing 100 lb. of dynamite struck the water, it sent up a column of spray 150 feet into the air, accompanying which was a cloud of yellow smoke and a report similar to that made by heavy ordnance. The air pressure employed was 1,000 pounds to the square inch, and this so admitted as to realize a large part of its expansive force in the long gun, gave the needed velocity to the projectile, without a sudden concussion at starting, as would have been the case with gunpowder, all according to the anticipations of Lieut. Zalinski. The practical demonstration thus afforded that the most powerful of modern explosives can be thus handled, even though the range is as yet comparatively short compared with that of the best modern guns, marks another and most important step in the development of the means afforded for carrying on modern warfare.—*Id.*

A New Island in the Pacific.
The United States Consul in Samoa has advised the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco that a new island has been thrown up in the Pacific Ocean. It is about forty miles off the Tonga group, bearing toward the Fiji Islands. Its appearance has a practical importance, since it is in the track of California vessels. The island is two miles long and 250 feet high.—*Id.*

Oldest Habitations in America.
Maj. Powell, Chief of the Geological Survey, who has been about a month in the field, has discovered in New Mexico, near California Mountain what he pronounces to be the oldest human habitation upon the American continent. The mountains in this vicinity are covered with huge beds of lava, in which the prehistoric man and his comrades excavated square rooms, which were lined with a species of plaster made from the lava, and in these rooms were found various evidences of quite an advanced civilization, among them a species of cloth made of woven hair and a large number of pieces of pottery. In the sides of the rooms cupboards and shelves were excavated. In one room, sticking out of the bare face of the wall, was a small branch of a tree. When this was pulled out, it was found that there was a hollow space behind the wall. Col. J. H. Stephenson, Maj. Powell's assistant, broke this with a pick and found a little concealed niche, in which was a small carved figure resembling a man done up in a closely woven fabric, which with the touch of the hand turned to dust. It was blackened and crisp, like the mummy cloths of Egypt. In all, some sixty groups of these lava villages were found, there being twenty houses in each group. The evidences of civilization are similar, but removed by their crudity and want of skill a good deal from the articles found in the cliff houses.—*Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

Borax as an Internal Disinfectant.
In the *Union Medicale* Dr. Cyon confirms the statement, made by Dumas in 1878, that borax is possessed of most valuable antiseptic powers. Independent of its value for the preservation of food, it is a great preventive of infectious diseases, and may be employed internally to ward off epidemics. It may be taken for months or years with impunity, and constitutes a valuable prophylactic. Dr. Cyon states that it is a remarkable fact that in all epidemics of cholera the workmen in boracic acid factories have always escaped the disease. The usual dose is five or six grammes (75 to 90 grains) daily, taken for an indefinite time.

Thank.
The WATCHMAN again begs to thank some of the press of the State for very complimentary notices of it. These evidences of appreciation are encouraging.
The outcome in appearance of the *Salisbury Watchman* is remarkable. The "old established Journal," has put on a sparkling ermine, that indicates vigorous manhood, sufficient to continue it as a bright constellation in the newspaper world for another quarter of a century.—*Concord Register.*

The *Salisbury Watchman*, we gladly enter upon the list of our exchanges. It is one of the soundest papers in the State.—*Scotland Neck Democrat.*
The *Democrat* is just now doing poor Walter Page up in the most approved hand glove fashion. It takes some of the brethren a long time to forget what Page said of the North Carolina Editors. His figure of speech was unfortunate.

There is an old woman living in Alpatha, Ga., who was scalped by an Indian during the Seminole war, forty years ago.

A Deserter Justified.
At a recent political gathering in Tusculum, Ala., General Cullen A. Battle related the following touching story in the course of his speech: During the winter 1863-'64 it was my fortune to be president of one of the courts-martial of the Army of Northern Virginia. One bleak December morning while the snow covered the ground and the wind howled around our camp, I left my bivouac fire to attend the session of court. Winding for miles along uncertain paths, I at length arrived at the court ground, at Round Oak church. Day after day it had been our duty to try the soldiers of that army, charged with violation of military laws; but never had I on any previous occasion been greeted by such anxious spectators as on that morning awaited the opening of court. Case after case was disposed of, and at length the case of the Confederate States vs. Edward Cooper was called—charge, desertion. A low murmur rose spontaneously from the battle-scarred spectators as the young artilleryman arose from the prisoners' bench, and in response to the question, "Guilty or not guilty?" answered, "Not guilty."
The judge advocate was proceeding to open the prosecution when the court observing that the prisoner was unattended by counsel, interposed and inquired of the accused, "Who is your counsel?" He replied: "I have no counsel." Supposing that it was his purpose to represent himself before the court, the judge advocate was instructed to proceed. Every charge and specification against the prisoner was sustained. The prisoner was then told to introduce his witnesses. He replied: "I have no witnesses." Astonished at the calmness with which he seemed to be submitting to what he regarded as inevitable fate, I said to him, "Have you no defence? Is it possible that you abandoned your comrades and deserted your colors in the presence of the enemy without any reason?" He replied: "There was a reason, but it will not avail me before a military court." I said: "Perhaps you are mistaken; you are charged with the highest crime known to military law, and it is your duty to make known the causes that influenced your actions." For the first time his manly form trembled, his blue eyes swam in tears. Approaching the president of the court he presented a letter, saying as he did so, "There, General, is what did it." I opened the letter, and in a moment my eyes filled with tears. It was passed from one to another of the court until all had seen it, and those stern warriors, who had passed with Stonewall Jackson through a hundred battles, wept like little children. As soon as I sufficiently recovered my self-possession, I read the letter as the defence of the prisoner. It was in these words:
"DEAR EDWARD:—I have always been proud of you; since your connection with the Confederate army, I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do anything wrong for the world; but before God, Edward, unless you come home, we must die! Last night I was aroused by little Eddie's crying. I called and said, 'What is the matter, Eddie?' and he said: 'Oh, mamma, I'm so hungry!' And Lucy, Edward, your darling Lucy, she never complains, but she grows thinner and thinner every day. And, before God, I die, unless you come home with me this day."
Turning to the prisoner, I asked: "What did you do when you received this letter?" He replied: "I made application for a furlough, and it was rejected; a third time I made application and it was rejected; and that night, as I wandered backward in the camp thinking of my home, the mild eye of Lucy looking up to me, and with the burning words of Mary sinking in my brain, I was no longer the Confederate soldier, but I was the father of Lucy and the husband of Mary, and I would have passed those lines if every gun in the battery had been fired upon me. Mary ran out to meet me, her angel arms embraced me, and she whispered: 'Oh, Edward, I am so glad you got your furlough!' She must have felt me shudder, for she turned as pale as death, and catching her breath at every word, she said, 'Have you come without your furlough? Oh! Edward, go back! go back! Let me and the children go down to the grave; but oh, for heaven's sake save the honor of our name!' And here I am gentlemen, not brought here by military power, but in obedience to the command of Mary, to abide the sentence of your court."
Every officer of that court martial felt the force of the prisoner's words. Before them stood, in beseeching vision the eloquent pleader for a husband's and a father's wrongs; but they had been trained by the great leader Robert E. Lee to tread the path of duty though the lightning flash scorched the ground beneath their feet, and each in his turn pronounced the verdict—guilty. Fortunately for humanity, fortunately for the Confederacy, the proceedings of the court were reviewed by the commanding General, and upon the record was written: "HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V.—The finding of the court approved. The prisoner is pardoned, and will report to his company.—R. E. LEE, General."

"SHAKY."
THE ZIG-ZAG METHODS EMPLOYED BY MERCENARY MEN.
It is a notable fact that the people of Atlanta and elsewhere are beginning to be thoroughly convinced that worthless compasses become "shaky" at all new innovations, while an honest preparation never fears opposition. We do not propose to "wipe out" others, as the field for operation is large, and we accord to one and all the same privileges we enjoy. We are not so far lost to business principles as to denounce any other remedy as a fraud, or imitation, or as containing a vegetable poison, the effects of which are horrible to contemplate. The alarm need not be sounded, for there is ample room for all dealing anti-potash, pine top slop water compounds. If one bottle of B. B. B. is more valuable in effects than half a dozen of any other preparation, we won't get mad about it. If ten bottles of B. B. B. cures a case of blood poison which others could not cure at all, it only proves that B. B. B. is far the best medicine.
20,000 Bottles
of B. B. B. have been sold to parties living inside the corporation of Atlanta since it was started two years ago!
Why this wonderful sale of a new remedy in so short a time with so little advertising?
It must be confessed that it is because B. B. B. has proven itself to possess merit in the cure of blood, skin and kidney diseases. Hundreds of home certificates attest the fact of our claim that in Atlanta and many other points B. B. B. is "on top," and will stay there. Many persons desire to know how the B. B. B. acts on the system. By entering the circulation, it modifies the vitiated blood globules, increases the red corpuscles, antagonizes all poison, vitalizes and regenerates the flagging forces, furnishes the pabulum for rich, new blood, eliminates all poison through the secretions, and increases the appetite, while, by its wonderful action upon the pores of the skin, the kidneys, liver and glandular system, all effete and impure matter is speedily conducted from the body, leaving the blood pure, fresh and healthy.
By its magical alterative powers, B. B. B. unloads the blood of all impurities, unlocks the liver, arouses all secretions, restores nature to its normal condition, unclouds the troubled brain, clears and beautifies the complexion, cheers the despondent, strengthens the feeble, calms the disturbed nerves, and induces quiet and peaceful slumbers. It has been in use over twenty-five years as a private prescription in the south.
It is no far-fetched, foreign-found or dream-discovered subterranean wonder, but is a scientific and happy combination of recognized vegetable blood poison agents effected after many years of constant use and experiment in the treatment of thousands of some of the most appalling cases of scrofulous, syphilitic and cutaneous blood poisons ever known in the State, resulting in complete and unparalleled cures of pronounced incurable cases.
Send to Blood Balm Co. Atlanta, Ga., for a copy of their Book of Wonders, free, filled with information about Blood and Skin Diseases, Kidney Complaints, &c. Sold by all Druggists. 5c.

Kerosene Oil!
BY THE BARREL AT ENNISS' Drug Store.
July 9, '85. ft.
FRESH TURNIP SEED?
The Earliest and Best Turnip Seed for sale at ENNISS'.
TRUSSES Of all kinds, at reduced prices, at ENNISS'.
Fruit Jars!
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
Rubber Rings for Fruit Jars, at ENNISS'.
SCARR'S PRESERVING POWDER
For sale at ENNISS'.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MACHINE OIL
For Threshers, Reapers, and Mowers at ENNISS'.
PRESCRIPTIONS!!
If you want your prescriptions put up cheaper than anywhere else go to ENNISS' Drug Store.
July 9, '85.—ft.
Enniss' Blackberry Cordial,
For Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Flux, &c., for sale at ENNISS' Drug Store.

NOTICE.
Having qualified as Administrator of Paul Holshouser, dec'd, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to present them to me on or before the 12th day of November, 1885. CHRISTENBURY HOLSHOUSE, Adm'r of Paul Holshouser, dec'd. Craig & Clement, Att'ys.

SEND YOUR WOOL TO THE Salisbury Woolen Mills
THIS NEW FACTORY is now in operation, and facilities for manufacturing Woolen Goods such as have never before been offered to our people, are within the reach of the entire Wool growing community.
We manufacture JEANS, CASSIMERS, FLANNELS, LINSEYS, BLANKETS, YARNS, ROLLS, &c.
Soliciting a liberal patronage of our people, we are respectfully,
SALISBURY WOOLEN MILLS.
Office at Old Express Office.
May 28th, 1885. 234f

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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'.
A MILLION of worms gnawing day and night is quite enough, we think, to throw a child into spasms. Shriver's Indian Vermifuge will expel them and restore health and a bright complexion.

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Agent for the "Cardwell Thresher," Salisbury, N. C., June 8th—17.

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A MILLION of worms gnawing day and night is quite enough, we think, to throw a child into spasms. Shriver's Indian Vermifuge will expel them and restore health and a bright complexion.

DEBILITY IN ADULTS IS often caused by worms. The change from childhood to manhood is not sufficient to rid the system of this awful plague. Shriver's Indian Vermifuge will expel them and restore health and a bright complexion.