

# The Carolina Watchman.

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## The Blair Educational Bill.

Senator Evans contended that under the blanket clause of the Constitution, authorizing Congress to lay taxes to "provide for the general welfare" it was the right and duty of the Federal Government to make provision for education. Under this loose interpretation of the Constitution there is scarcely a purpose under the sun for which Congress cannot appropriate money with the plea that it is for the "general welfare."

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, in an able speech maintained, on the other hand, that under no construction of the Constitution had popular education been considered a part of the duty of the Federal Government. Among the enumerated powers of Congress the care of education is nowhere to be found. But even if the Constitution contained the dormant and sleeping powers claimed for it by the advocates of this bill, the practical question was why this power should be evoked. Senator Ingalls eloquently warned the South not to be unjust toward itself in accepting this tempting gift from the Federal Treasury. He regarded the proneness to call on the General Government for assistance on every occasion as a most distressing symptom of a want of self-reliance.

saddest of all; shut up in some poor-house or jail, with the spark of intelligence ever and anon flickering into life, only to be quenched at last in absolute dementia. Who can say how many absolutely sane minds, surrounded by the depressing influences accompanying such aims houses—the coarse food and rough clothing, the want of congenial society, the deprivation of moral means of stimulating the intellect, and exercising the taste, the hopeless nature of the life—who, I repeat, can say how many minds absolutely sane, but accompanied by bodies enfeebled by disease, have given way, under the dead weight of an eternal, a never varying depression! Strong indeed must be the intellect that would not grow morbid, and finally escape by some delusion, from the slings and arrows of a weary world, into some famed world of its own.

... To save such tottering victims, to bring them within reach of hope and social recognition again; to surround them with the moral and material blessings they have once enjoyed, to chase away the phantoms beginning to invade their lonely hours with grisly faces of horror, and to inspire them with courage to fight the battles of life once more—surely, this is worth the difference between asylum treatment and almshouse care—surely any enlightened and honorable people will be quick to sanction any reasonable expenditure in their power, which will effect such a result.

The reports of past years are filled with appeals to those who have the care of the insane, to bring them forward for treatment while still acute and curable, rather than to delay until the disease has become chronic and hopeless of improvement. And yet, how often the history is repeated that application for admission is delayed until the friends of the patient have exhausted every effort at control, and the disease has passed its early stages; and the patient has become intolerable to the family or the community, and has to be removed for safekeeping, or to prevent the utter ruin of those upon whom the care devolves.

Another subject of importance to the public welfare is the consideration of the disposition of the criminal insane. The repeated decisions of the courts sending persons accused of grave crimes to this institution, upon a verdict of insanity, are gradually filling our wards with cases that are unfit to be associated with the virtuous insane, and at the same time the room occupied to the exclusion of meritorious citizens who are in no way connected with the calendar of crime, and who, if thus deprived of treatment, might steadily return to the useful and valuable course of life which now know them no more.

The frequent admission of persons acquitted of grave crimes on the general plea of insanity, is subjecting patients of pure and moral lives to associations utterly distasteful and degrading, besides in many cases introducing persons into our wards, through the zeal of friends and ingenuity of counsel, whom we cannot believe to be in need of the medical treatment administered here.

It cannot be doubted that the establishment of proper quarters for the criminal insane within the limits of the Penitentiary would tend to diminish the burdens of the courts, removing, as it would, practical immunity from punishment which certain classes of offenders are now quick to invoke, in the belief that a brief stay at the Asylum may be a substitute for a prolonged detention in the Penitentiary, or worse.

But whatever may be the views which policy would suggest, it is undeniable that the State has no more right to place the insane homicide, or thief, or burglar, in daily and hourly intercourse in the same ward, and at the same table, with the virtuous insane, than a private citizen would enjoy. What man would be willing for the test to be applied to his own household.

This separation is enforced by most civilized nations, and is urgently called for, to preserve the standard of the Asylum as a hospital for disease purely and not for a refuge for crime, or a reformatory for the wicked. This regulation of the criminal insane to a separate ward in the hospital of the Penitentiary, would go far to relieve our judicial system of some anomalies, not to say abuses; and likewise relieve this institution of an incubus which steadily impairs its influence for good.

### The Senate Disgraced.

The Republican Senators have openly proclaimed their purpose to reject nominations made by the President in cases where information as to the cause of removal of previous incumbents has been refused. The first victim of this spiteful policy is Mr. McGraw, nominated to be a collector of internal revenue in West Virginia. There is no pretense that Mr. McGraw is unfit for the office, and the sole ground for rejecting him is Secretary Manning's refusal to furnish papers relating to the suspension of the former incumbent of the office. This is a distinct perversion of the Senate's power to "advise and consent" to nominations. The obvious intent of the Constitution in conferring that power was to secure the assistance of the Senate in the selection of proper and fit public servants, and the

only question before the body in this instance was: "Is Mr. McGraw fit for the position to which the President has nominated him?" When the Senate put aside this question and rejected the candidate because its rights to make inquiries about another act of the President was disputed, it descended to petty spite work and forfeited all right to public respect.

But how about the other victim of the Republican Senators' wrath. Why is an investigation of charges against Mr. John Goode ordered at the request of Senator Edmunds? Doubtless charges in abundance against any Virginia Democrat are eagerly made by Mahone's disappointed followers, but no attempt has hitherto been made to dignify the gossip by making it the basis of a congressional inquiry. There is some reason then for the selection of Mr. Goode as the special object of the wrath of the Republican Senators. What is that reason? The Sun of a recent date professes to answer this question. It says:

Why does not the Senate committee on the judiciary give its real reason for refusing to recommend the confirmation of Hon. John Goode as Solicitor-General?

Goode will be rejected because of his connection with the Pan Electric scandal.

Attorney-General Garland would be rejected for the same reason if his name were now before the Senate. Is this true? The Sun is likely to speak with authority on this question. It is the principal organ of the Western Union and Bell Telephone Company's attack on the administration. It is daily growing into closer relations with the Republican leaders in their assault upon the President. The Senators selected to lead the attack on Mr. Goode is Mr. Gould's former attorney, whose intimate relations with the Western Union millionaire were demonstrated in the early stages of the fraud of 1876. Mr. Edmunds, it must be remembered, was the man who put Mr. Gould's private wire at the disposal of the conspirators to enable them to establish secret communication with General Grant at Philadelphia. The only incongruous element in the combination is the Sun, but then, as we have already pointed out, the lies that bind our contemporary to the great telegraph and telephone monopoly seem stronger than its prejudice against the conspirators of 1876, and have even been potent to stifle its familiar slogan, "Turn the rascals out."

There appears reason to believe, then, that the Sun speaks with authority when it declares that the true reason for this partisan attack on Mr. Goode is found in the fact he granted to the Pan Electric Company the right to use the name of the United States to bring a suit to test the validity of the Bell telephone patent.

If such be the case, the once dignified United States Senate has been made by its Republican members not merely the instrument of petty partisan spite, but the tool of a giant monopoly's greed and revenge.

## Will Stay There.

The other day a very good citizen—a good man "from the ground up"—asked us why we opposed a certain measure while so many were strenuously advocating it. When we have reached the unworthy plane of favoring, or refraining from opposing, a measure simply because it is popular, in defiance of our own convictions, we shall conclude that we no longer have a rightful place in manly, independent journalism, and shall want to retire. As we had occasion to say in a recent article, majorities are generally correct in the main; but whenever we fairly and really believe that we are right, though in a minority, we think (no body can be certain of poor, frail human nature)—we think—we will stay there as long as there is a fraction of a vote to hang the shroud of a hope on. —Observer and Gazette.

## Mrs. Villard Refuses a Royal Request.

From the Chicago Mail.

Mrs. Fanny Garrison Villard, the wife of Henry Villard, was recently asked by the Crown Princess of Germany to take the part of an English maid at a fancy fair in which that lady was deeply interested. The Princess and Mrs. Villard are on intimate terms, and the former meant to offer her friend a compliment by the invitation, not knowing that the daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, like her father and brothers, is a total abstainer. Mrs. Villard, although conscious that requests of the royal family are considered commands, declined the intended honor. She expressed her cheerful willingness to aid the fair, which was a charitable object but not in that way. The Princess, on learning the American lady's feelings, apologized. Total abstinence in Berlin or in any part of Germany, is so rare that nobody is ever suspected of being its advocate.

## The Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Col. Thos. S. Kenan, of Wilston, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Clerkship of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, occasioned by the recent death of W. H. Bagley.

Col. Kenan is in the prime of life—but 48 years of age—and is gifted with rare qualities of head and heart which have given him an enviable popularity throughout North Carolina. As Colonel of the 43rd Regt. N. C. S. T., he performed gallant service on the field during the late war, until he was grievously wounded and taken prisoner on the field of Gettysburg. During all the severest straggles of the Democratic party from the days of reconstruction up to 1876, he never faltered or wearied on the canvass or hustings—an invaluable campaigner and leader, unmovable by disaster or defeat. From 1876 to 1884 Col. Kenan filled with honor to himself and credit to the State the position of Attorney General, and the present nomination will doubtless meet the approval of both the party and the people. —Observer and Gazette.

## A Short War Story.

GENERAL STONEWALL JACKSON AND JUBAL EARLY AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Graham Davis in the Phila. Times.

After the capitulation the Federal troops, numbering upwards of 13,000 men, were separated into several large bodies about the size of an ordinary brigade each, and it is quite possible that in the division their regular brigade organization may have been preserved. These several bodies of prisoners were placed for greater security and ease of guarding and to facilitate the paroling of them alternately between the different Confederate brigades. In this formation the whole camp and captives were lying on the side of a road leading into the village of Harper's Ferry on the afternoon of the day of the surrender. Suddenly tremendous cheering and yelling were heard coming from the right, which were taken up rapidly and repeated down the line.

"What is the meaning of that?" rather nervously asked a Federal soldier of an officer of Branch's North Carolina Brigade.

"Oh, nothing," replied the latter laughing; "it must be Stonewall Jackson or a rabbit," quoting a well known expression of the Confederates when accounting for an unusual commotion. Sure enough, upon looking up the road Gen. Jackson was seen approaching, riding very rapidly, alone, some distance in advance of his staff officers. As he passed the Confederate commands they cheered him vociferously, to which he replied merely by a stiff military salute without checking his speed. When he approached the Federal prisoners, to our surprise they greeted him with cheers as enthusiastically as those of the Confederates. Instantly there was a change. Pulling his horse down to a walk, Gen. Jackson passed slowly down the line of prisoners, acknowledging their cheers with low bows and with head uncovered. It was a gallant sight—this spontaneous outburst of admiration by gallant foe and its chivalric acknowledgment. Possibly some of the Federal soldiers then present may recall the scene.

Of a very different character was the reception of a Confederate officer by Gen. Jubal A. Early a short time after. Gen. Early had been left in command to complete the paroling of prisoners, removal of supplies, etc., and had

issued orders strictly forbidding any one to go into Harper's Ferry. The place was filled with supplies of all kinds, and many anxious and longing looks were cast in that direction by hungry Confederates. At last a number of officers determined to try to get permission to go into the town, and selected by lot one of their number to "bell the cat." This officer approached Gen. Early and saluted.

"What do you want?" said the General, not very graciously.

"I came," replied the officer, "to ask permission for myself and my brother officers to go into Harper's Ferry."

"H-m-m," growled the General, "you know the orders, sir, do you not?"

"Yes, General, but—"

"What is your rank and branch of the service?" interrupted the General, rather irascibly.

"Captain and quartermaster," returned the officer.

The General eyed him for a moment with a look that made the officer feel that charging a battery single handed would have been a relief, and said as he turned away:

"My God! I thought so. Oh, yes, of course! Go long, sir; go long, go long!"

## Well to Remember.

That cheerfulness is the weather of the heart.

That sleep is the best stimulant, a nerve safe for all to take.

That it is better to be able to say no than to be able to read Latin.

That cold air is not necessarily pure nor warm air necessarily impure.

That a cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather.

That there are men whose friends are more to be pitied than their enemies.

That advice is like castor-oil, easy enough to give, but hard enough to take.

That wealth may bring luxuries, but that luxuries do not always bring happiness.

That great temples are built of small stones, and great lives made up of small events.

That nature is a rag merchant who works up every shred and part and end into new creations.

That an open mind, an open hand, and an open heart, would everywhere find an open door.

That it is not enough to keep the poor in mind, give them something to make them keep you in mind.

That men often preach from the housetops while the devil is crawling into the basement window.

That life's real heroes and heroines are those who bear their own burdens bravely and give helping hand to those around them.

That hasty words often rankle in the wound which injury gives, and that soft words assuage it; forgiving cures, and forgetting takes away the scar.

## Beautifying the Home.

We have lately been reading a new edition of a work entitled "Beautiful Homes," now published by John D. Alden, which seems to us to supply just the information needed by people owning small grounds and having moderate incomes who desire to do something in the way of improving their surroundings. The work contains information and instructions on all such subjects as the laying out of roads and walks, lawns and flower gardens, the arrangement of dwellings, out-buildings and fences, the renovation of old places, plans of residences and grounds, the best trees, shrubs and vines to plant and how to plant them, the cost of these improvements and many particulars in regard to these matters which every one desires to know. It shows how people who live in suburb towns or country villages and own a limited amount of land can have many of the finer pleasures of rural life at a small expense. The author is a practical landscape gardener, and his rules and suggestions are given in a plain, common-sense way that every one can understand. The work is free as possible of technical terms, and is so interspersed with glimpses of sunny homes, flowers and trees, and other pleasant features of happy country homes, that it can be read with pleasure and profit even by those who have no particular interest of the object of the work itself.

We heartily wish that this book, or one like it, might find its way into every country home. If its simple instructions were carried out there would be more happy and contented homes than there are now. It would teach people that there is no need of living amid cheerless and uninviting surroundings when a little effort at bringing in and utilizing the beautiful things around them would make their homes something more than mere places to stay in nights and rainy days. If there is any place on earth that ought to be made more beautiful than any other it is the home. The character of our material surroundings has more to do than many us of think with personal character. Beautiful homes go a long way towards making beautiful lives.

If a man analyze the characters of his five hundred friends he will be dumfounded at the amount of treachery he discovers. Yet if he will analyze his own character he will surely find a five-hundredth part of all this short-comings.

## A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you. FRANK OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 41y

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With hearty and sincere thanks to all patrons for their good will and liberal support, we wish them all a Happy New Year.

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## Buzz. Buzz. Buzz.

THE BUSY BEES HEALING THE NATIONS.

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MOTHER AND SISTER. B. B. B. Co.: My mother and sister had ulcerated throat and acrofula, and B. B. B. cured them. E. G. TINSLEY, Columbians, Ala. June 20, 1885.

GOD SPEED IT. B. B. B. Co.: One bottle of B. B. B. cured me of blood poison and rheumatism. May God speed it to everyone. W. R. ELLIS, Brunswick, Ga. June 21, 1885.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. B. B. B. Co.: One of my customers, J. B. Rogers, was afflicted 25 years with a terrible ulcer on his leg, but B. B. B. has nearly cured him. R. F. MEDLOCK, Norcross, Ga. June 22, 1885.

BAY HORSE. B. B. B. cured me of an ulcer with which I had been troubled 37y years. I am now as fat as a bay horse, and sleep better than anybody, and B. B. B. did it all. R. R. SAULTER, Conductor C. R. R.

RAILROAD TALK. Four bottles of B. B. B. cured me of a severe form of rheumatism, and the same number of bottles cured my wife of rheumatism. J. T. GOODMAN, Conductor C. R. R.

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WONDERFUL GODSEND. My three poor, afflicted children, who inherited a terrible blood poison, have improved rapidly after the use of B. B. B. It is a Godsend—Healing balm. MRS. S. M. WILLIAMS, Sandy, Texas.

EASTSHORE TALK. We have been heading B. B. B. about 12 months, and can say that it is the best selling medicine we handle, and the satisfaction seems to be complete. LLOYD & ADAMS, Brunswick Ga. June 23, 1885.

VERY DECISIVE. The demand for B. B. B. is rapidly increasing, and we now buy in one gross lots. We unhesitatingly say our customers are all well pleased. HILL BROS., Anderson, S. C. June 24, 1885.

TEXAS TATTLE. One of our customers left his bed for the first time in six months after using only one bottle of B. B. B. He had acrofula of a terrible form, but had resisted all other treatment. B. B. B. now takes the lead in this section. LINDTKE BROS., Dexter, Texas. June 16, 1885.

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