Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1886.

The Vance Family Again.

Col. Jones, of the Charlotte *Observer*, republished Senator Vance's letter to the WATCHMAN, denying the charge of nepotism and correcting the statement now going the rounds of the radical press. It was a manly, frank statement of facts, but Col. Jones does not seem to have been satisfied with it. He took occasion to air himself in all the glory of one of his new-fangled editorials, which was brim full of the big "I" and running over with paragrapical superfluity. If the effort was meant for humor it was fairly successful since it has caused many smiles. But if it was meant as an animadversion upon Senator Vance's course as a representative of the people in the National Congress, its success was by no means so flattering. What does the paragrapher say of Mr. Vance?—read:

"He has set himself up as a dictator in North Carolina."

That is a serious charge. Its a new caper for plain honest Zeb Vance to be cutting. How has he set himself up? Where has he placed his dictatorial throne? Who are they that bow down and submit to his dictations? The people who love and honor this man, who stood by them in times of devastating war, lending all his energies to their comfort and protection, and who fought with them in the more humiliating struggles of the bitter reconstruction period, want to know something more than can be found in a paragraphic dogma, even though it emanates from Col. Jones' paper. Again the paragrapher says:

"No man can be a dictator in North Carolina."

This is the most correct saying in all his array of paragraphic promulgations. The sentiment is readily assented to by all thinking people. It seems to be a real gem in a cheap setting. The WATCHMAN does not believe that Senator Vance aspires to any such mythical position; it does not believe that he would accept it if it existed in reality, nor does it know a man better fitted to fill such a position did it exist. He knows our people and their wants; he was brought up with them and is one of them. The paragrapher's big "I" crops out here, read:

"We have done more, said more, and written more for him than any other fifty politicians in the State."

That is a rather sweeping statement. It may be true. We hope it is for Col. Jones' sake. The politicians seem to be an indolent lot. That statement reminds one of the girl who was vain about her foot. She wanted a new pair of shoes. The clerk in the store showed her a half number larger than the size she called for. She put it on, not without some difficulty, and exclaimed: Just look, its a *mile* too big! But all this is innocent enough, and must be gratifying to Col. Jones, even if he did have to tell it on himself. Further on the paragrapher quotes from Senator Vance's letter to the WATCHMAN as follows:

"Gov. Vance, in his letter published elsewhere, says: 'My son Charlie is my clerk, a very confidential position, and is paid about $6.00 per day, whilst Congress is in session only."

Col. Jones then shows that C. N. Vance was paid certain amounts by the Secretary of the Senate for services as janitor of the Senate, after the adjournment of Congress in March, 1885. The inference is that the Senator made a false or inaccurate statement. There is nothing contradictory in Mr. Vance's statement. Look at it, read it again. What does it mean? Why simply that Charlie Vance draws pay from the government for his services as clerk to his father only while Congress is in session. If he is paid when Congress is not in session for being clerk, the money comes from the pocket of his father and not from the government. It seems that last year, young Vance found something to do—janitor of the Senate—while Congress was not in session. What these duties were, we do not know, but the amounts received by him for such service are duly reported and published by the Secretary of the Senate in his expense account. Does that mean that Charlie Vance drew $6.00 a day in addition, as clerk to his father, or does it mean that his father did not tell the truth when he said his son only drew pay as his clerk during the sessions of Congress? It can hardly be strained into such a construction. But Col. Jones proceeds, displaying a long account of expenditures made by W. M. Hoffer, in 1884, "to show something of the character of many of the expenditures of the Senate." To this he calls the attention of the tax-payer, which is exactly right. If a reduction of expenses can be accomplished by exposing the accounts of the officers of the Senate, why show them up. But is it not manifestly unfair to tack such an account to the tail end of an editorial on the "Vance Family"? Does it not in this way leave an inference that they are responsible?

Here is a short paragraph:

"We never asked a favor of him."

Never, not even hinted? Nor had a friend to hint? How about the mint?

When the character of the people's representatives is assailed it should be by those who have a right to speak by virtue of their unchanging and faultless political record. There should be no dark splotches on his political escutcheon. Something else is needed besides a location "within thirty steps of the place where the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was made." The nearness to the sacred spot does not necessarily impregnate a man with the principles of true patriotism nor does it tend to strengthen loyalty to party and party leaders, if one may judge from the history of some of those who enjoy life in patriotic old Mecklenburg.

Senator Miller of California, died at his residence in Washington City, Monday afternoon last. He had been in bad health for some time, caused by a wound received in the late war. His end came suddenly at last, or at a moment not expected.

The death of Mr. Miller creates a vacancy in the Senate, which will be temporarily filled by an appointment of the Governor until the meeting of the California legislature, Mr. Miller was a Republican and it is thought the Governor will appoint a Democrat to fill the vacancy.

Lynched.

V. A. Witcher, a man of some note in West Virginia, was hung by a mob, March 6, for the murder of his wife. He had been married five times. Two of his wives left him and two others died. The fifth one he murdered and for that he was lynched.

Labor Strikes.

The Knights of Labor claim to have a membership in the United States and Canada of 850,000, and the number is still increasing. Strikes for higher wages prevail in many parts of the country just now, and the order in some places, is forming political organizations for the purpose of combating the aggressions of capital on the rights of labor. The strikes do not seem to be by concert, but grow out incidentally from local causes under the maxims and teachings of the Order.

Grape Growing—National Association.

There is to be held at Washington City, in May next, a convention of grape growers and wine-makers, for the purpose of organizing a national assocition in the interest of these industries. It is also proposed to hold in connection with the convention an exposition of American wines and other products of the grape. An address issued by those engineering this movement shows that the grape can be successfully grown on lands not suitable for general agricultural purposes, and may be made a profitable industry in almost all parts of the country.

The experiments made in North Carolina and Virginia have been highly satisfactory, and the business has increased very rapidly in the last few years.

Letter Envelopes Must Go.

There has just been put in operation 157 William Street, N. Y., a factory for manufacturing sheets of Letter and Note paper, so that every sheet will be its own envelope, thus saving the expense and trouble of a separate envelope. This is done by gumming certain parts of the sheet so that when it is folded it is securely sealed and complete.

This, we conceive, is getting back to old plans, the only material difference being the use of gum for sealing, instead of wafers and wax. The *patented* article has a margin to turn down, and a flap, somewhat similar to the envelopes, and while it may save a little time to those who have many letters to write, it is of no consequence to those whose correspondence is small. The old method of folding and backing on the same sheet is coming in *fashion* again, which, it must be admitted, is a good thing to save expense and relieve mail bags of unnecessary weight.

Warm Springs.

The Warm Springs has been purchased by the "Southern Improvement Company," an organization devoted to the development and improvement of certain classes of Southern enterprises, and the money—$100,000—has been paid through Davis & Wiley's bank. Mr. A. H. Branson of Philadelphia is President of the Company, and the purchase money has been paid to Col. Jas. H. Rumbough. This sale was made through Mr. J. Tiernan, who examined and reported on the property.

The hotel and improvements going up are to cost more than $100,000 more. They are building sixteen new marble baths, to be lined with North Carolina marble, and in addition are building a swimming bath 100 feet in diameter. Mr. Wm. Murdoch has been engaged and has gone up. He will lay out drives, etc. The outlook for the western part of the State was never brighter, as this and other enterprises not yet given to the public will show.

An Undemocratic Measure.

The Blair Educational bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 36 yeas to 11 nays. We regret to see that among the thirty-six were sixteen Democrats. That Senators from Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida should vote for the bill is not surprising. Ever since the civil war there has been a manifest tendency among Democrats in those States to weaken the opposition the party has heretofore made to the centralizing theories of government. It is a matter, however, for surprise that Senators from North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky should have voted with the Republicans in favor of a measure based on the Republican idea of the powers of the federal government. There is certainly no reason why the representatives of Tennessee and Kentucky should share the feeling which appears to influence some southern men. That feeling is that the North, including the northern Democrats, assisted in destroying the southern theory of States' rights in the civil war, and that therefore the South is now at liberty to make whatever profit it can out of the application of the opposite theory. There were also personal reasons for supposing that the Senators from North Carolina and Mississippi would oppose such a suicidal programme. We have no doubt that all four of these gentlemen know that the bill as passed is in absolute violation of the Democratic interpretation of the Constitution. They doubtless feared that they would risk their seats if they opposed the eager demands of their constituents for the distribution of money provided for by the bill.

The vote on the bill was a light one, but if it is to be taken as an indication of the sentiment of a full Senate, more than two-thirds of the members are committed to the scheme. We sincerely hope that the traditional principles of Democracy will find a greater number of champions in the House of Representatives. The House is a Democratic body, and its northern members have had practice, even during the war, in defending the Democratic theory of government against the centralizing tendencies of Republicanism. They have never accepted the theory that the rights of the States were lost in the great conflict. On the contrary they made so satisfactory and successful a fight for the maintenance of those rights that the South owes it to them that it is to day represented in Congress by its natural leaders. We hope that these men, at least, will have the courage to stand by the principles that Democracy represents. The bill as it has passed the Senate is a defiance of Democratic principles by the Republicans, who have always opposed them. It is a betrayal of them by Democrats who forget that their own presence in public life is due to the successful assertion of the constitutional rights of the States by the northern Democrats, to whose lips they are now pressing this cup of Republican poison.

The *Star* sees no hope, however, that the bill can be defeated in the House of Representatives. The demoralizing influences that have forced it through the Senate are potent at the other end of the Capitol. Republican aggressiveness, reenforced by Democratic treachery, will pass the bill. Our only hope rests on President Cleveland's courage, Democracy and devotion to his oath to support the Constitution as he has been trained to understand and interpret it. As the representative of the whole party he can defeat this measure, or should the demoralization have gone so far that his veto can be overridden, he can at least save the Democratic party from the everlasting reproach of complete complicity in so dangerous an assault upon its principles.—*New York Star.*

Passed the Senate.

All men who revere principle and regard the Constitution should hold in all honor those Southern Senators who remained faithful to the organic law and were unseduced by the proposition to make a raid upon the public treasury to the amount of seventy-seven million dollars. All honor, say we, to Coke, Cockrell, Gray, Harris, Maxey and Wilson! Senators Beck, Saulsbury, Butler, Vest and Morgan are known to be opposed and all or nearly all have spoken against it. We record with exceeding pleasure that there are eleven Southern Seators who show that they are ready to stand by the limitations of the Constitution and to dare to do right whatever may be the infatuation of the people for the time being. Those who live through the century will have cause, we fear to turn back in sorrow to 1886 when the plain teachings of the Constitution were openly violated by men of both parties to obtain a large sum from the Treasury that was raised *by taxation* and for an entirely different purpose. The House will probably pass the bill. The men of this era are not strong enough to withstand the bait thrown out by a cunning, artful Republican who knows well how to rive in twain the Constitution and to introduce the Greek into the citadel. The vote in the Senate was very small. There were 25 absentees.

The *Star* has tried to do its duty in this very serious matter. It has been moved by the highest motives that can stir and energize the human soul—love of country and a sincere desire to do that country some service. In our very soul we believe the Blair bill to be a curse—an unmitigated curse. In our utmost soul we believe that it is a gross violation of organic law, and is a most pestilent and noisome visitation. The *Star* of course can stand such things if the country can stand it, but a precedent will have been set if the House passes the Grab Bill that will yet entail upon the land we love the most "direful and unnumbered woes," as we fear. We say again we have tried to do our duty and shall have but little more to say editorially of the Federal school teaching measure. Said Butler in his inimitable "Hudibras":

"———It is in vain
(I see) to argue 'gainst the grain,
Or like the stars, incline men to
What they're averse themselves to do:
For when disputes are wearied out
'Tis inter'st still resolves the doubt."

—*Wilmington Star.*

To all of this the WATCHMAN says Amen! It is the truth truthfully said. The time may come when those who have voted for this infamy may be called to account by the people.

Lula Hornaday, says the Montgomery *Vidette*, a girl of 11 years, of that place, was horribly burned last Tuesday by her clothing taking fire. Her case is regarded as fatal.

Not Symptoms, but the Disease.

It would seem to be a truth applicable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see thi truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases, with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. ndigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, disorder of the bowels, urinary affections and other maladies are not palliated merely, but rooted out by it, it goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease.

Delicate Kindness.

Upon the conclusion of a marriage in a village church in England, the brigegroom signed the register with his X mark. The pretty young bride did the same, then turning to a lady, who had known her as the best scholar in school, whispered to her while the tears of love and admiration stood in her bright eyes, "He is a dear fellow, but he can not write yet. He is going to learn of me, and I would not shame him for the world." - *Anonymous.*

Mortgage Sale of Land.

Pursuant to the provisions of a Mortgage, Registered in Book No. 2, page 727, made by Noah Deadman for the protection and benefit of the undersigned, on the 7th day of May, 1885, in which he has forfeited, the undersigned will sell at public sale for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Salisbury, on the 9th day of April next, the following property:

Two lots and one house, and blacksmith shop on "Union Hill," near Salisbury on the Statesville road; conveyed by the said Noah Deadman to satisfy the debt provided for in said Mortgage.

TOBIAS KESTLER.
By J. A. McKenzie, Agent. 21:4t

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND!

Pursuant to a Decree granted by the Superior Court of Rowan county, in the case of Chrisenbury Holshouser, Adm'r of Paul Holshouser, dec'd., against David Holshouser and others, I will expose to public outcry to the highest bidder, ON THE PREMISES ON SATURDAY THE 10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1886, the following described real estate, situate in Rowan county, adjoining the lands of Henry Peeler, Jeremiah Kulltz and others, containing eleven acres, being the land conveyed by Eli Holshouser to Paul Holshouser, by deed, dated Nov. 5th, 1885 and registered in Book No. 54, page 201 of Public Register's office of Rowan county. TERMS of Sale: One half cash and the balance on a credit of six months with interest from date.

CHRISENBURY HOLSHOUSER.
Adm'r of Paul Holshouser.
March 8th, '86. 21:6t

Notice of Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at China Grove, Rowan county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be closed up by Cline & Barringer.

M. P. CLINE,
RUFUS CLINE,
China Grove, N. C. Feb. 18th, 1886.
20:4t.

Notice To Creditors.

All persons having claims against Robert B. Knox, decd., are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February 1887, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. EUPHIA A. KNOX,
Feb. 24th, 1886. Adm'x.
19:6w.

Garden Seeds

given away at Enniss' Drug Store. If you buy one dollar's worth of garden seeds or drugs or medicines, DR. ENNISS will give 10 papers of fresh garden seeds free. ALSO Tobacco seed free for 50 cts. worth of garden seeds or medicines.

19:tf.

SALE OF Valuable Lands.

Under and by authority of a consent decree of Rowan Superior Court made at November term, 1885, and a further decree made at February Term 1886, upon the coming in of the report of the Commissioner, I will offer at public sale at the Court-House door in the town of Salisbury, on

Monday the 5th day of April, 1886.

(it being the first Monday in April) the following described tracts of land, formerly owned by WM. MACAY, Esq., situate in Rowan County, (the sale of lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6, having been confirmed).

Lot No. 5.

Lying between the W. N. C. R. R. and the New Mocksville road, adjoining the lands of R. Trexler, Whitehead, Barker & others, about half a mile from the corporate limits of the town of Salisbury, containing 85 acres. The biddings on this tract will open at $14.30 per acre.

Lot No. 7.

Known as the "Pond Tract," adjoining the lands of Wm. Murdoch, Benton Ludwig and Ann McNeely, and about 1½ miles from Salisbury, containing 358½ acres—the finest bottom lands in the County, being the site of the old McCay mill pond.

Lot No. 8.

Known as the "Wise Tract," lying about six miles from Salisbury, between Statesville public road, adjoining the lands of John Gourley, John Y. Rice, M. A. Agner and others, containing 885 acres.—N. B. This tract has been subdivided into four smaller tracts, to wit: A, containing 135 acres; B, containing 309 acres; C, containing 227½ acres; and D, containing 207 acres.

Lot No. 9.

Known as the "Sutfin Tract," on the Statesville public road, and near the Water Tank on the W. N. C. R. R. about 7 miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of John Gourley, M. A. Agner and others, containing 275 acres.

☞ Every variety of the finest timber, cotton, tobacco, and grain producing lands, are included in the various lots above advertised, and the finest bottom lands in this section, well ditched and drained. Comfortable buildings, tenant-houses, tobacco barns., &c., on the large tracts.

Surveys and plots of the lands may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

TERMS—The purchaser to pay one-third cash on the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal instalments at the end of six and twelve months, interest on the deferred payments at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation of sale. Title to be reserved till all the purchase money is paid.

THEO. F. KLUTTZ, Com'r.
Salisbury, N. C., March 1, 1886.
20:tdofs.

The last Notice

ALL those who have not paid their Town Taxes for last year will do well to call on me and settle them without further delay. After the 5th March I will be obliged to advertise for sale the property belonging to those that are delinquent. This I do not want to do and sincerely hope that delinquents will come and pay their dues—save the cost of advertising and the exposure of their names and property. Very Respectfully,

Feb. 4, '86] G. H. SHAVER,
Town Tax Collector.