Carolina Watchman

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For Congress—7th District,
JOHN S. HENDERSON, of Rowan.

For Judge—8th District,
W. J. MONTGOMERY, of Cabarrus.

For Solicitor—8th District,
B. F. LONG, of Iredell.

ROWAN'S TICKET.

For State Senator,
HON. F. E. SHOBER.

For the Legislature,
LEE S. OVERMAN.

For Sheriff,
C. C. KRIDER.

For Register of Deeds,
H. N. WOODSON.

For Superior Court Clerk,
JOHN M. HORAH.

For County Treasurer,
J. S. McCUBBINS, JR.

For Coroner,
D. A. ATWELL.

For County Surveyor,
B. C. AREY.

This mornings telegrams announce the death of Samuel J. Tilden. The grand old man died peacefully yesterday morning. Expressions of regret are universal all over this country.

The convention yesterday, at Lexington, re-nominated Judge Montgomery on the first ballot, and B. F. Long, for solicitor, on the first ballot. The vote stood 132 for J. W. Mauney and 133 for B. F. Long. The Rowan delegation did not vote to make the nomination of Judge Montgomery unanimous.

Mr. Henderson Re-Nominated.

The unanimous re-nomination of Hon. John S. Henderson as the representative of the Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District in the national Congress, is a most gratifying result to him, his friends and the Democratic party. It is a fitting and proper recognition of that gentleman's exertions in behalf of the people he so ably and unflincingly serves. The unanimity in the whole District is an especially noticeable feature in this indorsement of Mr. Henderson. The party is to be congratulated in having so careful a man, such an indefatigable and persevering a worker. He is faithful to the trusts imposed on and confided in him, and the people will show their appreciation of him at the polls.

Mr. Henderson remained at his post of duty in Washington, and was of course absent from the convention. He will not return to the State until the adjournment of Congress, but will be on hand and prove himself an able factor in the campaign this summer. He will have something to say to the voters and they should make it a point to hear him.

Off Year Fever.

Off years in politics are prolific in "independents" for office. People who have a "hankerin" after political preferment lay for the off years and come down on them like a "wolf on the fold." It is a strange disease. Its first symptoms appear sometimes years in advance of the advent of the unmistable disease. When you see a fellow fighting for his party, not so much because it is his party and because he loves the underlying principles which support the political superstructure, but rather because he recognizes party simply as a convenience, as a way or means to office, then you may note that he is in the way to be mighty sick later on. There are several sick men in this State just now. One is a chronic case of many years standing and has been given up "intirely" by all the Doctors who have seen or heard of the case. The case is so remarkable that it has been vigorously commented on by the press, and the articles are generally headed in capitals and begin with "Chas. R." The latest case has broken out in Alexander county. It has not assumed so malignant a type as the Mecklenburg affair, but it is unmistakably the "off year fever." R. Z. Linney, Esq., is the man so afflicted. It is said that he packed the Democratic convention of his county; at any rate, if he did not, the average Alexander county Democrat has a rather small idea of his party, *i. e.* if he voted understandingly on the resolutions adopted in that body. The hot tongued Linney left his ear marks on that set of resolves. The Executive Committee have called another convention for the purpose of finishing up the unfinished business of the first, or Linney ridden meeting. It is to be hoped for the credit of the Democrats of Alexander that they will undo what that first convention did—repudiate the resolutions and enter the fight with no uncertain or faltering step. The news has been sent with electric flash from the mountain heights, announcing that W. H. Malone is down with "off year fever." The symptoms have as usual been the precursor of the dread disease. Mr. Malone wants to go to Washington, thinking that the country needs him. The country pretty generally calls those needed, but when a man is down with "off year fever," he "aint sponsible, boss, shore's yer born, he air not."

The President will take a short cut at the close of Congress: He will sign no bills he cannot examine. When did a President behave so before?

The Winston *Sentinel* is authority for saying that "Christian Ried, the North Carolina authoress, has a new book in the hands of her publishers."

"Sarah Craig," a sailing yacht, carrying a pleasure party from Philadelphia to New York, capsized in a gale off Sandy Hook, drowning seven persons, among them four or five young ladies.

It is reported that an air-ship has passed over the channel from Cherbourg to London. The time required was seven hours, which is a long time, distance considered, for aerial navigation. This is but the beginning of the end. Air-ships are in the near future.

The Raleigh *News-Observer* drops its under jaw and heavy eye brows and shakes its shaggy head at the Asheville *Citizen* and tells that paper not to poke jokes at the Inferior Court now in session at Asheville. The *Citizen* will probably drop its little polker and flee.

Abbe Franz Liszt, the celebrated composor of music and pianist, died at Villa Wahnfried, the home of Mme. Cosima Wagner, at Bayreuth, Germany, on Saturday night. The compositions of Liszt are ranked as the highest. He was a wonderful performer and necessarily excelled in rendering his own compositions.

Judge Shuford of the Buncombe Inferior Court is holding a protracted meeting over the Asheville *Citizen* and has heaped up the fines to about $300. The *Citizen* has appealed. Shuford must be a dapper Judge, one whose robes of office fit like "der paper on der vall." He evidently pays more attention to the outward appearance than to the inward and proper digestion and application of law. A sure enough Judge would have smiled at the *Citizen's* pleasantry—but these small calibre fellows don't know how to smile.

Congressman Henderson in Catawba.

The Democrats of Catawba county, in convention assembled, passed the following resolution to wit:

"Whereas, recognizing in the Hon. John Henderson, our present Representative in Congress, the elements of a wise, pure and vigilant statesman—Resolved, that the delegates appointed by this convention to attend the Congressional convention at Salisbury on —— day of ——, be instructed to cast the vote of this county for him."

It seems that the date of the convention had escaped the participants in the Catawba convention, which fact may account for the absence of the appointted delegates at the district convention held here on last Tuesday.

Tobacco Months.

Mr. S. G. Worth, editor of the Fayetteville *News*, says that the surest and easiest way to kill tobacco flies is to plant Jamestown weeds—and keep some of the blooms filled with cobalt. The flies he says, will suck this solution from the flower and death is certain. Empty the blooms daily, and put the cobalt in other flowers. If the poison is left too long in the bloom it will kill it.

The bloom of the Jamestown (jimsom) weed is now an article of manufacture. They are made of glass and are so perfect as to deceive. They are loaded with poison—cobalt or some other drug—and attached to the weeds. In Kentucky these weeds are cultivated in tobacco fields for the purpose. The farmers there unite in this use of artificial blooms and it is said to be very effective. The writer has seen the weeds loaded with artificial blooms, scattered in large fields. The tobacco raisers in this State should unite in adopting this mathod of protecting their crops.

The Oleomargarine Bill.

The Bangor, Me. *Industrial Journal* opposes the Oleomargarine bill. The *Journal* is one of the best papers in that State. It says:

"The Oleomargarine bill recently passed by Congress is a villainous piece of legislation, and if it meets with an executive veto the country will be saved much future shame and endless trouble. If oleomargarine is the vile and unhealthy product that its enemies claim it is, its manufacture should be prohibited. If on the other hand its only fault be that it can be sold at a less price than genuine butter, as its friends assert, what business has Congress to interfere with the industry? No one denies that oleomargarine should sell in the market under its true name; so should a thousand other imitation products. But the manufacturer is not to be charged with deceit in this regard, since no one would go to an oleomargarine factory for pure butter. Upon what grounds, then, can he be taxed, any more than the manufacturer of glucose or cottonseed oil?

7th Congressional District Convention.

At the request of the Chairman of the District Executive Committee, L. H. Clement, Esq., called the convention to order and M. S. Robbins, Esq., of Randolph county to the chair. Messrs. T. K. Bruner, J. P. Caldwell and T. B. Eldridge were elected Secretaries. Mr. Caldwell was excused at the request of the Iredell delegation.

On motion a committee on credentials, consisting of Dr. Wiseman, of Davie, Mr. Eldridge of Davidson, and Mr. Caldwell of Iredell, was appointed by the chair.

The committee reported all the counties represented except Catawba, which report was adopted by the convention.

The chair then announced that the convention was ready to go into permanent organization.

On motion of C. D. Crawford, of Rowan, the temporary was made permanent organization, and the chair announced that the convention was ready for the transaction of the business before it.

The motion of Mr. G. S. Bradshaw, of Randolph county, that the rules be suspended and Hon. Jno. S. Henderson be nominated by acclimation, was carried, but amended to a rising vote. The vote was so taken and the chair announced Mr. Henderson's nomination unanimous.

On motion the result of the vote was telegraphed to Mr. Henderson at Washington city.

The following telegram was received by the Chairman, in reply, from Mr. Henderson.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 3, '86.

M. S. ROBBINS, Chairman:—Please return to the convention and the people of the Seventh District my heartfelt thanks for the trust and confidence they have so generally reposed in me. I would have been with you today if the public business had not required me to remain in my seat.

JNO. S. HENDERSON.

Mr. Eldridge moved that the convention elect a new district executive committee, and that the delegates from each county suggest the name of a suitable person to represent them on that committee.

The delegates from Montgomery did not feel authrized to act for the county and Catawba not being represented, it was moved that J. M. Brown of Montgomery and W. H. Williams of Catawba be elected to represent those counties. Carried.

The following list was then elected as a whole:

Randolph—W. P. Wood.
Iredell—B. F. Long.
Davidson—T. B. Eldridge.
Yadkin—Joseph Williams.
Rowan—L. H. Clement.
Davie—E. L. Gaither.
Montgomery—J. M. Brown.
Catawba—W. H. Williams.

The motion of Mr. Caldwell that the new executive committee be requested to meet after the adjournment of the convention and elect their chairman, was carried.

M. H. Pinnix, Esq., of Davidson then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"*Resolved*, that this convention heartily approves of the wise administration of Grover Cleveland, the President of the United States, the firmness with which he has displayed his great administrative ability, the honesty of purpose which has characterized his official acts, and his ardent desire to promote and maintain government in this country commands our highest admiration and undivided support."

There being no further business the convention adjourned.

The new executive committee of the Seventh District met on the adjournment of the convention, and elected Mr. T. B. Eldridge, Chairman.

Orators' Reveries.

"I seldom make a talk that suits me."—Editor Price, in the Holston Methodist. The only talk that suits a man is the speech he makes while lying in bed the night after the "occasion," while he rolls off, without effort, eloquent and witty sentences he never thought of when on his feet and facing his audience. Alas! it's too late. "The season fair ne'r returns." Thackeray used to say he could make the best speech every heard half an hour after the banquet where he broke down. William Wirt, thinking at night of a poor "effort" in a case, as the rush of new argument and illustration crowded his mind, got out of his warm bed and danced on the wintry floor of a country tavern in very agony. If we only had another "go," who could not be a "Demosthenes or a "Cicero?"—*Richmond Advocate.*

This must be a source of consolation to people who cannot speak in public at all. Some men who are close, vigorous thinkers are utterly disconcerted when they face an audience. Every idea departs, and the mind refuses to act. There is nothing to do but sit down. Yet that man will prepare sketches, essays or even write a good story, with ease. He will not have the reverie of "what I might have said" haunting his sleeping hours. Our representative in Congress, Hon. John S. Henderson, is a very poor speaker; the late Col. Chas. Fisher, was another notable example of a strong man who could not talk to a crowd, though his father, the late Hon. Chas. Fisher, could hold a crowd hour after hour.

Supreme Court Judges.

The members of the North Carolina bar association recently adopted without dissent a resolution looking to increasing the number of justices of the supreme court from three to five. We would feel free to advocate that desirable change but we do not understand how any one who opposes the renomination of the supreme court can consistently advocate increasing the number of justices. We know that judges Smith, Ashe and Merrimon can do the work in the future, for they have done it in the past. But still we think the work is too heavy even for them. Most of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned as suitable successors to them could not stand up under the work at all, and if they should be nominated, the bench would necessarily have to be increased. We think under the circumstances that the best solution is to renominate the present justices who can do the work, and then to let the legislature next winter submit a proposition to the people for an amendment to the constitution increasing the number of justices. It would seem, however, that those who oppose the renomination of the present court, from the nature of the case must oppose this desired increase.—*Ral. News-Observer.*

There is no doubt as to the Supreme Court Judges being greatly over-worked. The solution to the question is probably stated above. There should be five instead of three on the Supreme bench. Two younger men might be added now and others when vacancies occur, which should be regulated by law, so that only one vacancy occur at a time. In this way the personel of the Court would change slowly and the the work would not suffer by these changes. Let the next Legislature increase the number of supreme Judges.

The Water Question.

With no desire to embarrass any scheme for supplying water to the town towards which any progress has been made, I beg leave respectfully to suggest that the great well in the public square of the town be taken into consideration as a source too valuable to be despised. It is 65 feet in depth and ordinarily carries from 28 to 30 feet of water, and I am informed was tunnelled some feet in the bottom for the purpose of increasing the water supply. I am also informed that strong springs or fountains were struck in making this well, and that it will yield many thousand gallons of water per day.

If these be facts, then we have a water supply at a point most desirable of any other place within the corporate limits, and the only question remaining to be considered is simply to utilize what we have.

How can it be done within the reasonable cost to which the town would readily consent. I answer, fall back on the original design contemplated when the well in question was made.

What was that?

A tank erected at sufficient height over the well to obtain pressure for fire and domestic purposes.

How would that look right in the center of town?

That depends upon how it is built. If it is on the simple, unadorned plan of the rail road tank, it would not "look" very well. But while the principle would necessarily be the same, the plan with reference to looks "may vary to any extent desired. Mr. L. V. Brown, now of Asheville, N. C., was induced at one time to draft a suitable structure, which if it had been carried out, would have been an ornament to the town. But independent of that, it is easy to conceive of a structure of no great cost which would fill the bill.

It should be high and strong enough to hold up ten or fifteen thousand gallons of water, and fire proof. Ten thousand gallons would weigh 80,000 lbs. Distribute this evenly on eight substantial pillars of brick or stone. Supply the water to the tank by a four horse engine run by steam or hot air or something that could be quickly set to work, and easily managed, of which there are many efficient styles in use all over the country. It is not believed that any fire which might occur in town would exhaust ten thousand gallons already in the tank, besides what could be poured into it by such an engine, from a practically inexhaustable well, itself supplied with strong fountains constantly running in.

What use could be made of the room under the tank?

There again, the imagination may revel. A small part of it just above or near the, well would be occupied by the engine suggested. If made large enough —say 30 feet in diameter—eight sided, or circulars, beef stalls might be constructed and rented to those who follow the business of supplying the town with fresh meats. The second story could be easily converted into a town hall, for the use of the town Commissioners, and for the frequent town gatherings called to hear lectures, etc.

Thirty feet diameter would be too small for such purposes!

Perhaps it would, for some of them. The streets are wide enough to make it larger without causing any public inconvinence, unless the *cost* should be deemed to constitute it. There is 130 feet space between the Kluttz and Steere drug stores.

In conclusion, Messrs Editors, I am very much of the opinion that the only objection to the original design of which I have been speaking for a water supply for the town, is to be found in the fact that the well itself, through a series of remarkable blunders in the construction, cost the town the enormous sum of nearly $3,000—incurring, thereby, the unreasonable prejudice of a few shallow talkers who delight more in ridicule than in reason, and can do more in running down than in building up anything. I venture to say there is not a well in the State which yields better drinking water nor one more substantially made. It is a thorough job in the end. Every face rock from the bottom to the top is of granite, key stone in shape, so that it is absolutely impossible for it ever to cave in. The work was done by an experienced miner, and superintended by a competent master. And yet, notwithstanding all this, there are witlings about town who have for years held the town Commissioners in abeyance, and prevented them by silly ridicule from utilizing this valuable town property.

OLD CITIZEN.

The author of the above communication is a little behind the times and had evidently overlooked the proceedings had on the subject of a water supply for Salisbury. A scheme of undoubted value is now under consideration with every prospect of success, but out of respect to the writer the above is given place in this paper. Should the gang well system be adopted, it is probable that the public well may be utilized.

Paralysed for Blasphemy.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 24.—Mail advices from Bradford Junction, Ohio, are to the effect that Simon Wilcox, a well-to-do farmer of that neighborhood, is a raving maniac, his mental malady being apparently the direct outgrowth of a stroke of paralysis visited upon him, it is generally believed, by the Almighty as a punishment for blasphemous language uttered by him on Thursday last.

Wilcox's farm, with others in the vicinity, was visited by a heavy storm of wind and hail on Thursday afternoon, which beat down and ruined almost all his crops. Wilcox was absent from home at the time, and when he returned and surveyed the ruin in the fields about him, he gave vent to the most fearful oaths, cursing God for allowing and causing the destruction. In the midst of his ravings he fell to the earth, and when his family and friends ran to his aid he was found suffering from a stroke of paralysis. On attempting to raise him from the earth they found the soil so hot about him that they could not tread upon it with comfort, and the end of a pole with which he was pushed away was charred and blackened. Wilcox was finally got home, where, Thursday night, he went crazy, and is now a maniac, writhing continually in terribly agony, almost helpless.

Northern vs. Southern Prejudices.

Wilmington Star.

The prejudices of the Northern people against negroes are deeper and wider than any that exist in the South. The whites here understand the negro character perfectly, and they are kindly disposed towards the inferior race. The Southern people desire to see the "man and brother" prosper and be happy, and this is shown in a thousand ways from January to December. The *whites* are tolerant and severe only when you propose by legislation to break down natural barriers, degrade the men of Caucasian blood and sow the seeds of discord between the races. The whites simply *know* that you cannot mix the two races socially or in the public schools without serious detriment to the dormant race and creating strife and bloodshed. Thus knowing with all of the prejudice and resolved will that belong to the superior race of men, the Southern whites have resisted any attempt to bring about social degradation and equality, and will do so unto the bitter end.

We do not believe in needlessly calling up race issues or demanding that the color line in politics be drawn between the two races. Heretofore, in North Carolina elections, the colored voters have nearly all been on one side and against the whites amongst whom they toil and suffer and are happy. If there is to be an active party campaign in this year they will probably vote for the same old ticket. The whites, therefore, must, hold together. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. If the negroes endeavor to put unworthy men in office who are hostile to the best interests of the State or the communities in which they live, then it is the duty of all white men to stand together for the common protection and safety. This is a white man's government and will be so to the end.

A General Marriage Law.

The judiciary committee of the House of representative has prepared a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in any of States or Territories of the Union. It is aimed directly at the practice in Utah and at the prevention of any similar growth in any other State or Territory. The proposed amendment, however, declares that it shall not be so construed as to deny to any State the exclusive power to make and enforce laws concerning non-polygamous marriages and divource.

It appears to us that this is a needless proviso. There are numerous reasons, aside from the Mormon question, why there should be a uniform law of marriage and divorce in this country. The easy divorce laws of many States have made "consecutive polgamy" possible. Again, conflicting laws and customs have brought about a condition of affairs that renders it possible for a man to be legally married to three or four women at once in as many different States. The remedy for these evils, as well as for Mormon polygamy, is obviously a uniform federal law or marriage and divorce. Such a law can, however, only be passed after a constitutional amendment has been adopted conferring additional power on Congress.

We can see no reason why such an amendment should not be adopted. The States would thereby surrender no power essential to their welfare or independence, and they would serve public convenience and sound morality. They would confer no dangerous power on the federal government. Such action would, moreover, be more in accord with the true character of the Constitution than any mere patchwork proviso to serve some especial and probably transitory purpose. The Constitution should, as the paramount law of the land, be an embodiment of general princiles universal in their application, rather than a mere bundle of contrivances —a thing of shreds and patches.—*N. Y. Star.*

A WISE REFORM.

The habit of administering quinine in powerful doses, as an antidote to malarial maladies, practice has undergone a wide reform. Not only the public, but professional men have adopted, not wholly of course, but largely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe botanic substitute for the pernicious alkaloid. The consequences of this change are most important. Now fever and ague sufferers are cured—formerly their complaints were only for the time relieved, or half cured—the remedy eventually failing to produce any appreciable effect, except the doses were increased. A course of the Bitters, persistently followed, breaks up the worst attacks and prevents their return. The evidence in favor of this sterling specific and household medicine is of no ambiguous character, but positive and satisfactory, and the sources whence it proceeds are very numerous.

Bob Ingersoll recently was talking with an old colored woman in Washton upon religious matters. "Do you really believe, aunty," said he, "that people are made out of dust?" "Yes sah; the Bible says dey is, an' so I b'lieves it." "But what is done in wet weather when there is nothing but mud?" "Den I s'pects dey make infidels an' sich truck."

We are asked who are entitled to be addressed as honorable. The President, vice-president, members of the cabinet, Senators and members of Congress, foreign ministers, United States judges, Governors, lieutenant-governors and speakers of the House, judges of the supreme and superior courts, and commissioners representing any State. If there are others we do not recall them. *The News and Observer* seeks to stand by the old paths in this matter, and does not use the title indiscriminately.—*News-Obs.*

It is estimated that a respectable navy would cost us at least 50,000,000. It is not in sight, and never will be until some pressing necessity forces us to build it. After all, a judicous peace policy seems to be a nation's most profitable defense.—*Atlanta Constitution Dem.*

"It's a dridful toime that I have sewing buttons on me own clothes. If I was only a married man I'd ask me woife niver to allow our son to grow up an ould batcheler like his faather."—*Texas Siftings.*

The question has been asked, What is the nature of Victor Hugo's long poem—is it tale, ballad, or lyric? Its title—"The end of Satan"—would indicate it a tail.—*Texas Siftings.*

Mrs. Coyne has sued a man in Youngstown, Ohio, for damages for breach of promise. He don't want Coyne, but she does.

Two stupid hunters shot a woman, mistaking her for a bear. A woman should never be mistaken for anything but a dear.

Administrators Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan County, made in the special proceeding entitled D. M. Barrier, Administrator upon the estate of John S. Hyde, deceased, *vs.* E. J. Hyde and E. J. Hyde, Guardian *ad litem* of Maggie Hyde, heir at law of John Hyde: I as administrator upon said estate, will on MONDAY, THE 23d DAY OF AUGUST, 1886, sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door in Salisbury, the following described real estate, to make assets, viz: About 40 acres of land situate in Steele township, said County, adjoining the lands of S. R. Harrison, William Gardner, and others, and known as the "Axiam place," the same being the land conveyed to John S. Hyde by R. J. M. Barber by Deed registered in Book 5, on page 774, in office of the Register of Deeds of Rowan County.

D. M. BARRIER,
Administrator.

40:6w.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of P. M. Brown & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. A. Falconer withdrawing. P. M. Brown will continue the business in all its branches. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

P. M. BROWN,
W. A. FALCONER.

Salisbury, N. C. July 19, '86. 40:1m