

The Carolina Watchman.

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Jenks' Dream.

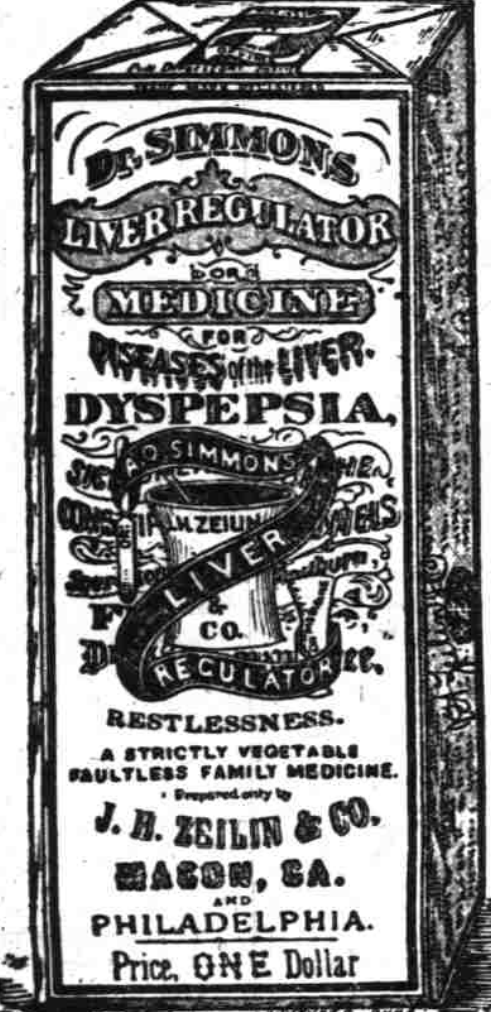
Jenks had a queer dream the other night. He thought he saw a prize-fighters' ring, and in the middle of it stood a doughty little champion who met and deliberately knocked over, one by one, a score or more of big, burly-looking fellows, as they advanced to the attack. Giants as they were in size, the valiant pugny proved more than a match for them. It was all so funny that Jenks woke up laughing. He accounts for the dream by the fact that he had just come to the conclusion, after trying nearly every big drastic pill on the market, that Pierce's tiny Purgative Pellets easily "knock out" and beat all the rest hollow!

Advertisers Errors.

There are a class of inexperienced advertisers, who seem to labor under the hallucination that an immediate return should be received from any advertisement inserted, no matter what its nature. Such men seem to forget that many readers have never heard of the existence of such a man or firm, and consequently believe in making haste slowly. They should remember, it is the constant dripping that wears away the stone, and that the shrewdest and most successful advertisers keep their name and merchandise constantly before the trade, instead of depending on spasmodic efforts. Inquiry on this point, we feel satisfied, will convince every doubting Thomas.—*Infant Printer.*

LOOK OUT!

Compare this with your purchase:



According to the representations of the "Nineteenth Century," the condition of the Russian peasants is worse than when they were serfs. Those of them who bought lands have mortgaged them to the extent of their value to raise money to pay taxes and gather in their crops, and in the end come out behind. Their lands go to those who can buy, and in this way large landed estates are formed. The renters of land come out behind and are required to stay and work out indebtedness. They are practically slaves, with little or no hope of ever escaping from that condition. The severity of the stress is seen in the fact that while the average mortality in England is 18 to the thousand, in Russia it is sixty-two.

Shall North Carolinians come to this pass on lands where their fathers raised large families and left an inheritance to their children? If so, why?

African Colonization.

The African Repository announces that the applications for emigration to Africa have become so numerous that the American Colonization Society will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to Wm. Coppinger, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

The seventieth annual report of the society, shows receipts from all sources, of \$14,963.53. Disbursements for the year, \$39,130.85.

One hundred and ten emigrants were sent out April 12, 1886—nearly all of them from South Carolina. They were mostly farmers, and subsequent reports show that they are satisfied with their new home.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Greensboro, N. C.

DR. J. HENRY SMITH.

A SYNOPSIS OF EASTER SERMON.

From the Morning News.

Mark, 16:14; Luke, 24:33-49; John, 20:19-25.

These scriptures record the fifth appearance of the risen Redeemer on the day of his resurrection. The first appearance was to Mary Magdalene, and was a tribute to her specially warm and grateful love to Jesus. The second was to the women—somewhere between the sepulchre and the city, and it was a reward for their faithful and personal service and obedience. The third was to Peter—a penitent backslider—a sorrowful and repentant sinner, and was the Savior's approval and attestation of his penitence. The fourth was to the troubled and disgruntled men of Emmaus, and was a condescension to the perplexity of honest doubt, and painful anxiety. Each seems to have had its special significance, and were doubtless prearranged by the risen redeemer on a definite plan, for special purposes and designed to convey definite lessons. But the fifth is in some respects still more significant than any of the preceding ones. The risen Savior had withheld himself from his disciples and apostles as a collected company down to a late hour of this eventful and exciting day. He thus by degrees prepared them to be the thoroughly convinced and thoroughly satisfied witnesses of his resurrection. At this evening meeting the ten present are humbled, reproved, convicted, assured and blessed. Let us look upon their late evening assembly; the ten are telling to the two from Emmaus, who have just come in, what Peter had seen, and these two tell in return what they saw and felt on their walk and at Emmaus. They are still discussing the events of the day, when suddenly is heard the sound of a voice, well known and familiar to them: "Peace be unto you," and Jesus himself stands before them—in their very midst. How precious, significant and suggestive this blessed word "Peace" at such a moment.

The first impression, however, so natural and worthy of note, and recorded by the Evangelists themselves—none having yet seen him but Peter—was alarm and terror, and the Savior first undertakes to relieve their agitation and alarm and convince them of his actual resurrection and restored bodily life. "Why are you troubled? and why do you question and doubt thoughts arise in your minds? Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself. Handle me and see," &c. Thus prepared they listen to his instructions that follow.

1. And the first lesson of this sacred evening is the risen Redeemer's endorsement of the old Testament Scriptures. He affixes to them the seal of his own divine attestation. Any depreciation or denial of the old Testament, is an

accusation of the Lord of glory.

2. The second matter specially noteworthy is the remarkable manner in which the risen Savior speaks of his own death on the cross, and of the vast and spiritual and everlasting benefits to flow therefrom. It was a matter prearranged, a merciful and gracious necessity. "Thus it is written and thus it behoved—(the Greek is "thus it was necessary") that Christ should suffer, and rise from the dead, in order that repentance and remission of sins might be proclaimed in his name to all the world.

3. We learn in third place, what are the great topics of gospel preaching. It is not philosophy, or literature, or ethics or politics. It is the divine authority of the Scriptures, Christ's atoning death and resurrection, the duty of repentance, and the gracious offer and assurance of divine forgiveness, the love of Jesus, and the efficacy of the gospel for the very chief of sinners—"beginning at Jerusalem." We are first reconciled to God by the death of his Son and then transformed into his gracious image. He is first our High Priest and advocate with the Father and thus our pattern and guide.

4. In the fourth place, the Savior points them to the mission of the Holy Spirit, "and behold I send the promise of my Father upon you"—(whose fulfillment shortly will be a special glorious and unprecedented baptism of the Holy Ghost,) but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with this power from on high,—and he breathed on them and gave them a prelibation and foretaste of the glorious and subsequent Pentecostal baptism.

5. In the fifth place we have here in the words of Jesus a clear statement of the high and glorious function and dignity of the apostolic office. "As my Father hath sent me, even so I send you." As Jesus Christ was God the Father's authorized messenger to man, so these apostles were to be Jesus Christ's accredited ambassadors to their fellowman, to bear witness to Christ's death and resurrection—to finish and complete the revelation of truth and grace, to state the grounds of acquittal and condemnation, the terms of pardon and forgiveness, and the will of Christ. Here is Christ's exposition of the office of an apostle. Their voice was to be,—(when they spoke or wrote as apostles)—as truly the voice of Christ as his own voice was the voice of God the Father. To their office there is no parallel in the after history of the church. The only and true successors of the apostles, are the inspired books of the New Testament.

6. In the sixth place, we learn the sacredness of the first day of the week—the Christian Sabbath—the Lord's day. It is the weekly memorial of the first day of the risen life of Jesus. Creation thus yields to redemption, or rather beautifully merges into it, and both are perpetuated to be commemorated "to the end of the world."

A Thrilling Episode—Two Panthers Pursued and Killed.
Parkersburg, (W. Va.) Dispatch.
It has been several years since the scream of the panther has startled the residents of McDowell county, and it was believed that these ferocious animals had all been exterminated, until a recent discovery proved this to be an error. For several weeks in that part of the county running into the mountains, sheep, hogs, calves and other stock were almost nightly attacked and frequently carried off bodily. The depredations were limited to a radius of twenty square miles. It was finally decided to organize a hunting party for the purpose of ridding the neighborhood of these dangerous animals. On the day before that agreed upon for the hunt a number of children were playing near a small log school house, when they heard the howling of a dog on the wooded hillside, and a moment later a panther was seen to leap on the dog and tear him to pieces. The children fled into the schoolhouse and barred the shutters. Through the crevices they saw the panther creep stealthily to within a few rods of the building, where he stood erect, and lashing his tail uttered his peculiar human-like screams. It then mounted the fence, stretched its cat-like body out at full length, and after a few more screams, which terrified the timid children, it bounded off and soon disappeared among the trees.

The children remained in the closed building till nightfall, when a passing farmer was hailed. He summoned a dozen neighbors, and under their escort the children were sent to their homes. The alarm spread quickly through the neighborhood, and by nine o'clock the same evening twenty-five men and sixty dogs had gathered for the panther hunt. The trail was fresh, but the dogs appeared reluctant to follow it, but finally, encouraged by the hunters, they struck across the mountainous country. For two or three miles the chase continued until the panther was traced into a narrow canon between the cliffs. Before the hunters came up the animal had given battle to the dogs, and in a few moments had torn one to pieces and had mangled two others, the remaining ones in the pack beat a hasty retreat. Pine torches were soon lighted, and, borne by a dozen hunters, the canon was soon ablaze with light, the men pairing off, one of each couple carrying a torch in each hand, with his gun strapped upon his back, while his companion, with rifle cocked, strode forward. The gorge narrowed for a hundred feet, the walls not being more than eight or ten feet apart, when the wall appeared to close up directly in front. The crouching bulldogs ahead of the party were looking eagerly upward, with their keen teeth glistening, and their eager eyes intent on a point in the wall about fifty feet distant. The torch-bearers fell behind in order to throw the light without blinding the gunners. A few seconds elapsed when Poole, one of the hunters, exclaimed, "There he is!" A pair of fiery yellow eyeballs were seen fifty feet above the rocky ledge, and soon the form of a panther was made out clearly on the rock. The animal was flattened out, with his forepaws extended slightly over the ledge. Whyte whispered to six men to step to the front, with orders not to fire until called upon, or until it became absolutely necessary.

The men stepped forward and aimed their guns at the head and eyes, and stood ready to fire at the word. "Ready, fire!" commanded Whyte. The rifles cracked, and the long, lithe body sprang out from the rock, and fell with a crash almost at the feet of the men. The animal had scarcely struck the ground when the dogs sprang upon it, and a fierce battle followed. Soon all was over. The dogs were dragged off and there lay the dead panther, eight feet long with claws three inches in length. It was a male, and evidently in its prime. There were many men among the hunters who had seen and killed panthers before, but none of them had ever seen one so large.

Congratulations were now in order, and conjectures were being indulged in as to whether there was not another—its mate—in the neighborhood, when a scream drowned the voices, followed by a long wailing shriek. Looking upward, another pair of glistening eyes was seen glancing down from among the branches of an immense oak which hung over the chasm. This panther must have witnessed the contest and the death of its mate, and was yelling fiercely. It lay on a large branch almost over the heads of the men, but over a hundred feet above. Its tail was swaying to and fro. Orders were quickly given and the contents of eighteen or twenty guns were sent at the head of the panther.

Before the sound of the explosion had subsided the animal was seen to spring clear of the tree, until it struck the rocky wall of the canon, rolling limp and lifeless within thirty feet of where its mate lay dead.

The dogs sprang at the beast with a howl, but were called off. The body was that of a female panther, 7 feet 2 inches long.

The return trip of the hunters was a joyful one, with the hides of the panthers hung on poles between a couple of stalwart men, and their march enlivened by the clamor of the dogs.

Manassas Relics.

The results of Yankee enterprise in pushing the Old Dominion forward to wealth and prosperity are nowhere more seen than in that old town at whose outskirts was fought the first battle of the late war, writes a Manassas, Va., correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. About a year ago a Connecticut peddler came along, and while disposing of his goods conceived one of those grand ideas which emanate only from a Yankee mind. He rented a store room, had representations of the battle painted on the door, and advertised extensively in towns and cities on the Virginia Midland railroad that he had a collection of precious relics from the battle of Manassas which he would sell at a low rate. About the same time he received several barrels and bottles from Springfield, Mass., and then he was ready for business. When the relic store was opened it looked like a little arsenal. Guns and pistols of all kinds and in every stage of decomposition, hung on the walls or stood in the windows; tattered battle-flags lay about in confusion, and flattened bullets were to be seen by the bushel.

Most relics were labeled with the date of the discovery and other interesting information about the relic hunters twenty years in gathering the precious mementoes. As Manassas is situated at the junction of the two railroads, there is daily a number of persons stopping over for a few hours. Few of these can resist the battle-scene and a look in the queer shop. Once inside they are sure to come away with some relics, for the Yankee can describe the battle so vividly and speak with such pathos of the poor fallen heroes to whom this or that relic belonged that only a heart of stone could hold out. Within three months after the opening of the store he had to send to Springfield after another consignment of relics, but those did not go off so readily, as rumors were circulated casting a doubt over the origin. Still, a fair business was carried on, and the Yankee is said to have made such profits as will enable him to retire in affluence like his predecessor, Dick Moon, which is why I remark the results of Yankee enterprises in the south are nowhere more seen than at Manassas.

A Bowmanville, Ont., merchant recently received an envelope containing \$150 and the following letter. "I owe this much to you. Better for me to pay it in this world than in the next."

Two Portraits.

From Thomas Power O'Connor's New Book.
PARNELL.

Nature has stamped on the person of this remarkable man the qualities of his mind and temperament. His face is singularly handsome, and at a first glance might even appear too delicate to be strong. The nose is long and thin and carved, not moulded; the mouth is well cut; the cheeks are pallid; the forehead perfectly round, and as striking as the forehead of the first Napoleon, and the eyes are dark and unfathomable. The passer-by in the streets, taking a casual look at those beautifully chiselled features and at the air of perfect tranquility, would be inclined to think that Mr. Parnell was a very handsome young man, who probably had graduated at West Point, and would in due time die in a skirmish with the Indians. But a closer look would show the great possibilities beneath this face. The mouth, especially the under lip, speaks of a grip that never loosens; the eye, when it is fixed, tells of the inflexible will beneath; and the tranquility of the expression is the tranquility of the nature that wills and wins. Similarly with his figure. It looks slight almost to frailty; but a glance will show that the bones are large, the hips broad, and the walk firm; in fact, Mr. Parnell tramps the ground rather than walks. The hands are firm, and even the way they grasp a pencil has a significance.

GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone is marked, physically as well as mentally, for a great leader. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, but looks taller. His build is muscular, and but a very short time ago he was able to take a hand at felling a tree with young men. There was a time when he was one of the most skillful of horsemen. He is still a great pedestrian, and there scarcely passes a day that he is not to be seen walking. He walks with his head thrown back, and a step firm and rapid. His countenance is singularly beautiful. He has large, dark eyes, that flash brilliantly even in his age. Deep set and with heavy eyelids, they sometimes give the impression of the eyes of a hooded eagle. He has a large, exquisitely chiselled nose. The mouth also is finely modelled. The head is unusually large. It was in early youth covered with thick, black hair. The brow is lofty and broad and very expressive. The complexion is white almost as wax, and gives the face a look of wonderful delicacy. The face is the most expressive in the House of Commons. It reflects every emotion as clearly and rapidly as a summer lake its sunnier sky. When Mr. Gladstone is angry his brow is clouded and his eyes shine. When he is amused his face beams. When he is contemplative his lips curl and his head is tossed. His air is joyous if things go well, and mournful when things go ill; though when the final trial comes and he stands convinced that he must meet absolute and resistless defeat, he looks out with dignified tranquility.

A Good Sleeper.

A 12-year-old school boy, who had to be called a dozen times in the morning before he awoke down to breakfast, was roused from his matinal slumbers the other day by a loud clap of thunder, the electric bolt knocking a big hole in the roof, going through the ceiling, splitting open the headboard of the bed, singeing his hair, and passing through the floor and out at the kitchen door. The lad partly opened his eyes, faintly murmured: "Yes, I'm coming," and immediately turned over for a fresh snooze.—*Norristown Herald.*

Isaac Bales, while plowing on the farm of Judge S. C. Dunlap, near Gainesville, Ga., recently turned up a jug which was found to contain eleven hundred and ninety dollars in gold coin. It is supposed to have been buried before the war.

Der man who figures dot dis world was created simply to gif him a chance to liv' hisn' shernally buried mit a very short funeral procession.



INFORMATION
MANY PERSONS suffer from either Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, Bad Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation & Kidney Trouble.
—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES RHEUMATISM, Bad Blood and Kidney Trouble, by cleansing the blood of all its impurities, strengthening all parts of the body.
—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES SICK-HEADACHE, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, by toning the nerves and strengthening the muscles.
—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion and Constipation, by aiding the action of the Food through the proper action of the stomach; it creates a healthy appetite.
—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES NERVOUSNESS, Depression of spirits and Weakness, by cultivating and toning the system.
—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES OVERWORKED and Delicate Women, Puffy and Sickly Children. It is a delightful and nutritious as a general Tonic.
Volina Almanac and Diary for 1887. A handsome, complete and useful Book, telling how to CLIMATE, DISEASES at HOME in a pleasant, natural way. Mailed on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp. Address VOLINA DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

What She Must Learn.

Women must learn that the days of merely ornamental women are ended. This is an age of common sense.

She must learn that the days of languid headaches and weak nerves are no longer fashionable. That roast beef is much better than caramels.

She must learn to say No, and mean it, and to say Yes, and stick to it.

She must learn to wear calico with dignity and gracefulness. To dress for comfort and health as well as for appearance.

She must learn to live within her income. The more she will save the further she will be from the poor house.

She must learn that 100 cents make a \$1. That \$1 often means a day's work.

She must learn to bake bread as well as cake, and then, if time offers, music, drawing and painting are genuine home accomplishments, and should not be neglected.

She must learn to sew on buttons and mend gloves. If then she has leisure for fancy work it is all well enough.

She must learn how to make the neatest room in the house; cultivate flowers.

She must learn that tight lacing is unbecomely and injurious.

She must learn the habit or order—the old rule. "A place for everything and everything in its place."

She must learn that a good, steady mechanic, farmer, clerk or teacher is worth more than forty loafers in broadcloth.

She must learn the worthlessness of intemperance and dissolute young men; to regard morals and habits more than money in selecting associates.

She must learn that one good book is worth one hundred French novels; that thorough, practical information is as useful to a woman as to a man.

She must learn that few are the women who, not having learned these lessons in youth are not taught them by bitter experience.

Treatment of the Conscience.
The conscience can be dulled in one direction by neglect, even while it is quickened in another by exercise, and it is too often the case that persons think themselves bound to pursue a certain course while they entirely forget that they are first bound to discover, to the best of their ability, whether that course is the right and true one. To cultivate the reason, to strengthen the judgment, to probe conclusions, to examine opinions, are obligations which a sensitive conscience should press with as much urgency as to act up to the those conclusions when intelligently formed.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Female Suffrage in Kansas.

The result of female suffrage in the recent Kansas election are not such as to give very much comfort to the advocates of that measure. The registration was large—fully as much as the most ardent women suffragists could have expected; but as between getting the vote registered and polling it on the day of election, there was found to be a vast difference. The female vote as polled, with the exception of a few places, is described to have been of the tough element, in plain English, the women who went to the polls and cast their ballots were of the least desirable class of the community to have added to the voting lists. The tough element is already strong enough in politics. It is the constant cry from one end of the country to the other that the best and most intelligent class of our citizens avoid their political obligations, and that thus our public interests are falling into the grasp of the ignorant and debased, if not absolutely dangerous, portion of the population. By this last experiment Kansas seems to have but added to the power of that very element from which a republican form of government has the most to fear. It matters not whether in the election just held the Republican or Democratic ticket received the majority of the vote cast by the newly-enfranchised citizens; be that as it may, the fact remains that the element that hastened to avail itself of its newly acquired right was that to be led by a woman of the type of Mrs. Parsons, of Chicago Anarchist fame, rather than by one of the ability of Susan B. Anthony or Mrs. Stanton, and such a prospect is quite the reverse of reassuring for the further extension of this right.

Wanted Money for his Pass.

"I think," said a railroad man reflectively, to a Washington correspondent, "the meanest man I ever met in the matter of passes was a member of Congress. All one winter he had bored us for passes upon one pretext and another. One day he wrote us to send him a pass for himself from Pittsburg to Washington and another for his son from Pittsburg to Baltimore. The lad, he explained, was going there to school. It appears that he subsequently changed his mind, and kept the youngster at Washington with him. He wrote us this information, in fact, and inclosed in the letter the boy's pass and asked us to send him in money the fare from Washington to Baltimore. He explained that the pass entitled him to the ride but that he would take the money instead. It is the coolest proposition I had ever heard."

One breach of faith will always be remembered, no matter how loyal your subsequent life may be. People may imagine that they trust you, yet all the time they have an eye to the former break.

FREE FOR MEN ONLY
HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES
VIGOROUS HEALTH
HARRIS REMEDY CO., 179 G ST., WASH. D.C.
RUPTURED PERSONS CAN HAVE FREE TRIAL OF OUR APPLIANCE. Ask for Terms!

CASH AGAINST CREDIT

FARMERS

Look to Your Interest.

One Dollar in cash or barter at J. Rowan Davis' store, Mill Bridge, Rowan county, will buy more goods than one dollar and fifty cents on a credit with those stores which sell on mortgage. If you don't believe it, try one year and see what you will save. Come and examine my excellent line of

Spring Goods.

And especially the Prices. Just received Dry and Fancy Goods, Shoes, Hats Piece Goods, Hardware, &c. I am now in receipt of the best line of

GROCERIES

Ever in stock, consisting of Syrups, Coffee, Bacon, Roller Mill Flour, New Orleans Raw Sugar, and many other things not mentioned. Fresh Garden seed for 1887. Give me a call. Respectfully,

J. ROWAN DAVIS.

TRADE MARK
S.S.S.
FOR THE BLOOD
ECZEMA ERADICATED.
Gentlemen—It is due to you to say that I think I am entirely well of eczema after having taken Swift's specific. I have been troubled with it very little in my face since last spring. At the beginning of cold weather last fall it made a slight appearance, but went away, and has never returned. S. S. S. not only broke it up, at least it put my system in good condition and got well. It also benefited my wife greatly in case of sick headache, and made a perfect cure of a breaking out on my little three year old daughter last summer.
L. R. WALTON.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift-Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.