

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XVIII.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1887

NO. 81

**We Are Not Missed.**  
If you and I  
To-day should die  
The birds would sing the same to-morrow  
The vernal spring  
Her flowers would bring,  
And few would think of us with sorrow.

Yes, he is dead,  
Would then be said,  
The corn would fess, the grass yield hay,  
And cattle low,  
And summer go,  
And few would heed us pass away.

How soon we pass!  
How few we alas!  
Remember those who turn to mould;  
Whose faces fade  
With autumn shade  
Beneath the sodden church-yard cold!

Yes, it is so—  
We come and go  
They hail our birth, they mourn our dead,  
A day or more,  
The winter is o'er,  
Another takes our place instead.

Two weasels found an egg,  
"Let us not fight for it," said the elder weasel, "but enter into partnership."  
"Very good," said weasel the younger.

So taking the egg between them,  
Each sucked one end.  
"My children," said Redtapes, the attorney, "though you have but one client between you, make the most of him."  
Trade Gazette.

**North Carolina in the War.**  
FROM MEMORIAL ADDRESS AT WILMINGTON OF MR. H. A. LONDON OF PITTSBORO.

"While as Southerners we are justly proud of all Confederate soldiers, yet as citizens of this State we have a peculiar pride in the soldiers from North Carolina. No State in the Southern Confederacy did its duty more faithfully than North Carolina, and no soldiers in the Confederate army fought more bravely or suffered more heavily than did the troops from the 'Old North State.' Without wishing to draw invidious comparisons or detract anything from the glory won by all Confederate soldiers, yet upon this occasion I must be pardoned for briefly calling particular attention to some of the exploits of North Carolina's soldiers. At the beginning of the war the white population of North Carolina was only 620,942, and yet she furnished to the Confederate army nearly 125,000 soldiers. In other words, one-fifth of North Carolina's entire white population was in the Confederate army! The total number of soldiers in the Confederate army was about 600,000, so then, North Carolina furnished ONE-FIFTH of all the troops that constituted the Confederate army! North Carolina's troops consisted of 66 regiments of infantry, 7 of cavalry, 3 of artillery, and 6 battalions of infantry, 7 of cavalry and 4 of artillery. While we refer with pride to the large number of troops furnished by our State, we recall with still greater pride their unsurpassed valor and heroism. Always placed at the post of greatest danger—in the front in every assault and protecting the rear in every retreat—the soldiers of North Carolina on every battle-field immortalized themselves and their State. In the first battle of the war—at Big Bethel, on the 10th of June, 1861—North Carolina troops under D. H. Hill gallantly repulsed the Federal troops under Beutler; and on the historic hills at Appomattox, on the 9th of April, 1865, North Carolina troops under the gallant Grimes were the foremost in the last charge and fired the last volley. In every battle fought and victory won by the glorious old Army of Northern Virginia, North Carolina soldiers were the heaviest sufferers. In the seven days battle around Richmond, in the summer of 1862, there were 92 Confederate regiments, and 46 of them were from North Carolina, and more than half of the total killed and wounded were our brave North Carolinians. At Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, there were ten North Carolina brigades, and of all the Confederates there killed or wounded, one-half were from North Carolina. On the fatal field of Gettysburg North Carolina had 38 regiments and 2 battalions, and the dead Confederates found farthest in the Federal lines on Cemetery Ridge were North Carolinians. At Remond's station, in August, 1864, after the first efforts of the Confederates to dislodge the enemy had failed, the three North Carolina brigades of Cooke, McRae and Lane—consisting of only 1750 men—were ordered to the charge, and so successful were they that they not only routed the enemy but captured 2,100 prisoners. At Spottsylvania in May, 1864, Rumsen's brigade immortalized itself by a charge, for which General Lee in person thanked them, telling them that "they deserved the thanks of the country—they had saved his army." During the whole war no body of troops suffered more heavily in any one engagement than did the 5th regiment at Williamsburg, the 4th regiment at Seven Pines, the 3rd regiment at Sharpsburg, the 20th regiment at Gettysburg and the 27th regiment at Bristoe Station. At Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, 1862, the Fifth North Carolina regiment, whose colonel was your distinguished townsman—Duncan K. McRae—lost in killed, wounded and missing 197 out of 240. At Seven Pines, on the 31st of May, 1862, the 4th regiment, commanded by the "bravest of the brave"—Bryan Grimes—went into battle with 25 officers and 520 non-commissioned officers and privates, and of that number every officer, except one, and 402 men were either killed or wounded. At Sharpsburg, on the 17th of September, 1862, the glorious old Third Regiment—of which Wilmington is so justly proud—went in with 520, and lost 325, mostly in the short space of an hour and a half. Out of its 27 officers, 24 were killed or wounded, among the latter being its gallant commander, Col. W. L. DelRosset. In the first day's fight at Gettysburg the Twenty-Sixth Regiment lost 549 men out of 800, including its youthful Colonel—the gallant Harry K. Bargwyn. In this regiment were two companies from Chatham county, which went into that battle with 165 men and lost 157. We doubt if there was such a loss in any other companies in any battle of the war. At Bristoe Station, on the 13th of October, 1863, the two North Carolina brigades of Cook and Kirkland made one of the bloodiest charges of the whole war—one regiment alone (the Twenty-Seventh) in less than half an hour losing 291 out of 423. I could mention numerous other instances of the heavy losses suffered by North Carolina troops, if your patience were not already exhausted. But enough has been cited to prove that there were charges made by North Carolina troops during the late war as

gallant, as daring, as bloody and as self-sacrificing as the world-renowned charge of the immortal "six hundred" at Balaklava!

**Congressmen's Bankers.**  
The office of the Sergeant-at-Arms is to be moved to the opposite corridor of the House chamber, and it will be amusing next winter, says a Washington letter to the New York Sun, to watch absent-minded statesmen going from force-of-habit, to the former financial reservoir. Congressmen are peculiar in their money transactions. Few are accurate in business. In addition to thoughtless expenditures that drag many into debt, one of the most amusing features of their procedure is the failure to keep track of the cents in the check they draw. For instance, one of the leaders left the last Congress just twenty-three cents over-drawn. He is re-elected, and nobody will suffer from this enormous overdraft. It happened in a very simple and, among Congressmen, in a very common manner. The statesman had previously drawn a draft for \$25.23, and in computing his balance drew on his memory for a \$25 draft only.

The Sergeant-at-Arms is now the general banker for nearly all the members. A few years ago many kept separate accounts in the down-town banking institutions, but now nearly all the financial transactions of members are conducted at the Capitol, and operations of exchange and deposit extending beyond mere salary accounts, are permitted. There are a cashier, teller, bookkeeper, and a huge safe behind the wire screen protected counter. Outside is a desk and a collection of checks. A messenger brings almost daily from the Treasury, in a watch, the amount of money considered necessary for the probable demands. The bills thus drawn are always fresh and crisp, and the teller, a young man from Tennessee, has established a reputation for his ability to snap each bill as it leaves his hand so that the crack of a whip does not exceed the noise. This process not only prevents bills from sticking together, but it adds an exhilaration to the Congressional performance of drawing money.

The majority of Congressmen draw their salaries entire during each month, small sums at frequent intervals, with lump amounts when rent and board bills become due. Some who have means distinct from their official stipend allow their salaries to accumulate for several months, but not longer. The largest draft ever drawn within recent recollection was by ex-Congressman Fredericks of Iowa, for \$11,000. He was seated at the close of a Congress, and drew his two years' salary, and also his mileage and stationary accounts. The smaller checks, used to emanate from James Beiford of Colorado, poetically known then as "Red-headed Rooster of the Rockies." He would draw checks for \$2 several times each day. General George A. Sheridan, of New York, the lecturer, drew a check for \$10,000 when he served the last thirteen hours of a Congress as a Representative from Louisiana, but he paid ex-Senator Jones of Florida and Detroit \$7,500 as counsel fees in the contest.

A few of the members draw their month's salary in one check, and during the last session the knowledge of this habit aided in preventing two attempts to forge the names of Congressman Long, of Massachusetts and Honk, of Tennessee. In the former case the detection was easy. In the latter the swindler played a combination game and succeeded in securing the cash, but not at the Capitol.

The stationary allowance of Congressmen of \$125 annually is considered by many a proper matter to commute into cash. When new members come in, their attention to constituents usually involve the expenditure of their full allowance for stationary, but when more experienced the commutations are made into jewelry, opera glasses, and all imaginable articles, which are purchased by the Clerk under instructions, but in the last session, in case of Congressman defeated for re-election, the drafts upon his stationary account are very limited, and upon his final March 4 he draws in cash nearly the whole amount.

Mileage is allowed members at the rate of twenty cents per mile each way. This was established by the statute of 1856, changed by the salary grabbers, and restored by the repeal of the latter law. It is a current error that Delegate Voorhees of Washington Territory has drawn the largest sum for mileage. The largest amounts in recent years was allowed ex-Delegate Oury of Arizona in the Forty-eighth Congress, and his successor, Mr. Bean, \$1,600, exactly representing 4,000 miles at forty cents a mile one way. The committee allows the mileage claims upon the written statement of members signed, but the truth not attested. There has been no instance of a dispute of the correctness of these claims.

The lowest mileage in the Fiftyeth Congress will probably be that of Runny Lee, who can charge about \$300 for coming up from Alexandria, Va., on a ferryboat, on which a round trip ticket costs fifteen cents. In the Forty-ninth Congress Mr. Barbour of Virginia reported the shortest trip, eight miles, and drew \$3.20. Mr. Compton of Maryland was next, eighteen miles, or \$7.20. Mr. Voorhees of

Washington Territory drew \$1,165 instead of the \$2,500 which several writers of Congressional fiction have assumed to be his mileage. His amount was exceeded by all the California members and by two Territorial delegates.

**A Long Thread and a Short One.**  
There was once a tailor who had a beautiful daughter. All the young men from far and near came to visit her because of her beauty. Two rivals sought her one day, and said:  
"It is on your account that we have come hither."  
"What do you want of me?" she replied smiling.  
"We love you," returned the two young men, "and each of us wish to marry you."  
The maiden being well brought up, called her father, who listened to the two lovers, and then said:  
"It is late; go home now, but come again to-morrow and you shall then know which of you may have my daughter."  
At daybreak the next morning the two young men returned. "Here we are," they cried to the tailor; "remember what you promised yesterday."  
"Wait a little," he replied; "I am going to town to buy a piece of cloth; when I return home with it you shall learn what I shall expect from you."  
When the tailor returned from town he called his daughter, and on her appearance, he said to the young men:  
"My children, there are two of you and I have but one daughter. To whom shall I give her? Who shall I refuse? Behold this piece of cloth; I will cut from it two suits of clothes exactly alike; each of you must sew one of them; he who finishes his task first shall have my daughter."  
Each of the rivals took his task and prepared to set about it. The father called his daughter and said to her: "Here is the thread, make it ready for the two workers."  
The maiden obeyed her father, and taking the bundle of thread, seated herself near the young men.  
But she was as clever as she was beautiful; though her father did not know which of the two she loved, nor the young men themselves; she knew well enough. The tailor went away, the maiden prepared the thread, the young men took their needles and began to sew. To the one she loved, the beauty gave short needles, but to the one she did not love she gave long needles. They sewed and sewed in eager haste; at eleven o'clock the work was not half done, but at three the young man who had short needles had completed his task, while the other had yet much to do.  
When the tailor returned, the conqueror brought to him the completed suit, while his rival sat sewing.  
"My children," said the father, "I did not wish to favor one more than the other, that was why I divided the cloth in two equal parts and told you, 'He who finished his task first shall have my daughter.' Did you understand me?"  
"Father," replied the two young men, "we understand you, and have accepted the test. What must be, must be."  
The tailor had reasoned thus: "He who finishes first will be the most skillful workman, and consequently better able to support a wife, but he had never imagined that his daughter would give long needles to a man she did not wish to marry. Cleverness carried the day, and the maiden really chose her own husband.—*P. on the German.*

**Causes of Typhoid Fever.**  
The most important lesson to be learned by the public in reference to typhoid fever is that it is a "filth disease"—not sometimes, not generally, but always. And perhaps the next in importance is that while the procreation of the disease probably requires that the morbid agent shall be brought into contact with the alimentary mucous membrane, as in food or drink it is possible for the salivary fluids in the mouth and throat to absorb the poison from the atmosphere and thus become the medium of its transmission to the stomach. There is also a third lesson of no less value to us, viz: That various articles of food, and especially milk, water and other fluid foods, possess the same property of absorbing the fever poison from the atmosphere and thus becoming the vehicles of its introduction into the system.

Food stored in pantries and kitchens, absorbing the poison from neighboring drains and vaults is the explanation of nearly all the so-called "sporadic" cases of true typhoid fever. In a large proportion of cases it will be discovered on examination that odorous emanations from kitchen drains, but more frequently from privy vaults, are easily perceptible to the senses in the rooms where food is stored and where it is being prepared for the table. In most of the observations I have made on this subject, it has appeared to be the vault rather than the drain that has been responsible for the evil.—*Annals of Hygiene.*

An American lady, who gave the name of Madame Gall, bid \$5,000 francs for a lot of sapphires and brilliant belonging to the French crown jewels, and when they were knocked down to her she failed to make good her purchase. No one will deny that she did her name justice.

**State Library**  
**A Victim of Swindlers.**  
THE FAILURE OF SWANN, THE CATTLE KING, BROUGHT ABOUT BY A CONFIDENCE GAME.

A special dispatch from Omaha, Neb., says: "A somewhat sensational account of the recent failure of A. W. Swann, the Wyoming cattle king, was given by a prominent cattle man in this city last night. It is to the effect that Mr. Swann was made the victim of a gigantic confidence game, whereby he lost \$300,000 at one sweep. Not long since Mr. Swann and a number of the leading Western cattle men formed a partnership for the purpose of buying cattle for foreign shipment. Mr. Swann had made arrangements with a rich Scotch syndicate, which was to buy the cattle at a handsome advance above their value in the American market. After about \$1,000,000 worth of cattle had been bought the deal for some reason fell through. Mr. Swann went to New York City, in the hope of making some other arrangement for the disposal of the cattle. While there he received a cablegram purporting to be signed by the agent of the Scotch syndicate, offering him a large advance beyond the price at which the cattle had originally been contracted for. Mr. Swann at once cabled his acceptance of the offer. He then telegraphed to his partners, offering them the price which was originally to be paid by the syndicate. They accepted the proposition, and all the cattle came into his possession. Then he notified the syndicate that he was ready to deliver the cattle at the price offered by their agent, and received a reply saying that they had no such offer, and knew nothing of the existence of the agent named. Diligent search failed to reveal his whereabouts, and Mr. Swann was obliged to dispose of the cattle at a heavy loss.

**Another Capital Conviction.**  
Albert Tabor, the negro who attempted to assault Dr. Booth's wife, at Oxford, several weeks ago, and on whose account it is supposed that a relative set fire to the town and burned property worth more than \$100,000, was on Monday last convicted of burglary and attempted assault and sentenced to be hanged on June 16.

There is a probability that Tabor will not live to meet death by a legal hanging. The citizens are much excited over the assault, and the negroes are equally wrought up over the sentence of death, and an outbreak is not improbable. If the citizens attempt to lynch Tabor, the negroes are likely to burn the town. The circumstances of the assault as told in court were as follows:

Tabor forced an entrance into the house of Dr. Booth in the night time, and personating Dr. Booth, who was away on a professional visit, the negro attempted to assault Mrs. Booth. She detected him, and in her efforts to escape sprang through a window of the second story. Tabor was captured and lodged in Oxford jail. There were threats of lynching, and the negroes of the town hearing of these threats declared that if Tabor was lynched they would burn the town. Tabor was brought to Raleigh for safe-keeping, but the impression was current among the negroes that he was taken away to be killed. The Oxford negroes carried out their threat and fired the town. The loss was very heavy. On Saturday Tabor was carried back to Oxford and tried for his life for the burglary and attempted assault.

The remarkable feature of the trial was that the jury was composed of ten negroes and two white men. Tabor was convicted, and the sentence that he should be hanged was immediately pronounced by the Judge.

We regret to learn that the white people contemplate further unlawful proceedings by way of inflicting upon the great criminal the penalty pronounced upon him by an impartial court. One crime begets another, and we hope the white people will not give the negroes a poor excuse for further crime on their part.—*Greensboro News.*

**Two Ladies Suit Against the Government.**  
Miss Jane E. Hall, of Montgomery county, Pa., and a married sister living in Philadelphia, have instituted a suit to recover \$4,000,000 from the United States government. The ladies claim to be lineal descendants of one Jacob DeHaven, a wealthy Frenchman, who emigrated to America and settled near Norristown in anti-revolutionary times.

The story goes that in 1777 DeHaven loaned the colonial government 500,000 francs with which to pay the troops and during the latter years of the struggle contributed further of money food and forage. During Washington's first Administration Mr. DeHaven presented his claims to Congress and they were allowed, but as there was not any surplus in those days the claimant was told that he must wait for his money. He died before he received a penny and for more than half a century the claim lay dormant. Some time between 1850 and 1860, it is said, the official records in Washington were examined and a sum was appropriated to pay the DeHaven debt, but the claimants, each insisting on priority, were so many and the testimony as to descent from DeHaven so poor that no division of the money could be made, and the civil war put a stop to further proceedings in the matter.

Now, however, Miss Hall and her sister insist that they can prove incontrovertibly that they are DeHaven's true heirs, and they have placed their claim in the hands of a lawyer with instructions to bring suit against the government at once.

**Newspaper Men's Trials.**  
One of the greatest trials of the newspaper profession is that its members are compelled to see more of the sham of the world than any other profession. Through every newspaper office, day after day, go all the weaknesses of the world—all the vanities that want to be puffed, all the mistakes that want to be corrected, all the dull speakers that want to be thought eloquent, all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the editorial column in order to save the tax of the advertising column; all the men who want to be set right who never were right; all the crack-brained philosophers with stories as long as their hair and as gloomy as their finger-nails in mourning because bereft of soap—all the bores who come to stay five minutes, but talk five hours. Through the editorial and reportorial rooms all the follies and shams of the world are seen day after day, and the temptation is to believe neither in God, man nor woman. It is no surprise to me that in this profession there are some skeptical men; I only wonder that journalists believe anything.—*Er.*

**A Canadian View of the Fishery Question.**  
Were the action of the Canadian authorities inspired simply by a desire to make it as difficult as possible for the American fishermen to prosecute their business, there would be good ground for the complaint thus strongly presented. But in justice to the Canadian side of the controversy, it requires to be made very clear that the American vessels have for many years past taken advantage of the immunity enjoyed by them from the Customs regulations binding upon ordinary craft, to do a vast deal of smuggling in a quiet way, supplying the seaside inhabitants of the Maritime Provinces with Yankee notions and the like, to the serious detriment of more legitimate traders. It is to stop this illegal traffic, as much as for any other reason, that American craft are now required to report to the Collector immediately upon entering harbor, and in every other respect conform to the laws of the land.—*F. Macdonald O'Leary, in The American Magazine.*

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**Unfalling Specific for Liver Disease.**  
**SYMPTOMS:** Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated in white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and water-brash; or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately constipated and lax; headache; loss of memory; with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored; and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

**SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR**  
It is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action. It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

**LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.**  
AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR  
Malaria, Doves Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Gout, &c.  
Endorsed by the use of 7 Millions of Bibles, as THE BEST FAMILY REMEDY FOR Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.

ONLY GENUINE has our Z Stamp in red on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., SOLE PROPRIETORS. Price, \$1.00.

**Piedmont Wagon**  
MADE AT  
HICKORY, N. C.  
CAN'T BE BEAT!  
They stand where they ought to, right square  
AT THE FRONT!  
It Was a Hard Fight But They Have Won It!

Just read what people say about them and if you want a wagon come quickly and buy one, either for cash or on time.

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1886.  
Two years ago I bought a very light two-horse Piedmont wagon of the Agent, Jno. A. Boyden; have used it nearly all the time since, have tried it severely in hauling saw logs and other heavy loads, and have not had to pay one cent for repairs. I look upon the Piedmont wagon as the best Thimble-Skein wagon made in the United States. The timber used in them is most excellent and thoroughly well seasoned.

TERNER P. THOMASON.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 27th, 1886.  
About two years ago I bought of John A. Boyden, a one-horse Piedmont wagon which has done much service and no part of it has broken or given away and consequently it has cost nothing for repairs.

JOHN D. HENLY.

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 21, 1886.  
Eighteen months ago I bought of John A. Boyden, a 21 inch Thimble-Skein Piedmont wagon and have used it pretty much all the time and it has proved to be a first rate wagon. Nothing about it has given away and therefore it has required no repairs.

T. A. WALTON.

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 8th, 1886.  
18 months ago I bought of the Agent, in Salisbury, a 21 inch Thimble-Skein Piedmont wagon—their lightest one-horse wagon—I have kept it in almost constant use and during the time have had it on at least 75 loads of wood and fuel without any breakage or repairs.

L. R. WALTON.

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