

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XIX.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888.

NO. 30

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Attorneys at Law
SALISBURY, N. C.

DR. JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
Physician and Surgeon.

Offers his services to the people of Salisbury and vicinity.

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Offers his professional services to the citizens of this and surrounding communities. All calls promptly attended, day or night.

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The undersigned have entered into a partnership for the purpose of conducting the GROCERY and PRODUCE COMMISSION business, to date from March 28, 1887. Consignments especially solicited.

MONEELY & TYSON.
The undersigned take this opportunity to return thanks to his numerous friends for their patronage, and asks the continuance of the same to the NEW FIRM. He will always be on hand to serve the patrons of the NEW FIRM.

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Is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of GOODS.

Direct from the Northern Markets.

DRY GOODS,
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And all other kinds of Goods kept in a general stock, will be sold at prices to suit the times.

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK.
Bob White and Crystal Roller Mill Flour of the best quality.

JUST RECEIVED ONE HUNDRED BARRELS OF FRESH VIRGINIA LIME FOR SALE.

I expect all persons who have given me mortgages on their crops to bring me their cotton when it is ready for sale.

MILK! MILK!!

I have made arrangements to supply fresh milk, morning and evening, during about the first of May to those who wish to engage it. It will be delivered at the homes of patrons at five cents per quart. For convenience, tickets will be sold to those who wish to obtain milk. Apply to

P. W. BROWN,
Salisbury, April 17, 1888.

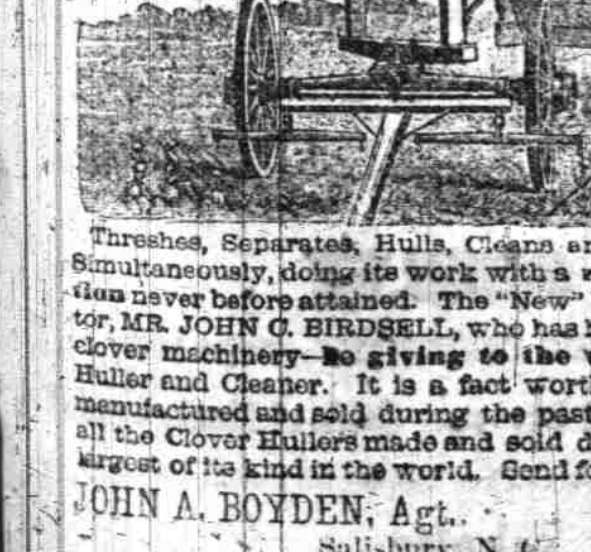
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In all Cities, Towns and Villages in the South

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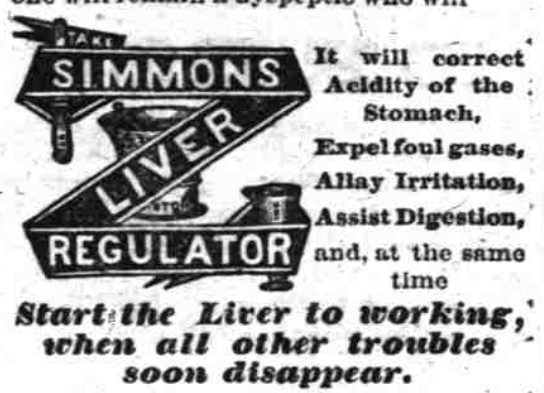


Treshes, Separates, Hulls, Cleans and Re-cleans the Seed Ready for Market Simultaneously, doing its work with a rapidity heretofore unknown and a perfection never before attained. The "New" Birdsell is the crowning effort of its inventor, MR. JOHN C. BIRDSELL, who has had thirty-three years' experience in building clover machinery—be giving to the world the first Combined Clover Treshing, Hulling and Cleaning. It is a fact worthy of note that he and his successors have manufactured and sold during the past thirty-three years nineteen-twentyths of all the Clover Hullers made and sold during that time. Our factory is by far the largest of its kind in the world. Send for Catalogue and \$1,000.00 Challenge.

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DYSPEPSIA.

It is that misery experienced when we suddenly become aware that we possess a diabolical arrangement called a stomach. The stomach is the reservoir from which every fibre and tissue must be nourished, and any trouble with it is soon felt throughout the whole system. Among a dozen dyspepsias no two will have the same predominant symptoms. Dyspepsia is a general term applied to a class of ailments which are subject to Sick Headaches, those, Erythema and phlegmatic Constipation, while the thin and nervous are abandoned to gloomy forebodings. Some dyspepsias are irremediably fatal; others have great irritability of temper. Whatever form Dyspepsia may take, one thing is certain, it will remain a dyspeptic who will



DR. J. C. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
It will correct the Acidity of the Stomach, Expel foul gases, Alleviate Irritation, Assist Digestion, and, at the same time, regulate the Liver.

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COME AND SEE THE SHOW
AT DAVE JULIAN'S

NEW STORE!
He has a full and complete line of ENTIRELY

NEW GOODS
which he is offering CHEAPER THAN EVER.

PROVISIONS
in the market. Be sure to see him before you buy.

CORN
he can get. [April 19, '88].

ELYS CATARRH CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.

CATARRH
is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus into the stomach and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

HOME COMPANY,
A STRONG COMPANY
PROMPT!
RELIABLE, LIBERAL

INDUCTION TRAIN TELEGRAPHY.

The practical value of the system of telegraphy, by which messages can be sent from moving trains was well illustrated by its workings on the Lehigh Valley railroad during the recent great snow storm. In the accident near Tree Bridges the induction train telegraph operator was on board, and at once telegraphed back to Flemington for a wrecking train. Within a short time Superintendent Donnelly arrived, and during the entire day messages were sent to and from the wrecking train, and surgical relief was obtained. All the beleaguered passenger trains, every one of which were located by means of train telegraphy, and provisions were sent to the hungry passengers. Belated passenger sent dispatches to anxious wives from the various stalled trains, and all the manifold business of railroad was carried on with celerity. More than 200 messages were sent back and forth over the single line of the company during the three days of delay.

The poles used to carry the line are only sixteen feet high, and they expose little surface to the storm. The messages are transmitted by induction from the metal roof of the car to the line, a distance of ten feet, and even when cars and line were both buried in snow the messages were sent.

After the completion of the French ship and cargo, Teach remained in Pauline river, trading with the planters, and with other vessels that came in—exchanging his share of the plunder for such commodities as he needed and evincing, in his traffic, a total want of honesty. This aroused the resentment of the people, and they furnished unprovoked evidence of their opinion as to his true character, and of

The Rise and Fall of Taxes.

A most suggestive—perhaps the most suggestive—part of the speech of Mr. Mills is that in which he touches on the rise and fall, since 1860, of our Federal taxes.

In the sense of taxation and physical prosperity 1860 was our halcyon year. It was a better year than 1830, when the Federal Government was not only out of debt, but distributed 87 1-2 millions among the States, obtained largely by prodigious sales of public lands—better, because in 1830 there was a real estate and "rag-baby" bubble which was not in 1860. The period between 1846 and 1860 was a Democratic era of relatively small taxation. We had conducted in that era a successful foreign war, and in 1860 had a Federal debt of only 64 1-2 millions, and had a Federal tax of only 53 millions, all levied on imports. Last year our Federal debt was 1,700 3-4 millions and our Federal income, chiefly from taxes, was the enormous sum of nearly 371 1-2 millions. Our population in 1860 was 31 1-2 millions. In 1888 it is probably nearly twice as large. Our Federal tax in 1860 was less than two dollars a head; now it is over three times as much!

When, in 1861, a sectional war burst upon us, we hurriedly began to increase taxes in a way which was the perfection of unwisdom; and in 1866, when the war had closed, we began to think of reducing the taxes, and soon began to reduce with as little wisdom as we had increased them. The hitting at a Donnybrook fair was as reckless and unscientific as was the imposition of taxes from 1860 to 1865, and as has been the taking off of taxes since 1866. The imposition of taxes culminated in 1865, when the total Federal receipts were 523 millions (excluding loans), of which 300 millions came from internal taxes, 173 millions from customs taxes, and nearly 2 millions from direct taxes. But, notwithstanding the end of the war twenty years ago, our custom taxes in 1887 were 38 millions more than in 1866, although our internal taxes were 192 millions less! That is a startling fact. Our Federal tax in 1887 was, as to 1860, in the relation of 371 to 523, and yet in 1865 was the taxation zenith.

The special value of our imports in 1860, including coin and bullion, was 362 millions, as against 752 1-2 millions in 1887. In 1860 the average ad valorem per centage of customs taxes on dutiable articles was 19 per cent., but in 1887 it was 47 43-100 per cent.

Nothing is to be gained now by an angry arraignment of motives; but yet the fact is that, from 1861 to 1865, the manufacturing interests exploited the tax legislation of the war period to benefit themselves, and have, since 1866, exploited the reduction of taxation in a similar way. It was the surplus and the surplus alone, which has compelled tax reduction since 1866, as it is the surplus, and only the surplus, which pushes reduction to-day. Tariff reformers would be impotent as against the protected beneficiaries were it not for the surplus.

Federal income has since 1866 been reduced from 520 to 371 1-2 millions, but the reduction has been most profitably managed so as to consolidate and perfect the protective system.—N. Y. Star.

Why Mr. Blaine's Letter Was Written.
Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew's announcement that he is not a candidate for the Presidency is accompanied by a valuable explanation of Mr. Blaine's Florence letter. The letter, Mr. Depew says, only means that Mr. Blaine will not—like Senator Sherman, for example—go before the convention as an avowed candidate for the nomination, but will leave the convention free to make its own choice. If the convention of its own motion nominates Mr. Blaine, it will be his duty as a good Republican to accept the unsought honor.

But the New York Times is of opinion that a trick lay behind this modesty. Last fall there were signs of revolt against Mr. Blaine in the Northwest. The letter was put out to ascertain whether this revolt was a genuine one or was the work of some rival candidate. It took Mr. Blaine's personality out of the canvass, according to his friends, but the latter were nevertheless very careful not to permit their efforts to capture delegations. Another object in view was to precipitate a Kilkenny fight of candidates so that the field would be measurably cleared by the time the Chicago convention should meet. In Ohio a Foraker boom was pitted against the Sherman boom, and a Ben Harrison boom against the Groshen boom. Groshen in his turn was used to check the Allison boom. Hancock and Depew were kept in reserve against all comers. By this line, however, it has become plain to Mr. Blaine's managers that there can be no effective opposition. The delegations to the convention have accordingly made up in his interest, and the result is now to be satisfactory.

Mr. Blaine, says the Times, will be nominated with particular probability. It is a question whether he will be nominated by another kind.

Reporting Congressional Doings.

Few people away from Washington are aware of the fact that every word uttered upon the floor of either House or Senate, when addressed to either speaker or president, is taken down and appears in the Congressional Record. It is true that much time, paper and printer's ink is wasted by this, but nevertheless it is a fact. But to do this, of course, requires the employment of the most rapid and experienced stenographers. Five of these are employed upon the floor of the House, simply to take down the speeches, debates, etc. The chief of the corps receives a salary of \$3,000, while the other four are paid \$1,000 less. These men simply take down the words in shorthand, working for fifteen minutes each in succession. When each one's fifteen minutes expires he repairs to the official reporter's room, where ten more stenographers are employed—two to each man—to whom are read the reports taken on the floor, and who take copy in shorthand. Then they translate this into longhand, using a typewriter to prepare the copy for the printer. These men are paid by space, getting \$1 per column in the Record. The same is also gone through with in the Senate daily.

The stenographers have recently secured a machine to facilitate work which has already proven of inestimable value. It is one of Edison's inventions, and is called the graphophone. The machine very much resembles a lady's sewing machine and is worked the same manner—by a pedal. The instrument is used in this wise: When one of the principal stenographers concludes his floor report, he goes to this machine, reads his report into a funnel connecting with the main cylinder, which is gutta percha coated, and revolves while the point of the needle connecting with the tube from the funnel mouthpiece rests against it. The cylinder envelops a screw which prevents the needle tracing a corner line. When the stenographer finishes reading his report another operator attaches tubes to the cylinder, connecting with his ears, works the machine, and the words of the stenographer are repeated to him in the same tone of voice of the previous talker. The rapidity of the talk can be regulated, and the operator can thus with ease take down the exact words by the use of a typewriter or an ordinary pen. The machine is certainly wonderful and enables a person with the assistance of a typewriter to do the work of two ordinary stenographers, who first have to take the report in shorthand and then translate it.

These gutta percha cylinders, I neglected to mention above, can be stored away, and years after, if placed upon the machine, the same words used to-day will be repeated in the exact tone of the speaker of to-day. Thus should any record become destroyed these may be re-sorted to. Another thing about this machine is that a person here can talk for an hour into one, mail the cylinder to Atlanta, where by the use of a machine the exact words need here will be repeated, thus saving the labor of writing long communications.—Atlanta Constitution.

How the President Works.
Washington letter to Lewiston, (Me.) Journal.

One of the secretaries at the White House, who has served there during the administration of four Presidents, including Cleveland, told me recently that the latter spends more hours studying bills which are sent to him by Congress than his predecessors spent minutes. He takes nothing for granted, and will receive nobody's assurance as to the merits of a bill until he has given it study himself. Every bill will be accompanied by the reports made upon it in each house of Congress, and by all the information touching it that can be furnished by the executive department within whose jurisdiction it comes. If in his opinion it is all right, he signs it; if not, all the influence of the Capitol cannot stop his veto. He usually keeps well up with Congress in his work upon the bills, and has then signed or vetoed early in the ten days allowed him by constitution after their receipt. Occasionally he receives a batch of hard cases that have bothered Congress, but finally got through. Then it is he summons Dan Lamont, drives out to "Pine Top," shuts himself and his Secretary out from the world, and makes a day of it. The result of such an expedition is usually two vetoes to one approval, and the anxious claimants have come to look upon "Red Top" as the barial place of all their hopes.

A "Presbyterian Home and Hospital" was formally opened in the city last week. As no information concerning the Institution was ever furnished the Democrat by the managers, we know very little about the arrangements, more than that it is a charitable concern, and will probably do much good.—Charlotte Democrat.

July 4th is going West. If he sticks to his usual tactics, the West will be going somewhere, too—to bankruptcy.

REPORT

Of the N. Carolina Synod of the Ev. Lutheran Church, at Concord, May, 1888.

The Synod of the Lutheran Ev. Church of North Carolina met in St. James church here last Friday morning. The body is composed of about 30 ministers with an equal number of lay delegates. It is one of the eight Synods which compose the United States Synod of the South, embracing a territory extending from Maryland to Mississippi. It is one of the most intelligent and devoted of the religious bodies of the State, and wields a happy influence in the progress of the Master's Kingdom. Rev. W. B. Peschau, of Wilmington, is the president of the body, and with great ease and efficiency does he discharge the important duties of his office. The president is elected annually by the Synod.

At 10:30 o'clock, after a fine rendering of the grand anthem, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof" by the choir, the president opened the eighty-fifth annual session of the Synod with the beautiful and impressive service of the church, parts of the service being rendered in beautiful song. Then the reading of suitable lessons from the Gospels and Epistles, praying and singing. The sermon was preached by the secretary, Rev. L. L. Beck, from Paul's Letter to the Cor. 1-14. The president having been so oppressed with special work as to make it impracticable for him to perform that duty, as is the custom.

OFFICERS ELECTED.
Rev. F. W. E. Peschau, president; Rev. G. B. King, of Salisbury, secretary; Rev. W. G. Campbell, of Concord, corresponding secretary; Col. P. N. Hellig, of Salisbury, treasurer.

Second Day.
At 9 o'clock, the president in the chair, called the Synod to order. After singing and prayer by father Rothrock, the minutes were read and approved.

Standing committees were appointed to consider the various interests of the church, and to make reports to Synod at the same time. These reports will be noticed as they come up. Rev. J. A. Summit, of the Holston Synod of Tenn., was introduced to the Synod. Mr. Henry Rung, of Wilmington, theological student at the North Carolina College, also, R. L. Bain of the same school, were invited to sit as visiting members. Rev. Rothrock offered a report of the committee on adjusting differences between Mt. Carmel and Lutheran Union churches, recommending these two churches to unite and build a new church for the use of the two congregations. Rev. Rothrock offered a report of the committee on adjusting differences between Mt. Carmel and Lutheran Union churches, recommending these two churches to unite and build a new church for the use of the two congregations. Rev. Rothrock offered a report of the committee on adjusting differences between Mt. Carmel and Lutheran Union churches, recommending these two churches to unite and build a new church for the use of the two congregations.

Rev. Dr. Bickle, of Tennessee Synod was introduced to Synod and participated in the discussions on the constitution. The adoption of a new constitution is perhaps the most important special work that will engage the attention of Synod, and at this opening stage of the case, is eliciting a very lively interest on the part of all especially of the ministers. The articles of the new constitution were read, considered, and with some amendments were adopted. The President, Rev. J. D. Shirey, W. G. Campbell, W. A. Lutz, Geo. A. Cox, T. S. Brown and others, participated in the discussion on the constitution. The call for reports being resumed, Rev. Rothrock presented a very interesting report on the North Carolina College, and referred to the good success which has attended the institution under the presidency of Rev. J. G. Schaidt, as also the rapid growth of the church found by Rev. W. Kimball. This interest of the Synod is rapidly moving forward. The report was received and referred.

Rev. W. A. Lutz presented the reports of the committee on Foreign Mission Work, and the Board of Church Extension, both these are receiving earnest attention, and the reports were received and properly referred. Reports on the state of the church were called for. Rev. Rothrock reported from Lutheran church. This is a weak and isolated church but its spiritual state is good. Rev. W. Kimball reported the freed church. At the beginning of the year the spiritual state was low, but is improving; morning service is being introduced, but there is opposition. The reports were attended. On the whole the charge is improving, and we are engaging hopefully in the work. S. S. interests doing well. At one point a beautiful church is in course of erection.

Rev. J. W. Stricklen, Union charge, 2 churches, Rowan county. This work is being done well, but fear the evil effects of liquor, which is made and sold openly, but he believes in some way God will remove this great obstacle to his cause. Sunday school doing well, Sacraments well observed, financial condition good. Women have a foreign missionary society which is doing a good work. Church papers not much circulated, but much needed. No great trouble; steady growth in piety.

Capt. Jones Cook, reports Mt. Pleasant church in an abnormal condition—no pastor, Dr. Davis having resigned during the past year; has raised Synodical fund; spiritual not good.

Rev. J. D. Shirey, Salem, St. Luke's charge. The attendance good; Sacraments attended to, but some delay in the administration. One unworthy member has gone to another church. Some improvement in finances, but still not up. Local improvement in churches. Some members don't speak to the pastor nor aid in his support. The work here has been hindered by the arrangement of the work.

Credentials of the St. James church delegate, (W. Brown), were presented and Mr. Brown took his seat.

Second Day—Afternoon Session.
Synod met at the appointed hour, president Peschau in the chair, and was opened with singing and prayer by the Rev. J. K. Ketchie. The attendance is large and the atmosphere good. Col. Hellig and wife, Mr. R. J. Holmes and wife and daughter, of Salisbury, are in the audience, also, Mrs. Peschau, of Wilmington.

W. R. Brown, Organ church, Rowan county. This is one of the oldest, perhaps the very oldest, church in the Synod. Here was on it was used the first pipe organ in the State. This charge is in good condition in all the varied interests. Though old in years it is young and vigorous in prosecuting the great work. Rev. Prof. Stone of Tennessee Synod, was introduced to Synod by the chair.

Rev. J. G. Schaidt, president North Carolina College, said: "The moral condition is excellent. The intellectual is highly satisfactory, especially in view of the limited means at our command." The number in attendance, fifty-five. Three young men graduate at next commencement. I beg to suggest that we make the preparatory department specially attractive and in eyeing that you appoint a board who shall visit the institution." The report was referred to committee on church institutions.

In reference to Holy Trinity church at Mount Pleasant, he said that though without a pastor the church is still doing well and deserves great credit for the devotion in the cause. The report of committee on missions being in order, Rev. J. D. Shirey presented the report in part. It was taken item by item. It is worthy of note that the first item refers to sad high approval woman's work for missions. This is significant of the mind of the church on this new element in the work of the church. She is being taken hold upon and utilized by the church in filling her own mission, and for the saving of the world. During the discussion of the report, Rev. L. K. Probst, missionary to territory of the U. S. Synod, made very interesting remarks. He asks