

LOCAL.

The subscription rates of The Carolina Watchman are...

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1880.

Miles F. Mason's Son, of Richmond, Va., advertise for raw wool in this issue.

Mr. Osborne, who left Salisbury recently for Blacksburg, S. C. was here this week.

Read the call to the Democratic Executive Committee. Every township should be represented.

Agent Webb, of the R. & D. is making friends by his courteous, careful management of depot affairs.

Maj. Jones has resumed his post at Connelly Springs, and visitors will find him the same affable gentleman as heretofore.

It is said that Salisbury is shortly to have quite a lively representation at Morehead. A party, mixed in sex, goes next week.

It is now in order for the constituted authorities of the Presbyterian Sunday School to fix an early day for a picnic. We need a rain.

Mr. Wm. Smithdale is in Glasgow, Va., in the interest of his real estate there. He also has a house in process of construction on one of the lots which he owns.

Another semi-annual 5 or 6 per cent. dividend on the Salisbury Cotton Mills is spoken of for July. Salisbury would be in luck if she had from eight to eighty more mills managed as this one is.

About twenty members of the Choral Union left on the 11:20 train to-day for Charlotte. Several male members of the Union were unable to remain away from business till Monday and so did not go.

Rev. J. Rumble, D. D., and Mr. S. H. Wiley are in attendance at the annual session of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, one of them being Secretary and the other treasurer of the Board.

The Salem Orchestra passed here Tuesday en route to Davidson College, where it will furnish the music for the occasion. From thence it goes to Charlotte to participate in the Musical Festival of Friday and Saturday.

General A. S. Lewter, formerly of the garrison at Salisbury but now of the R. & D.'s forces in the Durham Railroad, was seen here. We saw him at his post the other day, still we think he would be glad to come back and fortify Happy Hollow with E. L. Crowell's wagon just one more time.

Mr. J. B. Lanier has purchased a one half interest, the interest of T. J. Meroney, in the old market House building. He now owns a cannery, some farms and orchards, a good deal of town property, a distillery, a lumber yard, a foundry and machine shop, a river mill, an ex-brick yard and a chicken infirmary.

An officer of the vets is disposed to deny the soft impeachment of the WATCHMAN'S assistant editor. The assertion that one of this body ran, when the notes of battle awoke the battle memories in his bosom, at Richmond, is referred to. Perhaps the WATCHMAN meant that he ran where blank cartridges were thickest; or perhaps the writer's eye was upon a butter milk ranger, who, in a moment of abstraction, obeyed the impulse of his branch of the service.

The funeral of Charles Dunlap Crawford took place from the Methodist church this morning at 10 o'clock. As always when a young man of promise and prominence dies there were very many interested ones to watch the exercises and swell the cortege. The members of the Salisbury bar were present as pallbearers. The City Council or Commissioners were present as honorary pallbearers. The Old Hickory Club attended in a body and wore the gloves and knot which are the usual ensignia of such an occasion; the Salisbury Hook & Ladder Company, of which he was an honorary member, its men dressed in their white helmets and shirts, formed next in the procession. Rev. Mr. Guthrie officiated and spoke in effective and appropriate terms, by which the lesson of life was taught. By reason of his death Salisbury loses her Mayor, the Salisbury Bar a member and the poor an earnest friend.

Chas. D. Crawford as he was wont to sign his name, passed gently away, "as snatched his immortality," at 11 o'clock. For a week before the hour he had been little more than a breathing automaton and at last the transition from, what the old Greeks termed, the lesser mystery, whereof the greater one is death, to death itself, along the stages of an easily graduated decline was accomplished a merciful Providence permitting that he should be entirely oblivious to the suffering of the flesh. As in the case of Capt. Wm. H. Crawford, his father, at a crisis in his throat, rendered the employment of medicines and nutrition impossible and hastened the end. At last life itself went as the motion dies away from a swing or a revolving wheel.

A tumor on the brain, which has been forming for weeks past, and which itself was consequent upon a condition of debilitation into which he had been gradually slipping for a year or more, was the cause which accomplished his end.

Editor R. B. Bower, of the Herald arrived in Salisbury last night. It is his purpose to furnish, gratis, to a syndicate of Northern dailies a "write up" upon the resources and attractions of Salisbury. It is to be hoped that any citizen of the town to whom he applies will make every effort to see that he is properly escorted.

We add four to our list of "cards" this week. D. B. Julian, T. M. Kerns, D. C. Bradshaw and Jno. Ludwick are the gentlemen, candidates for the office of Sheriff. Clerk of the Superior Court and Cotton weigher respectively. The names of nine popular, capable and earnest democrats we are therefore able to present to the public this week.

Just at present it is the wiser plan for the citizens of Salisbury to consume as little water as possible. Reflect that the connection between the mains and pumps was broken yesterday morning in order to rig the filter. For this reason our only source of supply is the stand pipe, which when exhausted leaves us entirely without water. Mr. Neave's force is working day and night in the effort to make the connection and start the pumps before the bottom of the stand pipe is reached.

The Twin Sisters.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE NEAVE MUSIC SCHOOL.

The closing concerts of Prof. Neave's music school were well attended and the feature of the entertainment on both nights was the Twin Sisters Operetta, by Saroni. The operetta opens with a party of young girls having a May day celebration and crowning a May queen. The queen, Mab Stanley, mourns the loss of a twin sister, stolen by the Gypsies years before. As it happens the school see a band of Gypsies encamped near by, and the next scene is a bewitching one and reveals the Gypsy camp, the fires flaming up ever and anon from a camp fire; in the foreground is a merry crowd of Gypsies with tambourines dancing and singing, all dressed in bright, gay Gypsy costumes. It formed indeed a striking picture. At last Florence Stanley, the lost sister, breaks away from the Gypsy band, with which she had been for years and is found by the girls, who take her to their queen, and the operetta closes amid great rejoicing. Miss Maggie McNeely impersonated Mab Stanley, Miss Enola Hackler, Florence Stanley, Miss Mary Julian, Christina, a Gypsy singer. The first set of speakers were Misses Lillian Foust, Mabel Lanier, and Jeannie Kluttz; second set, Misses Agnes Rouchette and Bessie Trexler; Gypsy speakers, Misses Kate Walton and Mollie Foster; maids of honor, flower girls, tambourine players, &c.: Misses Beulah, Lyla and Blanche Bernhardt, Maud Smithdale, Edna Vanderford, Agnes Crawford, Carrie McCausless, Daisy Thompson, Ethel Northern, Corinne Mock, Jeannie Brown, Louisa Neave, Ruth Manney, Mamie Hedrick and others.

The operetta was much enjoyed by the townspeople. And the young ladies who took part in it were highly complimented on their singing and their beauty. Salisbury girls make lovely Gypsies.

A varied program of orchestral music interspersed each night between the scenes of operetta.

Dillon's Rascality.

A man named Dillon, down in the eastern part of the State, actually passed off as drowned in order that the insurance on his life might be paid. He went out on the river in a boat, turned it over and cried for help. A man some distance off ran to his assistance, but when arriving on the bank of the river he could see nothing of Dillon and naturally supposed him to be drowned. Dillon swam to the shore and was hiding in the grass. He remained hidden for several months and actually saw his neighbors working his crop. He then threw in the river where he was last seen a corpse which, it is said he had dug from a grave. The Elizabeth City Economist says it is sorry Dillon was born in Tyrrell county. It is a pity he was born in North Carolina. It is said that the people down there are nearly mad enough to lynch Dillon. It doesn't take a very great stretch of imagination to guess how mad those fellows are that have been hoeing corn for the "widow," while Dillon was laughing in his sleeve as he peeped through the long grass of the swamps. The Economist just says:

We are sorry Jim Dillon was born or raised in Tyrrell county. His wickedness in atrocity in trying to defraud the insurance companies of the insurance on his life, is unparalleled in the history of crime, and his confessions after his return to civilized life exhibits a degree of effrontery that excites horror in any human heart. Think of it! First insuring his life, then creating the impression that he was drowned in Alligator river by overturning the boat in which he had gone out to fish his nets, then throwing his hat overboard to confirm the impression of his death by drowning, then disappearing and remaining in unfrequented swamps near his own fields and looking unmoved upon the kindness of his neighbors who came and tended the crop of his supposed bereaved widow, then after the lapse of three or four or five months or more digging a buried body from a grave yard, putting on it the clothes of Dillon, putting Dillon's papers in the pockets, knocking out one of its front teeth to resemble one that Dillon had lost, then severing the head from the body of the corpse, then putting false whiskers on the body to resemble Dillon, then waiting for the body to be found and identified as Dillon's, and then going into the swamps again to await the recovery of his insurance, and then after all returning to life after supposing that his villainy had succeeded and that his insurance had or would be paid. But he returned a little too soon. The money would have been paid in a few days but was prevented by his return. We have never known a parallel scene, and we are sorry the scene was laid in Tyrrell.

R. & S.

MANY POLES, LONGER AND SHORTER, AFTER THE SIMON-SALISBURY EITHER GETS IT OR DOES NOT GET IT—THE ROAD OFFICERS CURTEOUSLY TACITURN.

The route of the Roanoke & Southern from Winston southward, in extension to its Atlanta connection, is as it shall develop; at the same time the matter of it has become a veritable crux to some several cities, townships, hamlets, counties and individuals.

On Thursday, in Lexington, June 5th, at noon, a preliminary meeting was held, the place of assembly being Finch's Hall. At this hour little else was done than the selection of a committee on organization and rules, which body was made to consist of the chairmen of the various delegations, Mr. Frank H. Frieze, a director of the road, of Salem, being chairman of the convention, and Mr. Maslin, the superintendent of the R. & S., secretary. After the appointment of the committee above given, the convention adjourned until after dinner.

Promptly at the call of the hour for the afternoon session the numerous delegates reassembled. Col. Trout, president of the Roanoke & Southern, was constituted chairman of the assemblage, with Superintendent Maslin as secretary and J. W. Rumble assistant.

Upon a call of the roll it was found that exactly twenty-two towns, counties and parts of counties had expectancies, near and remote, upon which they desired to realize. At all events just twenty-two delegations responded heartily to the call.

The committee on organization and rules reported promptly, as follows: First, that it had canvassed into the different possible lines of extension; second, that it had apportioned to each line one hour's time in which to advocate its advantages and "exclusive" appropriateness, and that the subdivisions of time allotted would be left to depend upon the schedule arranged by each division.

The first division or eastern route, proposed a departure, via High Point or Thomasville with Wadesboro' as the terminal point. The line to extend through south Guilford or north Davidson, according as it were given to High Point or Thomasville, and on through Randolph, Montgomery, Steel township in Richmond, to Wadesboro' in Anson county. Wadesboro' offered \$40,000, Ansonville \$10,000, and Montgomery \$50,000. There was also a suggestion that Steel township, though unrepresented, would contribute \$15,000, and Concord and New Hope townships in Randolph \$20,000, with Archdale contributing \$8,000. Thomasville through her chairman then offered more fellowship than money, in fact there was always a good deal of reproachment about Thomasville. The Thomasville, Silver Valley & Peece Railroad Company, with a subscription list of \$87,000, offered to co-operate and be flesh of one flesh with the R. & S., and clinched its offer with a threat to build any how, co-operate or no co-operate, friend of foe, survive or perish. The speaker then climaxed with a swipe at High Point and Lexington, which we were glad to hear, and sat down. High Point then urged her prominence as a freight paying point, but failed to make her offer in dollars and cents public, her chairman having already given this figure as a private communication to Col. Trout. Thus we have as one result:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes Wadesboro (\$40,000), Ansonville (\$10,000), Montgomery (\$50,000), Steel township (\$15,000), Concord and Newhope T. S. (\$8,000), High Point (say) (\$40,000), Total (\$183,000).

As another, taking off \$68,000 for High Point, Archdale, and the Randolph townships, if the Thomasville route is considered, we have as the other result \$115,000 in money and co-operation from the Thomasville, &c., proposed railroad.

The second or east middle route via Lexington to terminus at Monroe. Lexington was first on the floor, and began her remarks by stating that the line she proposed comprehended 85 miles between the present and proposed termini. She also volunteered the statement that this line was cheaper to build by \$100,000 than any other route, but omitted the formality of stating that she had sent competent engineers over the line. For this reason this item will fall under the usual rule that an opinion is only valuable in direct relation as who volunteers it has capacity and opportunity to form it. Lexington offered \$100,000, and, speaking for Gold Hill and Morgan townships in Rowan, \$15,000 in private subscriptions for Gold Hill and \$10,000 for Morgan, also an intimation that Edison might give \$25,000 on his private account. Surely our neighbor has been imposed upon badly. To take up her inducements inversely; Edison does not own a foot of land or a cent's value in interest in the whole of Rowan county. Moreover, a gentleman who knows more of his relation to us than any one else, which is after all very little, says that Edison would give more to have the road come to Salisbury than any other point. So that it is only fair to eliminate Mr. Edison entirely. In the next place, Morgan township is a sparsely populated territory, its soil underlain by ferruginous slate, and, as a consequence, its people must not launch out in any desperate ventures. Morgan township gave \$3,000 in bonds to the Yadkin Railroad, and to say that she would put \$10,000 more on top of that is rather beside the facts in the case. She was entirely unrepresented at Lexington and in conversation with some of her leading men we gathered that she was not even thinking of the R. & S. Moreover, in the language of one of her lead-

ing citizens, there is no use at all of saying railroad to Morgan now. She only voted the Yadin's \$3,000 by a narrow margin, and a change of a score of votes would have changed the result. So that Morgan township's \$10,000, about which she was not consulted, may be eliminated. Gold Hill, or rather the Messers, Manney of Gold Hill, may subscribe \$5,000 and pay their subscription very nicely, but it is dollars to buttons that the subscription stops at their figure, whatever they may put down. Thus the guess at Rowan grows beautifully less until the slender sum of \$5,000 is obtained. Therefore we put Lexington down for the legitimate figure of \$105,000; and to this Mt. Pleasant adds \$40,000. Monroe being neutral as between Salisbury and Lexington and offering nothing, so far, beyond the right of way, will not be counted. The result is, then:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes Lexington (\$100,000), Gold Hill (\$5,000), Mt. Pleasant (\$40,000), Total (\$145,000).

The third division or west middle route proposed was via Salisbury and Concord to Monroe or via Salisbury and Charlotte to an Atlanta connection. For this five of Davidson's best and wealthiest townships lead off with an offer of \$80,000. These were in their order, Arcadia, Reedy Creek, Yadin College, Tyro and Boone, lying along the old Salem road on the Yadin river. The Davie townships across the river, it was suggested, would add to this \$15,000 more. However, although they were represented in Lexington, their offer was not thought to be absolutely sure, so that their figure was not included in the chairman's report, but was eliminated, just as Morgan's, Edison's, and \$10,000 of Gold Hill's should have been from Lexington's.

Rowan then followed with an offer of \$100,000, to grade the road from Winston to Salisbury. Concord offered to give \$75,000 or grade the road. Charlotte, in her business-like way, offered to pay on demand full value for all benefits received. Said she, if you show us that you mean to compete with our other roads we will give you all the money you ask; we will do for you just what we have done for every road we have to-day, pay you to come to us. Union county offered right of way and, as in Lexington's case, said she was not authorized to say she would or would not subscribe. As one result we have:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes 5 Davidson townships (\$80,000), Rowan (\$100,000), Cabarrus (\$75,000), Total (\$255,000).

The fourth division or western route, which included Mocksville, Statesville, Shelby, &c., was, we understand, told that to bring the road to them was out of the question, for this reason it will not be considered here.

Thus we are left with three routes, standing as follows: High Point, \$183,000; Lexington, \$145,000, and Salisbury with \$205,000 or \$255,000, according as the road goes to Concord or Charlotte. This gives Salisbury an easy advantage in point of amount offered. As to the pretended topographical advantage offered by Lexington, we simply deny its existence. The old Salem road from Salisbury is as level a route and as free from streams as the line from Lexington, and moreover, unlike the latter, it does not lead to hard blasting and long walking among the states and hills of Gold Hill, Morgan and lower Cabarrus. Added to this it runs through a series of Davidson's townships that owns thirty out of the fifty wealthy farmers of the whole county. Again the line would there control the splendid valley of the Yadin, on both the Davie and Davidson sides, with its splendid farms and virgin forests of magnificent timber. Across Rowan the line would proceed through its most thickly populated and prosperous sections. At Salisbury it would strike the R. & D. at its most vulnerable point for fifty miles north or south and would help to build up a splendid town in whose business it would have all of its share, for it would there become one of four roads against only one of which it would compete. Whereas at Lexington it would meet only one road and that a direct competitor north and south and from which not a pound of freight or a single passenger could it hope to obtain.

Already Salisbury does perhaps four times the business in freights and six in passengers than does Lexington and she is as full of enterprise and growth as almost any town in the State. Aside from this there is another ruling reason why we should get the road. At Lexington the road would burrow into the woods and would be forced to go to Monroe. This Monroe understands and the road once at Lexington, she will not give a cent beyond a right of way and a welcome. At Salisbury it would strike a strategic point from which to command Monroe, Concord and Charlotte. Just as at Winston to-day, she could halt with us, prize Monroe up to her full duty and take her choice of a line.

So that, all things considered, we offer to them equally with Lexington, a right of way and depot site, and superior to her, easier grading, more money, more freight, more passengers, a richer country and a strategic point, from which to make some else do her duty. For these reasons we, it is plain, get the road, just as we have said all along. That Col. Trout and Messers Frieze did not announce the awards to us just on the spot resulted, we suppose, from a desire to let our friendly competitors down easy. At the same time, while we were not strictly authorized by the officers to do so, yet feel disposed to offer to Lexington the privilege of extending a

small line to tap the R. & S. at, say, Tyro. We do this under the impression that the R. & S. would be willing to give her a jump-switch for a side track at that point.

We may add that Capt. Robbins is invited to come into Rowan on the first train of the R. & S. this way—we tried to get him to let us vote for him for judge once, anyhow.

C. B. Watson, Esq., was there backed by a large delegation of Winston's best. The convention wound up, as it was begun and conducted, that is gracefully, Col. Trout concluding it appropriately.

Burial of Mrs. McRorie.

A FORMER RESIDENT OF SALISBURY BURIED AT THE OLD PLACE. Mrs. Margaret McRorie (nee McKenzie) died in Norfolk, Va., on Thursday last, at the home of her son-in-law, Major Abram Myers, of that city. The funeral was preached Friday afternoon by Rev. T. W. Guthrie at the Methodist church, of which Mrs. McRorie was a member twenty-three years ago, when she was residing here.

She was born near China Grove, and married John McRorie, who moved to Salisbury from Mocksville, N. C. He was in the mercantile business here before the war in partnership with the late Wm. Murphy, the style of the firm being Murphy & McRorie. He was also a partner of Mr. McCubbins. The McRorie family lived on the beautiful property now occupied by H. N. Woodson, owning two squares from Dr. Whitehead's to Mr. Warner's. He died in 1865, and is buried in the English cemetery, and his wife's remains were laid to rest by his. She was 81 years old at her death. Several of the family in ante-bellum days, were at the funeral. Mrs. McRorie's daughter, Miss Maria, and her two sons, John and Bally, all of Norfolk, attended the funeral.

Charles Dunlap Crawford.

The subject of this obituary notice was born Nov. 29th, 1859, and died on the night of June 10th, 1880; he was therefore in his 31st year. He was the son of W. H. Crawford, deceased. His father was a prominent man in Salisbury, and indeed an honored and respected citizen of Rowan, having represented the county in the State Legislature. Young Crawford lived all his life in the town of Salisbury. Whatever of nobility of character, lofty and honorable traits which marked his life became the common heritage of the community of which he was a member. He was a lawyer by profession, and at the time of his death occupied the honorable and responsible position of mayor of the city. He was elected to that office on a very flattering vote, showing the esteem in which he was held and the confidence the people had in him. He made an excellent mayor. He was kind but firm in his administration of the law. He dignified the office, and upholding the principles of right and justice, made the people feel that the town government was safe in his hands and that they made no mistake when they gave him their suffrage. He was no respecter of persons in his office, but treated all alike. He was very decided in his convictions, and had a high regard for morality and religion.

He had intellectual ability of a high order, had the gift of language, could express himself with facility and clearness. He had a quick perception of the salient points of questions coming under his notice. He was very social in his nature, was a pleasant companion, and made himself agreeable to any company with whom he might be thrown. His death makes a vacancy in the social circles of Salisbury. He was very generous in his nature, and responded as liberally as his means would allow to every call of charity and appeal of benevolence made to him. No cry of distress was unheeded by him. He took pleasure in helping the poor. He literally fed the hungry and clothed the naked. He was in sympathy with every movement for the enlargement and elevation of the community. He was not a member of any church, but he believed in the genuineness of the Christian religion, the truth of the Bible, and had a great respect for ministers of the gospel.

In the family circle the traits of his character shone out in their strongest light. He was the eldest of the sons and since the death of his father seemed to realize the responsibility upon him. He did every thing in his power to make his mother and sisters happy and comfortable. He was devoted to his mother, and did what he could to lighten the burden of life to her, and to the other members of the family, especially to his sisters. He was gentle and thoughtful. They miss him, oh how they miss him. His mother says: "His affection for me has lightened many a burden and made me feel God bless my noble affectionate boy." May God bless them and lift the burden his death has placed on their hearts. He had not been in good health for some year or two past. At times he suffered excruciating agony. He resorted to a liberal use of opiates for relief and doubtless enfeebled his constitution, and was therefore not prepared to resist the pressure of disease when it came. Some two weeks ago he was violently assailed with disease in his head and became unconscious and in which state he continued more or less until he passed away. Peace to his remains. We trust his sufferings are over for ever.

T. W. GUTHRIE.

The South.

Hon. Abraham S. Hewitt says that he "thinks the South the most interesting field of study in any part of the world." He further said:

The South is endowed by nature with greater advantages than any similar area in the world. It contains all the raw materials for innumerable industries in great profusion. Its coal and iron are not only unlimited in quantity, but so placed in contiguity as to make their development both easy and profitable. The South has a practical monopoly of cotton, which now secures for her exchanges with the rest of the world to the extent of three hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually. There is no country in the world whose industrial prosperity is planted upon a foundation so stable as this.

BOYDEN & QUINN.



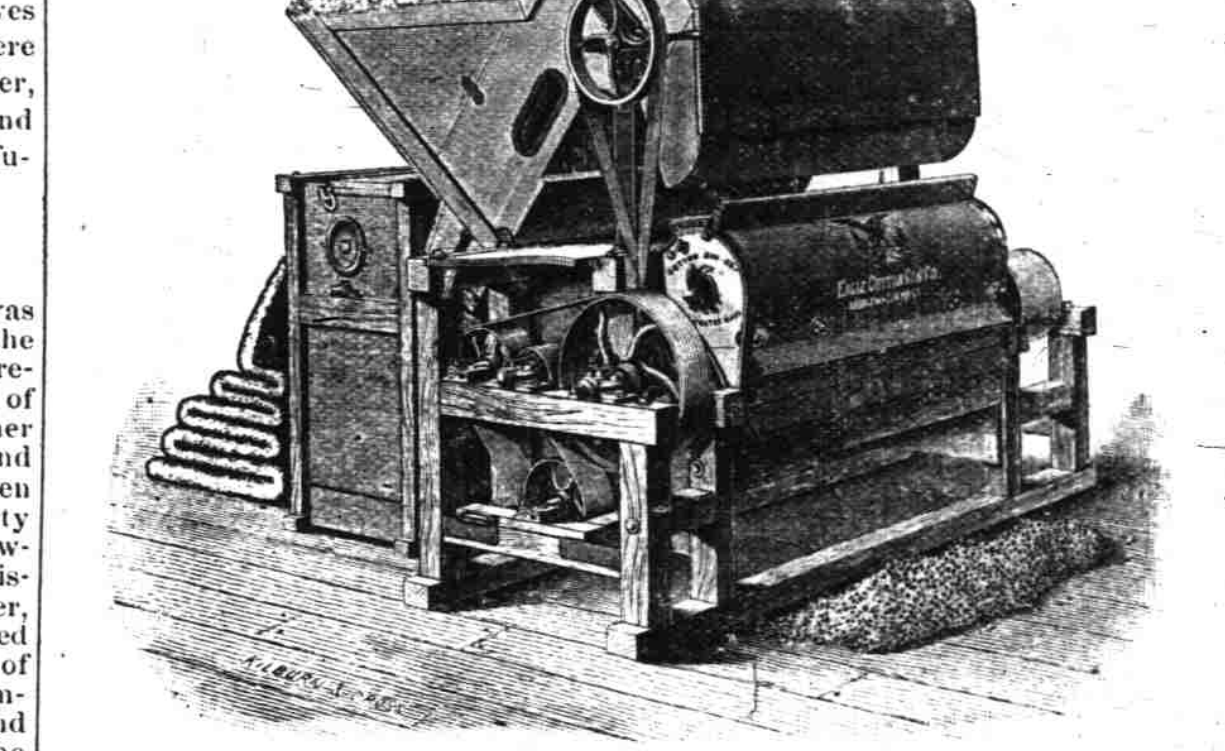
MCCORMICK MOWER. DAISY REAPER.



MCCORMICK SELF BINDER. HAY RAKE.



IMPROVED HELLER DRILL. DUTTON GRINDER.

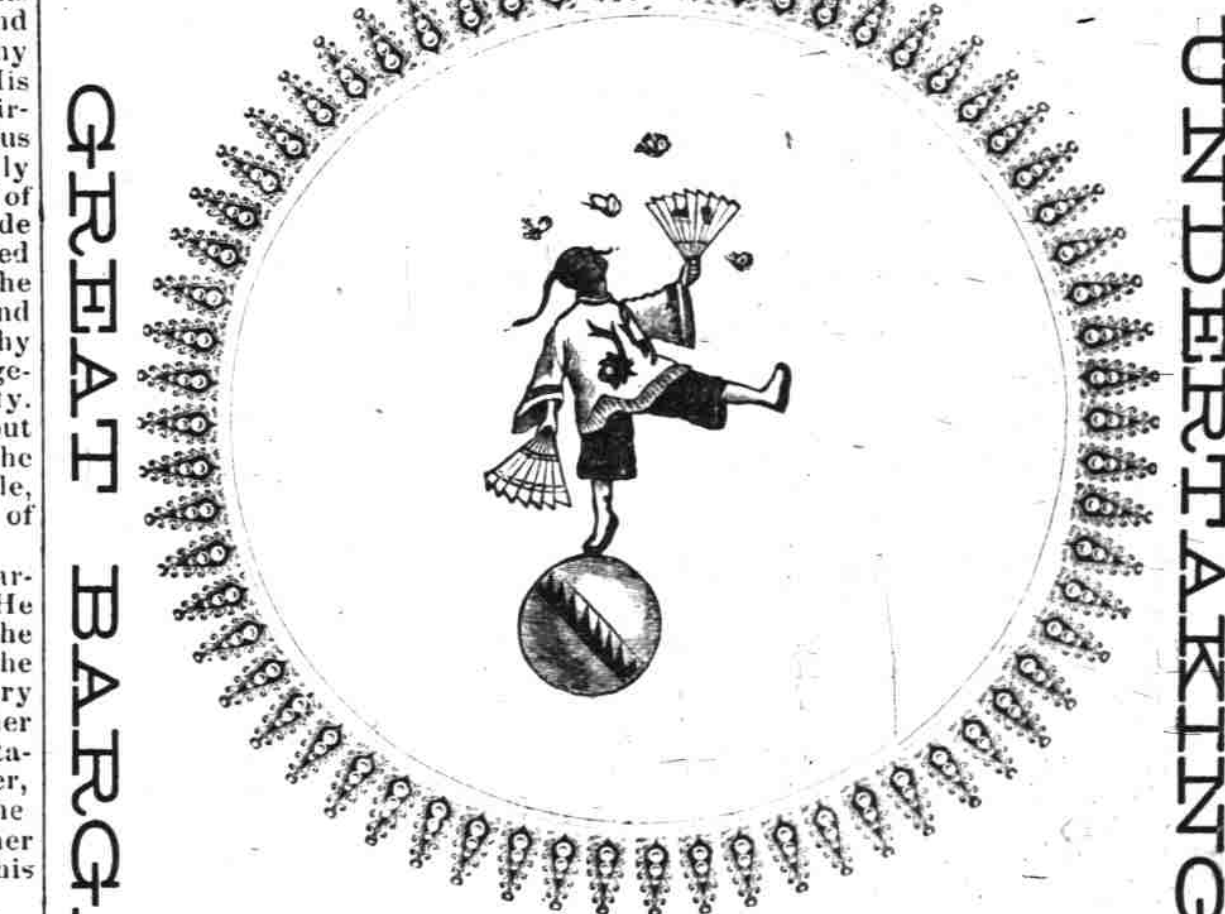


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