

The Carolina Watchman.

XXI.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1890.

NO. 45.

COME! SEE! BUY!

G. W. WRIGHT,

The Leading Furniture Dealer and Undertaker IN SALISBURY.

is now offering the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Furniture ever brought to this place.

PARLOR SUITS! PARLOR SUITS!

Mohair Crush Plush at \$60.00. Former price \$75.00.
Silk Plush at \$50.00. Former price, \$60.00.
Wool Plush at \$35.00. Former price, \$45.00.

BED ROOM SUITS! BED ROOM SUITS!

Antique Oak, Antique Ash, Cherry and Walnut at prices that defy competition.

A LARGE STOCK A LARGE STOCK

Of Chairs, Safes, Mattresses of all Kinds, Spring Beds, Work Tables for Ladies, Pictures and Picture Frames of every style and quality always in stock, or will be made to order on short notice at reasonable prices.

BABY CARRIAGES! BABY CARRIAGES!

A large stock of Baby Carriages with wire wheels at \$7.50.
Silk Plush Seat and Satin Parasol Carriages with wire wheels at only \$16.50. Formerly sold for \$22.50.

UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT! UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT!

Special attention given to undertaking in all its branches, at all hours day and night.
Parties wishing my services at night will call at my residence on Bank street, in "Brooklyn."

Thanking my friends and the public generally for past patronage and asking a continuance of the same, I am,
Yours anxiously to please,
G. W. WRIGHT,
Leading Furniture Dealer.

CALL ON ME BEFORE PURCHASING!

State Democratic Convention.

MERRIMON AND CLARK NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

The State Democratic Convention which met in Raleigh last week was called to order by Chairman Smith who resigned Hon. A. Leazer as temporary chairman.

On taking the chair Mr. Leazer said that while the convention was rather small—so that we could not say we were coming from the mountains to the seashore fully ten thousand strong; yet he thought he could count a quorum. (Laughter.) You are the sovereign representatives of the great Democracy of North Carolina, who have come together to do our duty as patriots, to name a successor to Chief Justice Merrimon, and successors to some of the judges, and to select an executive committee who shall manage the campaign and marshal our forces and organize for victory. (Applause.) It is a responsible duty, and we should approach it with minds determined on harmony. It was a most truthful remark made by Chairman Smith that there was no schism in the ranks of the Democracy. There is no faction among the Democrats of the State to divide us. (Applause.) There can be no breach with us. There is a party at Washington that threatens the horrors of a second reconstruction. We are to be united. I know the feeling of the public pulse. We are the people. We are the State of North Carolina. No fact is better known throughout the State than that agitation is not friction. It is not disorganization. It is never so intended to be. The mass of the Democratic party in North Carolina is a solid, united mass of Bourbon Democracy. (Applause.) We are here to discharge high and responsible duties—to nominate a successor to the Chief Justice and others who are living and to honor the memory of him who is now beyond all earthly honors, but who wore the ermine with the highest credit and honor to himself and to the people of his native State. We are to do honor to Chief Justice Smith who has gone to reap his reward and who stands before the great white Throne and looks down upon the people he so well served—the learned, the able, the erudite late Chief Justice. (Applause.)

No doubt his mantle falls on worthy shoulders. Again the hand of death has fallen on the pure and uncorruptible McKoy, and another place is to be filled made vacant by the lamented Shipp, the learned and upright judge. We would do honor to these men—to their good name and to their high discharge of duty. Scarcely less honor is due to those honorable men who have resigned their charges and whose successors we are to select. While there is no discord among us, there may be lethargy. We would do well to recall that but four years ago by lethargy we came near losing the Supreme Court and the General Assembly. It behooves us to be careful, to rally our friends and to stir up the Democracy to the earnest support of the ticket we shall nominate to-day and elect it. The necessary committees were appointed and upon their retiring Gov. Jarvis was loudly called for and made an excellent address continuing until the committee on permanent organization were ready to report, which was as follows:

For permanent president H. A. Guldger.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- 1st District—F. M. Arendell.
- 2nd District—Ed. Thorne.
- 3rd District—D. B. Nicholson.
- 4th District—J. A. Long.
- 5th District—G. W. Henshaw.
- 6th District—P. M. Means.
- 7th District—T. J. Allison.
- 8th District—R. R. Wakefield.
- 9th District—E. D. Blanton.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- 1st District—W. G. Lamb, H. Skinner, Gen. W. P. Roberts, Col. W. Carter.
- 2nd District—J. B. Martin, J. W. Granger, W. J. Rogers, R. H. Speight.
- 3rd District—W. A. Johnston, T. H. Sutton, A. C. Ward, M. J. Haun.
- 4th District—J. S. Carr, W. H. Pace.
- 5th District—J. J. Young.
- 6th District—W. A. Bobbitt, A. E. Herndon, J. A. Barringer, R. B. Glenn.
- 7th District—H. B. Adams, J. S. Oliver, D. S. Cowan, B. R. Moore.
- 8th District—J. P. Caldwell, Will X. Coley, T. J. Redding, Dr. W. L. Crump.
- 9th District—B. C. Cobb, J. L. Webb, Will Barber, W. W. Scott.
- 10th District—A. H. Hayes, J. C. L. Bird, J. S. Anderson, J. M. Guldger.

Mr. Guldger, on taking the chair, returned his thanks for the honor and compliment, and after a few patriotic remarks, asked the convention to assist him, and said that he would seek to do what was fair and right by all the members of the convention, and bespoke harmony that would be a presage of victory. (Applause.)

Mr. Legrand moved that all resolutions shall be referred to the committee on platform without being read, and Col. Skinner opposed it on the ground that we would be adopting it as quasi endorsing Speaker Reed's course, whereas we favored free speech, and denounced stifling resolutions and full debate.

Mr. Legrand was willing to amend so

that the resolutions could be read, but referred without debate.

Remarks were made by Messrs Means, F. H. Busbee, Skinner and others.

It was stated that the rule had been the standing rule in the convention for twenty years, and it was adopted.

The committee on credentials reported no contests; that seventy-one counties were present. Proxies were not allowed.

The following counties were not represented: Alleghany, Brunswick, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Haywood, Herford, Madison, Mitchell, Montgomery, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Randolph, Rockingham, Rutherford, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Watauga, Yadkin.

Mr. Whitaker moved to proceed to nominate a chief justice.

Mr. R. H. Battle then in a handsome speech placed Hon. Augustus S. Merrimon in nomination for Chief Justice and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Willis Williams, of Pitt, in some admirable remarks. Chief Justice Merrimon was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

Hon. C. M. Cooke put in nomination Hon. Walter Clark as Associate Justice, and he was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

R. M. Furman, Esq., then read the list of the names of those gentlemen nominated for Superior Court Judges by the several district conventions, as follows:

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

- 1st District—Geo. H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort.
- 2nd District—Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
- 4th District—Spier Whitaker, of Wake.
- 5th District—R. W. Winston, of Sampson.
- 7th District—James D. McIver, of Moore.
- 8th District—R. F. Armfield, of Iredell.
- 10th District—Jno. G. Bynum, of Burke.
- 11th District—W. A. Hoke, of Lincoln.

and moved that they be nominated by acclamation, and they were all unanimously nominated by acclamation.

The chair appointed the following committee to wait on the nominees and inform them of their re-nominations:

H. A. London, Chairman; R. H. Battle, C. M. Cooke, Elias Carr and Willis R. Williams.

The Convention then took a recess. On its re-assembling Mr. Graham submitted a resolution that the present Central Executive Committee with its officers be continued until the meeting of the next State Convention, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. C. M. Cooke offered a resolution concerning Senator Vance, that was laid over temporarily.

Mr. Means moved that Mr. E. C. Smith be continued as Chairman of the State Committee. Adopted.

The committee on resolutions made their report.

Mr. Cooke offered an amendment that this Convention recommend to the Legislature the re-election of Senator Vance, which was adopted and incorporated in the resolutions.

Mr. Josephus Daniels offered an amendment to the resolution, but afterwards withdrew it.

Capt. Ashe the chairman of his report explained that after the committee had prepared its resolutions, and were about to report, the last six resolutions had been laid before the committee by Mr. Beddenfield and assented to by the committee. But the committee had no time to properly incorporate them in their own series of resolutions. So the same subjects were in some measure referred to twice. The platform and resolutions were then adopted as follows:

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Democracy of North Carolina reaffirm the platform and principles of the Democratic party both State and National, and particularly favor the free coinage of silver, and an increase of the currency and the repeal of the Internal Revenue system. And we denounce the McKinley Tariff Bill as unjust to consumers of the country, and the formation of the trusts, combines and monopolies which have oppressed the people; and especially do we denounce the unnecessary and burdensome increase in the tax on cotton ties and on tin so largely used by the poorer portion of the people. We likewise denounce the iniquitous Lodge Force bill whose purpose is to establish a second period reconstruction in the Southern States, to subvert the liberties of our people and inflame anew race antagonism and sectional animosities. And we denounce the tyrannical action of Speaker Reed and his abettors who have changed the Federal House of Representatives from a deliberative body into a machine to register the will of a few partizan leaders.

Resolved, That we demand financial reform, and the enactment of laws that will remove the burdens of the people, relieve the existing agricultural depression and do full and ample justice to the farmers and laborers of our country.

Resolved, That the democracy of

North Carolina take a just pride in the able and patriotic course of their Senators and Representatives in Congress touching the great public question that have been before them for action, and especially do we appreciate the great ability and zeal of Senator Vance in the protracted contest on the tariff question, which reflect honor and credit alike on him and on the State of North Carolina; and we cordially recommend his re-election to the United States Senate by the next general Assembly of North Carolina, and the wise and satisfactory administration of State affairs.

Whereas, The education of the people is essential not only to individual happiness and prosperity but also to the maintenance of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That the next general assembly of North Carolina be requested to increase the fund for the maintenance of public schools.

Resolved, further, That we demand the abolition of National banks, and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of National bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the county expands, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agriculture and mechanical productions; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

4. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest upon another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, national or State, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate the exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

The business of the convention having been transacted during a session of remarkable harmony and good feeling, the convention adjourned sine die.

Surry County Wedding.

[Special Correspondence to The Sentinel.]

Let me tell you about the richest and raciest wedding that has taken place in these parts for a long time.

On the 25th inst. H. W. Stanford, J. P., was called on to marry Frank Rachel and Nancy Jane Barker. On going to the place to perform the ceremony, he found the bride, but no groom. It was soon ascertained that he had taken to the woods. The bride was not to be fooled out of the job, so he went to work to capture the bashful groom. Some men were sent to drive through the woods and others were placed at "stands" to watch for him. In about half an hour they had captured him and brought him up. The license was handed over and the ceremony began. When through with the first part, both bride and groom made a dash for the door, but they found it guarded. They were called back and ordered restored again, and the ceremony proceeded, until the groom had to answer "I will." He was ordered to seal it with a kiss, and he did it well. He began at her mouth and the ended at her ear. It sounded like the slap of watermelon rind on the person's face. Then another break was made for the door, but escape was impossible, so they were brought back again, the house called to order, and the ceremony proceeded, until it came to the bride's time to answer "I will." Then another vow had to be sealed with a kiss. She began at the ear and ended at the mouth, with a slap like the first, only finer and sweeter. Then another break for the door. They were captured again and brought back, and then came the closing scenes. They were pronounced "man and wife." The bride made for the chair and the groom spread himself across the table. Then a yell went up, the curtain fell, and I left.

OLD SNATCH.
Siloman, Surry Co., July 31.

If you want a lovely odor in your rooms, break off branches of the Norway spruce and arrange them in a large jug well filled with water. In a few days tender, pale green branches, feathered out soft and cool to touch, and give the delightful health giving odor.

—Scientific American.

Adventures and Chieftainship of John Campbell.

The "Mahabarta" of the white Aryans, an conquest of America is yet to be written. Ten thousand local legends of Indian combat and captivity await the molding and recreative genius of the poet, but no Homer has yet come to combine the local epics into one masterpiece, no Walter Scott to sharpen the rude minstrelsy of our border into harmonious numbers. Of many border stories, full of pathos and fitted for song or tragic recitation, one is here presented in some detail because every part of it is known to be true, and many of the witnesses are still living. Some philologist has said that savagery is so natural to man, that though it takes forty years to civilize an Indian, a white man, still more a white boy, can go wild in six months; and the following story goes to confirm it: Scarcely had the victory of General Wayne given peace to the North-west ere ten thousand Kentuckians, Virginians and Ontarios invaded the wilderness of Indiana and carried the line of civilization up the Wabash on the Busserson. Then came a fresh wave of barbarism from the north—Kickapoos, Shawnees, Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies mingled—and drove the settlers almost to the Ohio, Tippecanoe and Fort Harrison battles were fought—but two considerable Indian fights in the Wabash Valley, and both commanders lived to become Presidents. The tide of civilization set northward against John Campbell and others located near Busserson, in what is now Sullivan county Indiana.

The Miamis had become peaceful, and the Shawnees and Winnebagoes were gone, but the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies still gave occasional trouble. Therefore when bands of Miamis traversed the settlement they were always accompanied by one or more white men to haul approaching rangers and give warning that those were friendly Indians. On Sunday afternoon, February 12th, 1815, John Campbell, Jr., and Vincent Edwards started from the block-house in which their families still lived, to drive home the oxen, and were never seen again by their people. The same afternoon Dudley Mack and Madison Collins were returning home on horseback, when they came suddenly upon a band of Indians and wheeled their horses into the brush. Then seeing the boys, Collins called out: "Hold on, Mack; these are our Indians."

The next instant they saw that two Indians had the boys covered with their guns. The lads dared not give the alarm, for fear of instant death, and thus were used to deceive the rangers or others, as occasion might serve. The Indians fired over the boys just as the two men were turning again toward the brush. Nine balls struck Collins, and every one went through some part of him—three through his breast—yet he got into the brush and escaped. Mack's horse was killed. He ran some distance and met two Indians, who shot him dead. Collins reached the block-house, and made one of the most remarkable recoveries on record. In a fortnight he could walk. Six weeks later the last piece of broken bone worked out; he recovered his strength and lived to a good age in perfect health.

The alarm was given, and a pursuit began; but the whites were too few. Proof was found that young Edwards was captured easily, but Campbell had run a mile before he was overtaken. It was afterwards discovered that the Indians had kept the boys on the Wabash for three months; then they were taken to the far North. The bereaved father of Campbell devoted many years to the search for his boy; hearing of him now from this agent and then from that trader, until he traced him to the Lake of the Woods, in Canada, and there for many years the trail was lost. To the year of his death, 1851, and when he was eighty years old, he would plan expeditions to hunt "his boy," when the captive was a middle-aged man and a chief.

Little by little the history of the lost was revealed. The boys were separated early, and no more was heard of Edward till 1817, when his relatives traced him to his home among Kansas Indians. John Campbell was traded from tribe to tribe till he had been valuable as an interpreter, was captured at times by hostile tribes, but always spared for his value. At length the family were deeply grieved and some what angered to learn that he had been bought by a white trader, who in turn sold him to an Indian who was organizing a tribe of his own. This was not uncommon among the aborigines, the "big-soldiers," or outcasts of my tribes, organizing under a new chief, and capturing women as occasion offered. For over four years then all traces of John Campbell were lost.

In 1816, St. Joseph, Mo., began to be a place of some importance, and the whites surprised by the visits of a chief, who was evidently a Caucasian, though not a "white man," for exposure had made him almost as dark as an Indian. He had organized a considerable tribe of adventitious Indians, had two wives, and a large family by each. The location of his tribe was far up the Missouri, whence the chief as well as his principal men came every year to St. Joe, to dispose of their furs, trade, and have a "big drink." He was very tall, finely formed, and of commanding

appearance; but of his being among the Indians he had no explanation to offer. "Renegades" and "savage-men" were so common on the border that few cared to inquire about them.

At length Solomon Jessup, of Park county, Ind., located near St. Joe, saw this chief, and remarked a striking resemblance to some one he had known. On their way home his wife said to him: "Did you notice how much that chief looked like Josiah Campbell?"

Conviction flashed over Jessup's mind at once. He knew the man to be a brother of his former neighbor, but the knowledge came too late—Chief Campbell and his tribe were gone, nor did they ever again appear at St. Joe. His brother pushed the inquiry, however, and at last obtained from an Indian agent Chief Campbell's own account of himself. Almost always they seem to be afraid they will be compelled to return to the whites. At any rate, Chief Campbell retreated far up the Missouri, and his relatives never heard of him again. In 1865, General Pope captured some marauding Indians on the Missouri, and hanged their leaders. In the list of those hanged appears the name of "Half-breed Campbell," but whether this was a son of Chief John Campbell there is no way to decide.

Three-quarters of a century have rolled away since the "Dudley-Mack Massacre," as it is called, and it is hard for the traveler who is delightfully whirled through that lovely region in the cars of the Evansville and Terre Haute line to realize it was ever the scene of savage raids. On every hand are fields white and red with clover-tops, rank in meadow grass, or yellow with ripening grain; all the country is dotted with farmhouses, and thickset among them are academies and churches. The Aryan conquest is complete. The Fort Harrison prairie is one of the richest and loveliest rural regions on earth; on the battlefield of Tippecanoe is an institution of learning, while the field of the hottest contests resounds on many days of Summer with the merry song and laughter of picnickers. The main body of Kickapoos fought their way to Mexico, implacable to the last; but a feeble remnant in Kansas remains. The Pottawatomies have steadily shrank till only one band of about 400 remains. The Miamis once dominated Ohio and Indiana to the number of, perhaps, 15,000; now a little squad of forty families, in the Quawpaw division of the Cherokee nation, are the "Last of the Miamis." Is not here material for a real American epic—an Indian Aryan "Mahabharate?"

Valuable Points by a Plumber.

"If you want a point or two about cleaning water pipes without sending for a plumber, I'd advise a retired member of the fraternity to a New York Telegram reporter, who was complaining of the trials of house ownership, 'just listen to me, I was still in the business I would not give away what I am going to tell you now, but as I am out of it I do not see why I may not help a friend. One of the most frequent and trying annoyances,' he continued, 'is the obstruction to the free, quiet outlet of the waste water of the wash basin, the bath tub and kitchen sink. This is caused by a general accumulation of small bits of refuse material, paper rags, meat bones and grease, which clog and finally entirely stop the outflow of the waste, and then the plumber is called to remove the stoppage with his force pump. Sometimes this is accomplished but often the pipe has to be cut, and there is a great inconvenience and expense. Just before retiring at night pour into the clogged pipe enough liquid soda lye to fill the trap as it is called—or the best part of the pipe just below the outlet. Be sure that no water runs into it until the next morning. During the night the lye will convert all the off into soft soap and the first current of water in the morning will wash it away and leave the pipe as clean as new. See? This is practical chemistry, yet few chemists would ever think of it."

One Way to Tell a Happy Fair.

There is nothing that the average bridegroom so much desires to avoid as a disclosure of his recent marriage. Not that he is at all ashamed of it, Oh, no! But there is a shyness about him which induces him to conceal the fact. This is shown especially at the bridegroom's first visit to the hotel on his bridal tour.

The other evening a young man walked briskly up to the desk in one of the hotels in this city, and, with a very badly assumed air of nonchalance, registered "Mr. and Mrs. —"

A room was assigned him, and when he was out of hearing the clerk leaned over the desk, confidentially speaking to several acquaintances standing there:

"Last night!"
"How do you know?" was asked.
"Oh, you never see an old married man register 'Mr. and Mrs.' It's always 'son and wife.' You just notice how it is!" — Washington Post.

A electric heater in the form of a floor mat is among the new luxuries predicted by science.

