

The Carolina Watchman.

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NO 18

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.
President Cleveland, if one may judge from his remarkable career, needs no "mascot" to bring him "good luck," but an old Jacksonian democrat—Andrew Jackson Long, of Cedar Hill, Tennessee—doubtless with the feeling that it is impossible for a President, or anybody else, to have too many "good luck" bringers, has, through Representative Washington, presented him with a "mascot," in the form of a silver half dollar, minted in the year of the President's birth—1837—which Mr. Cleveland accepted in the same spirit with which it was given, and in due course of time he will formally acknowledge the gift in an autograph letter to Mr. Long, which will probably be more highly prized than the best office at the President's disposal.

That Secretary Gresham intends to be the actual head of his department was proven by his promptness in demanding the resignation of Dr. F. O. St. Clair, who has been Chief of the Consular Bureau under the last three administrations, for having withheld certain information concerning a U. S. consul from the Secretary. There are a number of old bureau chiefs in the other departments who deserve to be made to walk the plank for the same reason. These men have been in office so long that they have arrogated to themselves authority which belongs only to the head of the department, and their dismissal would be for the good of the service in no respect than one. In fact, there are few men who can remain in a responsible government office for a long term of years without forgetting that they are servants, instead of masters. New men and new methods are wanted in every branch of the government service, as must soon become apparent to every member of the cabinet who examines into the details of his department, and the indications are that that is now being more thoroughly done than ever before.

Removing a U. S. consul by cable is very seldom resorted to by the Department of State, but it was done in one case this week by Secretary Gresham, and the man removed got just what he deserved. The reasons for Secretary Gresham's action are, in short, as follows: In the early part of the Presidential campaign William R. Sorsby, of Mississippi, was acting as Congressman Catching's private secretary, and taking advantage of his position he abstracted certain papers containing important facts relating to the democratic plans for the campaign from the private desk of Mr. Catching and gave them to Mr. Thomas H. Carter, chairman of the republican National committee. In November last Sorsby was appointed U. S. Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, a position which pays \$3,000 a year, presumably as a reward for his treachery to Representative Catching and the democratic party. As soon as these facts were brought to the attention of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham Sorsby was dismissed by cable, and Mr. George E. Dillard, of Mississippi, nominated to the vacancy.

So far from the nomination of Dr. Joseph S. Seiner, of New York, to be Commissioner of Immigration at New York, which went to the Senate this week, having been secured by the steamship influence, as republicans are alleging, it was made in direct opposition to that influence. The contest for the position has been quite spirited, there having been a number of candidates all strongly backed. In order to ascertain the sentiments of the steamship men towards the locating their personal friend call on them for the purpose of discussing the fitness of the several candidates, and as soon as his report was made the name of every man the steamship men had expressed themselves as being favorably inclined towards was stricken from the list of possibilities.

Secretary Hoke Smith is giving the bureau chiefs of the Interior Department some new ideas about the service they owe the Government. Instead of their leaving the department daily at 4 o'clock, as the ordinary clerks do, and as they have been in the habit of doing, they are compelled to remain until 5 o'clock, the additional hour being devoted to a conference with the Secretary on the current business before their several bureaus. There is some kicking among the chiefs, but as most of them are republicans it is done very quietly. Secretary Smith has already earned the sobriquet of "the steam engine" among the employes of his department.

It is not often that a new official is so well fitted to assume his duties as ex-Congressman Stump, of Maryland, who is to be Superintendent of Immigration, a position to which he was this week nominated. He was chairman of the House committee on Immigration during the last Congress and is the author of the new immigration law which, by the way, would never have gotten through the House if it had not been for his untiring efforts in its behalf.

After the Senate disposes of the cases of the appointed Senators, now under discussion, it will take up the resolution providing for an investigation of the charge of embezzlement against Senator Roach.

Mrs. Sarah Harper, a short time ago went to spend the night at Mr. J. C. Cox's, in Pitt county, after having been to a prayer meeting. In the night she was heard screaming and it was found that she had become insane. She has been taken to the Raleigh asylum.

The Chronicle says Mr. Thos. Woody, of Wilkes, has an ewe 16 years old that is the mother of 32 sheep—having produced twins every year of her life.

There is an old gentleman in Griffin, Ga., says the Atlanta Journal, who still believes that Confederate money will some day be redeemed, and that it will be worth dollar for dollar. He now has over a million dollars in old Confederate bills piled up in a room, and will even now sell what worldly goods he has to dispose of for the "pledge of a nation that is dead and gone." The fool killer should pass that way.

Gladstone, N. J., is eight miles from Somerville. It is a hamlet of about 200 persons, fully nine-tenths being Democrats, and yet there is not one among who wants to be postmaster under President Cleveland. The office pays a little over \$300 a year. The present postmaster is a Republican, appointed under President Harrison, and he is so well liked that no one wants him thrown out.

At Bridgeville, Del., last week, S. P. Short, an undertaker, was thrown from his horse and killed while on the way to the cemetery with a corpse. The coffin was thrown from the horse to the ground.

The Democrat records the fact that a grave was opened in the Clinton cemetery a few days ago and a body buried during the war removed. It was found that the pillow in the casket was in perfect condition but the remains of the corpse were face downward.

Section Master Jones, of the Mocksville Branch Railroad, who swallowed a silver dollar last week, has gotten his money back, says the Winston Sentinel. It was removed by Dr. Bahnsen, Salem, having lodged about 12 inches down Jones' throat.

Wilmington municipal election occurred last Thursday. Eight Democrats and two Republicans were elected aldermen. The aldermen elect the mayor and the new board met Friday and elected one of their number, S. H. Fishbale, to that office.

Esau Rankin, colored, of Cleveland county, raised a check from \$8.85 to 18.85 and got it cashed but the error was discovered and an officer raised Esau up the steps of Cleveland county jail, where he is now meditating until court, when he will probably be transferred to the penitentiary farms and put to raising corn and potatoes.

A committee of the Waldensian Church, of northern Italy, who have been inspecting lands in Burke county with reference to locating their people there, have decided to locate in Burke and have purchased 10,000 acres of land on which to settle the colony. They are a very desirable class of emigrants and a number of communities in the western part of the State were making efforts to secure them.

Waynesville Courier, 24th: Last Saturday morning before day while Mr. David Nelson, a highly respected citizen of Jonathan's Creek, was going to his barnyard to feed his stock, he came in contact with a projecting splinter which ran through one of his eyeballs and pierced the soft tissues around the brain. He soon started to Waynesville but was unable to get further than Cicero Howell's. Drs. Wey and Long were sent for and the eye was taken out. It is so far recovered that yesterday he was able to return to his home.

"England and France," remarks the bilious New York Advertiser, "are so pleased by the restoration of the Southern Democracy to power that they have raised their representatives in Washington to the rank of ambassadors." From which we take it they have more respect for this Government now than they had before the "Southern Democracy" got control of it.

Fablie Opinios.

In one of his messages to Congress President Jackson recommended a careful inspection in each State into circumstances and claims of every person drawing a pension. "The honest veteran," said he, "has nothing to fear from such scrutiny, while the fraudulent claimant will be detected and the public treasury relieved to an amount I have reason to believe far greater than has heretofore been suspected." At that time "Old Hickory" had done considerable soldiering himself, and no one ever accused him of betraying or opposing the rights of comrades on or off the field. He said that pensioning impostors was a robbery, and that it injured the cause of those justly entitled to government aid.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Law Against Profanity.

An act of parliament that was passed in the reign of George II for the suppression of profanity is still occasionally brought into force. Under it the Withech magistrates have just convicted a man named Abraham Pye, of Walpole, who was charged with publicly using four profane oaths, for which he had rendered himself liable to a penalty of 4 shillings, being one shilling for each oath. The defendant admitted his guilt, and at the request of the chairman the clerk explained the provisions of the act, which imposes a penalty of one shilling per oath when uttered by a laborer, 2 shillings when the offender is above a laborer and under the degree of a gentleman, and 5 shillings when spoken by any one above the degree of a gentleman.

It was so explained that the consequences are the same whether the oaths are uttered by a person on his premises or in the public streets. The bench fined the defendant 4 shilling and 13 shillings costs, and intimated that they intended to suppress the use of bad language in the public streets if they possibly could.—Lloyd's Weekly.

A Japanese Show Going to the World's Fair.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 31.—The World's Fair for the Dutch island of Java and for Sumatra passed through here to-day. There were two special trains of fourteen cars each. The outfit started from home Feb. 14, and left San Francisco last Sunday. There are in the party 125 persons, including thirty-six women. They had some rare birds, but all died; and an orang outang, the star of the zoo, is sick. Dogs are in nearly every car. The notable natives are a noble from the interior of Java, one woman who was at Paris, and four dancing girls who have all their lives appeared before royalty. There are artisans from every line. All of the passengers are in good health. Of the expedition, young Kerhoven said:

"It is peculiar that you Americans know so little of us. There are 25,000,000 people in Java, and 40,000,000 at the group of the islands. Our government is a Holland's protectorate, with a little power for some of the natives. We will set up in Jackson park a large village. We have 1,200 tons of freight. This includes bamboo for our dwellings and the theater and main building. Our workmen will be busy in shops and we will sell curios and advertise our coffee, tobacco, and manufactures. Hundreds of our people will come over during the year, visit the fair, and tour the country. We very much desire to establish close commercial relations with the United States."

Another Town "Wiped Out."

Wilmington, Del., March 31.—The chief of the fire department of this city this morning received word that the town of Galena, of about 800 inhabitants, near Chestertown, Md., was on fire, and requesting assistance. Later a dispatch was received, saying that the town was wiped out. The loss cannot at present be ascertained.

About twenty houses were totally destroyed and several persons severely burned while fighting the fire but no lives were lost. As no railroad near the telegraph offices are in the town, it is impossible to get further details. The burned houses, which were frame, were neat and substantial, and were built close together. The town contained several shops, operated by W. A. Highland, manufacturer of agricultural implements, and had a large school house. The largest retail store in Kent county is located at Galena, and is owned by Thomas Horsey.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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A Distinguished Soldier.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith was a native of Florida, and was born 18th May, 1824. He was graduated at West Point in 1845; served in the Mexican war with distinction, was brevetted twice for gallantry, was Assistant Professor at West Point in 1849-52, became captain in the Second cavalry in 1855, served on the frontier, and was wounded May 13, 1859, in an engagement with Comanche Indians near old Fort Atchison, Tex. In 1861 he was thanked by the Texas Legislature for his services against the Indians. He was promoted Major in January, 1861, but resigned on April 6th, on the secession of Florida, and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the corps of cavalry of the Confederate army. He became Brigadier General June 17, 1861, Major General October 11, 1861, Lieutenant General October 9, 1862, and General February 19, 1864. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was severely wounded in the beginning of the engagement. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Department of East Tennessee, Kentucky, North Georgia and Western North Carolina. He led the advance of Gen. Braxton Bragg's army in the Kentucky campaign, and defeated the national forces under Gen. William Nelson, at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862. In February, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, including Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Indian territory, and was ordered to organize a government, which he did. His force were the last to surrender. In 1864 he opposed and defeated Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks in his Red River campaign. Gen. Smith was president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company in 1866-68, and chancellor of the University of Nashville in 1870-75, and has been professor of mathematics in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., since 1875. Such are the chief points in his distinguished military career as gleaned from a cyclopaedia. He was a most faithful and meritorious soldier, and like Lee and Joe Johnston and Stonewall Jackson and Pender and Pettigrew, he was a believer in the Son or God and died in the Christian faith.

What "New York" Means.

It is a matter of pride and patriotism and of education for young readers to think of this—of what is meant by a metropolis—when they visit New York. That the meaning is impressive is shown by the impulse which brings every one, old or young, to see the town. For every American rightly feels that he has a share in it—as he feels that he has a share in the national capital, Washington; he knows that his own State has contributed to its wealth and talent and local traits, and that here he has a right to feel at home. He comes to a city which, as we learn from one authority, has a wealth "greater than that of the entire State of Pennsylvania," and five times greater than Illinois with its world famous city of Chicago. He learns that in a space not much greater than the London metropolitan districts there are over 3,000,000 of his fellow beings. Make the suburban circle larger and 1,000,000 more will be included; so that New York with its suburbs is now the second among the civic centers of Europe and America. In visiting this metropolis, moreover, with its unique mixture of nationalities, he sees the peoples and customs of the entire civilized world.

Thoughts of this kind probably are not what chiefly fill the minds of New York young visitors. They and I know very well the sights they chiefly come to see, the famous marvels and attractions of the great town—the Brooklyn Bridge, the Liberty Statue, Trinity Church, the Exchange, the great newspaper offices, Cooper Institute, Madison Square Garden, the parks, Grant's Tomb, the museums, monuments, and places of historic interest. They wish to see the shipping at the docks, the huge ocean steamers, the yacht fleets; the rich and brilliant shopping districts—yes and their frequenters, for I am not the first to think that the women of New York, are fashionable dames and damsels. When I was a boy Barnum's Museum was the place which boys and girls visited without delay. That does not seem (to me) very long ago; but now there are scores of places of amusement for young and old, and delights and wonders far more confusing and endless than those which Christian and Faithful found in Vanity Fair. But father than catalogue such sights, I shall try to convey some idea of New York as a whole of its character for good or bad, of what it means now, and what it is to be and to mean in the future.

The Lumberton Robesonian says that at Pat's, Roberson county, some one threw a chunk of wood against the house of Lockier. Fred Lockier, a son of Levi, got out of bed, secured a gun and walked out upon the steps of the house. As soon as he did so, some one standing just outside fired upon him killing him instantly. From some threats James Oxendine had made the previous day, suspicion pointed to him and he was arrested and is in jail.

The President has done this handsome thing for Mr. Bayard after all. He has been made the first ambassador to Great Britain ever commissioned by the United States.

The Messenger says an incendiary fire destroyed the still house, and all its contents, of Henry Hightower, near Wadesboro, last Sunday night. There were in the still-house at the time of the fire about 200 gallons of whiskey, the tax on which had not been paid, three stills, a lot of corn, beer, etc.

The Greensboro Patriot learns that "white caps" in the shape of young girls with switches made their appearance in the neighborhood of Tabernacle, Guilford county. The person charged was a very respectable lady, who was taken to task for some uncomplimentary language on her part. The visitors did not, however, carry their intentions.

Six negroes are sentenced to be hanged in Chester, S. C., on the 12th of May. They were found guilty of murdering another negro. It will be a bloody day in Chester. Such a sacrifice of life is appalling.—News and Observer.

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