

The Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY AUGUST 31, 1893.

NO. 28.

LI-FOURTH SERIES.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and so well known that it seems a waste of words to describe it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

DR. DROMGOOL'S ENGLISH Female Bitters
Cures all Female Complaints and Monthly Impurities, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Pain in Back or Sides, strengthens the feeble, builds up the whole system. It has cured thousands and will cure you. Druggists have it. Send stamp for book.
DR. D. DROMGOOL & CO., Louisville, Ky.

THE BOTANIC BLOOD BALM FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
The Best Household Medicine. Once or twice each year the system needs purging of the impurities which clog the blood. From childhood to old age, no remedy meets all cases with the same certainty of good results as BOTANIC BLOOD BALM.
Dr. C. McWhorter, Welsh City, Ark., writes: "It has done me more good and for less money than any other medicine I ever used."
Dr. J. S. Shepherd, Norfolk, Va., August 20, 1892: "I depend on it for the preservation of my health. I have had it in my family ever since it was first introduced, and in all that time I have had no other medicine."

JAPANESE PILE CURE
A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of Pile Ointment, Capsules, and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which result in a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure a terrible disease? We guarantee a cure in ten days. If not, we will refund the money. It is a box, 6 for \$5 by mail. Sample free. Guaranteed by our agents.
CONSTITUTION CURE. Piles, Protruding Hemorrhoids, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, and all the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATORS and BLOOD PURIFIERS. Small, mild and pleasant. Especially adapted for children. 50 Cents a box.
WARRANTED Solely by
EDWIN CUTHRELL,
SALISBURY, N. C.

The Alamance Gleaner will be sold to the highest bidder on the 14th of September.

Two Courier says that while Mr. Geo. Wren, of Person, was attending religious services last Sunday his house was entered and \$402 stolen. Bao as this it might have been worse, for there were \$300 more in the house which the robbers did not find.

The Newbern Journal says that J. W. Whelton has been living near Aurora, Beaufort county, for about six months, has been arrested, charged with the murder of his son's wife's father in Texas six years ago. He will be taken back to Texas by requisition.

A Maine man has been tried for taking in potatoes at one door of his barn and selling them out of the other. The trouble was that one part of his barn was in Maine and the other part in New Brunswick. He bought potatoes in Canada and, moving them across the barn, sold them in Maine without paying duty.

SUDDEN DEATH!
The Community Shocked.
"Last evening, just after tea, while Mr. Thomas Hartman, a prominent and highly respected citizen, apparently in the best of health and spirits, was reading a newspaper, the sheet suddenly fell to the floor; he placed one hand over his heart, gasped, and sank back in his chair, evidently unconscious. The family were stricken with consternation, and immediately summoned a physician. But it was too late. The old gentleman was dead. Physicians gave heart disease as the cause."—*Hubbuck Herald.*
Every day the papers contain statements similar to the above. Even youth is no defense against heart disease, and the awful rapidity with which it is claiming victims forces upon all a conviction of its prevalence. Reader, if you have a symptom of the dread disease do not hesitate a moment in attending to it. Delay is always dangerous, and in heart disease too often fatal. Some symptoms of heart disease are shortness of breath, fluttering, or palpitation, pain or tenderness in left side, shoulder, or arm, irregular pulse, smothering, weak or hungry spells, fainting spells, dizziness, etc.

Charles Raven, York Pa., writes: "I suffered from heart disease 22 years. Frequently my heart would jump into my mouth, and my condition made me very melancholy. Physicians have no relief. I became so much worse that I was not expected to live, but was induced as a second trial to try Dr. Miller's New Heart Cure. The first day I felt relief, and at the end of ten days I felt like a king. My gratitude is too deep for expression."
Joseph Rockwell, Uniontown, Pa., aged 82 years, says: "For four years previous to being afflicted with heart disease I was afflicted with heart disease in a very severe form. Had taken all so-called cures, but with no benefit until I used Dr. Miller's remedy, one bottle of which cured me."
D. Richards, High Point, N. C., makes the following statement: "I was a wreck from heart disease. I had tried all the remedies I could find, but I was not getting any better. I was advised to try Dr. Miller's New Heart Cure and I did so. It cured me. I am now as well as ever."
For Sale by all Druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Swells, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Whitley & Dunlap, Norwood, N. C.

GENERAL NEWS.
The Dunavent Cotton Mills, of Morganton, commenced operations again on Tuesday of last week.

The report comes from Paris that a colony of 2,000 Waldenses are likely to settle in North Carolina next spring.

A farmer living near Owensboro Ky., has a horse that goes without a rider and regularly drives up the cows each evening.

An organized band of robbers is exciting the people of Watauga county. They take almost anything including money, watches, sheep, barrels of wine, etc.

Minnesota and the two Dakotas will harvest 100,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, and the question is where is the cash coming from to move it?

Albert G. Glover, the man who appropriated a large amount of Geo. W. Vanderbilt's money, while acting as paymaster, was discharged by Judge Aruffield upon the payment of \$2,700.

Lindsay Dyson, an aged farmer, living near Calahan, Davie county, was found dead in his bed Wednesday morning, Aug. 16. His death is a mystery, and the Winston Sentinel says some of neighbors entertain the opinion that he was foully dealt with.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WASHINGTON LETTER.
From our regular correspondent.
In addition to the silver debate in the House this week, which has been unusually interesting, two great financial speeches were made by Democratic Senators, one by Senator Voorhes, on Tuesday, and the other by Senator Hill, today. Both of these Senators are friends of silver and both of them favor the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law as the best method of preparing the way for other legislation dealing with silver as money.

There was a sharp debate in the Senate this week, for a few minutes, over the question of whether a resolution offered by Senator Peffer, enquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the action of national banks in large cities in refusing to cash upon presentation, checks of depositors, should be disposed of at once or be referred to the Finance committee. Trouble was avoided by a demand for the "regular order," which sent the resolution to the foot of the calendar, where it will have to await its turn, unless sooner taken up by a vote of the Senate. It is perfectly well known in Congress that the national banks of New York and other cities have been refusing to cash checks for their depositors, for one member of the House—Johnson, of Ohio—was refused the cash for a check for \$200 at a New York bank in which his balance was more than \$20,000 although it was given him after an interview with the president. Hints have also been received here that certain New York national banks have been profiting largely by the sale of currency at a premium, which has been going on in that city. It will not be surprising if there is some very plain talk in congress about the national banking system as at present conducted before long. Senator Voorhes devoted a part of his speech to it, and there will be others heard from as soon as finances get a little steadier.

Without disparagement to the Democrats who hold important committee chairmanships in the last House, it can be said that speaker Crisp has in the new chairmen selected men who are generally credited with being peculiarly well fitted to perform the duties with which they have been intrusted. Hon. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, the new chairman of the Ways and Means committee, has been a student and advocate of tariff reform not only since he has been a member of the House but also before he entered public life. He is thoroughly master of the subject, and the tariff bill, upon which his committee will at once get to work, promises to be a model of its kind. Hon. Joseph S. Sayers, of Texas, the chairman of the committee on Appropriations, has been a prominent member of that committee for years, and no higher praise can be given his abilities than to say that he has long spoken of as the Sam Randall of that committee, in his methods of work and instantaneous grasping of the salient points of all subjects that come before the committee. Mr. Springer, of Illinois who was chairman of the Ways and Means committee in the last House, is now at the head of the committee on Banking and Currency, which will play no small part in the legislation of the present House, and Mr. Hollman, who was chairman of the Appropriations committee, is now as the head of the committee in Indian affairs, where his work will be much lighter, a consideration that his age made important. The number of disappointments is much smaller than usual.

By joint resolution of Congress the provisions of the law providing for town site entries of land in Oklahoma have been extended to the Cherokee outlet, which is to be opened to settlement at noon on September 16. Commissioner Lochren has no objection to the carrying out of the latest Republican threat of applying to the courts for an injunction to prevent his suspending pensioners whose right to be on the rolls he believes to be questionable.

Remarkable Operation.
A striking illustration of the advance of surgery has just been made in this city, says the *Charlotte News*. A few weeks ago Dr. Mis-nheimer and Gibson, Jr., undertook to furnish a 10-year-old girl with practically a mouth the girl lives near Davidson, and was born with a fearful deformity of face. There was no roof in her mouth, she was so badly hair-lipped that she had no upper lip at all, and but a fragment of gum, from which three teeth protruded almost straight out. Before they took her in hand, they photographed her as she was. Then they set to work. They took out the teeth, set them back in a natural way, made the girl a lip and gave Dr. Bland plans and specifications for a roof for her mouth. The dentist filled his contract well and the roof was found to fit all right. Then the girl sat for another photograph but it was an entirely different face that looked into the camera. The deformity was obliterated, and only a slight trace of an operation was left. It looks like the doctors can do almost anything these days.

Rain Wide Spread.
By Southern Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—This city was visited again tonight by a great fire which destroyed 250 houses, and rendered homeless 7,000 people. The conflagration was confined to that section of the city known as South Chicago, and nearly the whole of it was burned. The losses will foot up almost \$1,000,000. A panic prevailed among the people living in the locality during the fire, and thousands of them fled before it, leaving their property to burn. The excitement and conditions were unequalled since the great fire which destroyed the whole city twenty years ago.

The flames covered a vast amount of territory, and began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In two hours the suburb was in ashes, and the panic stricken people were flying in all directions, anywhere to escape with their lives. At times the other parts of the city were crowded with them and wagons of all descriptions bearing the goods they had managed to save from their houses. So far as the police are able to learn not more than three people were burned to death.

The flames started at a three story brick building at the corner of Ninety first street and Superior avenue, and rapidly growing in volume under a gale of wind from the west, they ate their way over block after block of small frame residences until they reached the lake. Within two hours the fire had consumed at least thirty buildings and five blocks of the greatest industrial suburb of Chicago.

Lynch Law for a Special Crime.
The lynching of negroes in the Southern States is undertaken now almost exclusively because of their frequent commission of one most brutal and exasperating crime, a crime rarely ever committed save by a negro. It may be said that such outrages are not punished in Northern communities in a manner so summary. We answer that within the past year there have been several instances north of the Ohio river, of the lynching of negro ravishers. But if the assertion were absolutely true, it would not meet the argument with which the Southern man justifies his resort to "Lynch Law" in punishment of this crime. He alleges, and the facts sustain him, that such offenses are rarely committed by white men, but constantly attempted and often perpetrated by the worst class of negroes, which unfortunately, is in many parts of the South a very numerous class. Such negroes have neither the intelligence nor the self command which will warn or restrain them from the gratification of any passion at the cost of any crime. It is an exceptional case when a white man, however degraded, will outrage a woman. He may be wicked and brutal enough to do so, but prudence at least controls his passions. The instincts of the negro of the lower order are not only more bestial and vicious, but are under as little control as those of an animal. He is as absolutely incapable as any animal of subordinating impulse to reason, and, under strong excitement, he has all the cruelty of a fierce beast, not so much the wish to torture as the ferocious appetite to destroy. It is in obedience to this instinct more than with any purpose to remove the witness of his crime, which causes the negro ravisher to almost invariably murder his victim. We may say in this connection, also, that women who have been outraged yet not murdered have committed suicide in order to avoid the humiliation of publicly testifying against the ravisher. One such case might well induce a community to lynch in every other.

Taking into consideration the peculiarly revolting character of the crime and the indignation it necessarily arouses, any one who at all understands human nature will surely not feel surprised that men are inclined to punish it speedily and surely. And, it is usually committed by a class of criminals who are too stupid and savage to think or care about penalties in the remote future and reached only after dilatory proceedings which have nothing in them to terrify to the vulgar imagination; if experience has demonstrated that the slow, formal, legal trial and tardy sentence inspired no dread in the minds of such offenders, what then? Is there not some excuse for resorting to methods which may prove exemplary and really deterrent.—*Basil W. Duke, in September Fetter's Southern Magazine.*

"No Negro Problem Exists."
It is a coincidence of unusual interest that while the Honorable Secretary of the Interior says there is "no negro problem," that on Saturday, at Chattanooga, in a discourse upon "The New Uncle Tom's Cabin," John Temple Graves reaches a diametrically opposite conclusion. Mr. Graves regards the problem as so serious that solution exists only in the establishment by the government of a negro State, into which Africans are to be banished. On the other hand, the Honorable Secretary thoughtfully and impressively offers the new and altogether tenable utterance that no such thing as the "negro problem" exists. He says that the negroes are working contentedly and peacefully. The whites are doing exactly the same. There is no race war in the South.

In conversation with an editorial writer of this paper, Hoke Smith made the following statement and gave permission to publish the same verbatim: "The South passed through its financial stress last year. It then curtailed expenses, and consequently is in a favorable condition to stand the present season of distrust and contraction. The South may be affected by the stringency more during the next sixty days in its effort to handle the cotton crop.

"We certainly have undeveloped resources in the South that afford intelligent immigrants an excellent field for work. I think it could be safely

said that a proper appreciation of these opportunities has not less shown by immigration either from the North, or made especially from foreign countries.

"We have a constantly increasing population of the New Englanders coming into the South, and we cordially welcome it.

"I heartily indorse any effort for the encouragement of immigration to the South. Men from the North or abroad will be cordially received there, and they will find ample opportunity to employ skilled efforts in the direction of agricultural or manufacturing enterprises. The resources of the section in both these respects are great, and, to a large extent, open to development. It is probable that false publications upon the relations of the white and black man in the South have in the past deterred immigration.

"The truth is, no negro problem really exists. Both races are in a condition of peace and contentment. I hope that in the future the South will receive her full share of immigration."

No man speaks for the South with more authority nor more liberal and just appreciation of factors entering into its present condition than the Hon. Hoke Smith. He says that last year was a year of "stress" with the Southern people, and that they are now prepared to successfully deal with stringency in money. It is glad news that this great section of our sisterhood of States is so well equipped that for it the financial storm has no terrors. For the North the bolt was sped from a cloudless sky; but it, too, will survive.

Hoke Smith was president of the Board of Education, if we mistake not, in Atlanta, where there are three thousand negro children studying the same text books in the public schools as do the forty thousand white children. His opportunities have been exceptionally good for the investigation and study. Foremost among the journalists and educators of the new South—the progressive South—by his plea for immigration into this section he sounds the keynote of that glorious era of prosperity that even now is coyly flirting with our semi-tropical sister States; and in this he shows true statesmanship. No fact is more evident in all history, from its dawn in Arabia to this close of the nineteenth century, than that immigration invariably presages the rise of new industries and new wealth, stimulates inventions, builds great factories and palaces in marvelous cities, and invites mental activities and competition and commercial superiority.

The Secretary is quite right in inviting immigration southward. Some from his section have too long turned away the stranger. Welcome all workers, whether by hand or brain, for in so doing will be found the way for building up Southern supremacy. Hoke Smith knows what the South needs.—*New York Recorder.*

Asleep for Two Years.
INDIANAPOLIS, August 24.—Bridget Pendargast after having been asleep at the Central Hospital for the insane for two years is awake. She is dying. Her case is so remarkable that it has been the subject of much investigation and examination by physicians. She was admitted to the Central Hospital in September 1890. In February, 1891 she fell into a cataleptic slumber that lasted uninterruptedly until last Thursday. When admitted she was 20 years old. She was first treated at St. Vincent's Hospital, where she was listless and would scarcely talk with any one. After her removal to the insane hospital she took food for a short time. She became more cheerful and expressed a desire to go to her relatives in Ireland. After she passed into the stupor she had to be fed artificially.

Dr. Frank Ray has given her from sixty to ninety ounces of milk daily. The attitude she maintained was that of a quiet, peaceful sleeper, with the eyes closed and upturned pupils contracted and not responsive to light. The doctor thinks that she may live a few days longer.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

All Quiet Along the Potomac.
[The authorship of this poem has been disputed. It is inscribed to Lamar Fontaine, Second Virginia Cavalry.]
"All quiet along the Potomac tonight!"
Except now and then a stray picket is shot, as he walks on his beat to and fro, By a rifleman hid in the thicket; 'Tis nothing—a private or two and then Will not count in the news of the battle. Not an officer lost—only one of the men— Moaning out, all alone, the death rattle.

"All quiet along the Potomac tonight,"
Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming; Their tents, in the rays of the clear autumn moon,
Or the light of the watch fires, are glowing; A tremulous sigh, as the gentle night wind Through the forest leaves slowly is creeping; While the stars up above, with the moon in their eyes,
Keep guard—for the army is sleeping.

There is only the sound of the lone sentinel's tread,
As he tramps from the rock to the mountain, And thinks of the two on the low trampled boat,
Far away in the east on the mountain's grim, His musket fall slack—his face, dark and grim,
Grows green with memories tender, As he mutters a prayer for his children— asleep—
For their mother, may Heaven defend her!

The moon seems to shine as brightly as ever,
That night, when the love yet unspoken Leaped up to his lips, and when low murmured vows
Were pledged to be ever unbroken, Then drawing his sleeve roughly over his eyes,
He dashes off tears that are wet on his face, And gathers his gun close up to his breast, As if to keep down the heart aching.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree, The footstep is lagging, and weary, Yet onward he goes, through the broad moonlight,
Toward the shades of the forest, where Hark! was it the night wind that rustled the leaves?
Was it moonlight so wondrously flashing? It looked like a rifle—be! Mary, good by! And the lifeblood is ebbing and spashing.

"All quiet along the Potomac tonight,"
No sound save the rush of the river, While soft fall the dew on the face of the dead—
The picket's off duty for ever.

Suit for 10,000 Acres.
A. E. Cochran, a prominent lawyer of San Diego, California, formerly of Georgia, has brought suit in the United States Court for the possession of over 10,000 acres of land in the counties of Watauga, Mitchell and Caldwell. He is a grandson of William Tate, the tract was granted by the State in 1795. There are sixty-one respondents. Ex-Attorney General Davidson and ex-Governor Jarvis are Cochran's attorneys. The tract now includes several towns, and is very valuable. Grandfather mountain is included in it.—*Republican.*

China's Attitude.
A Cleveland dispatch says: A gentleman in that city has just received from a friend in Tien Tsin, a letter stating that United States Consul William Bowman, who left that city a short time ago for the United States carried with him a message from Viceroy Li Hung Chang to President Cleveland. The gentleman who sends the information does not tell how he obtained a copy of the following message but he vouches for its authenticity:

"Report of an interview between the viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and United States Consul Bowman, held June 29, 1893.

"The Viceroy Li Hung Chang requested Consul Bowman, on his return to the United States, to call upon President Cleveland and to state to him:

"1. That Viceroy Li appreciates the good intentions of the President and Secretary of State, and thanks them for their efforts to secure kind and just treatment for the Chinese residing in the United States.

"2. That Viceroy Li feels keenly the unfriendly nature and injustice of the Geary law.

"3. That China will take no action thereon until the next session of the United States Congress, in the hope that the Geary law will be modified or repealed.

"4. That if the next Congress decides to enforce the law, China will retaliate, friendly relations between the two countries will be broken off and laws will be enacted looking toward the expulsion of all Americans from China.

"5. That meantime instructions have been issued to all Chinese officials to take special care to protect all American citizens living in China from violence."

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