

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XXII.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1891.

NO. 23.

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Yours anxiously to please,

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NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

CALL ON ME BEFORE PURCHASING!

The Sub-Treasury Bill.

No doubt some of the readers of the WATCHMAN, especially those who oppose this measure, have never read and studied this bill. Of course the bill can be amended, and perhaps should be. Read it.

House bill No. 7162, introduced by Hon. John A. Pickler, of South Dakota, embodies the demand of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. It was referred to the committee on ways and means, and is as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That there may be established in each of the counties of each of the States of this United States, a branch of the treasury department of the United States, to be known and designated as a sub-treasury, as hereinafter provided, when 100 or more citizens of any county in any State shall petition the secretary of the treasury requesting the location of a sub-treasury in such county, and shall:

1. Present written evidence duly authenticated by oath or affirmation by county clerk and sheriff, showing that the average gross amount per annum of cotton, wheat, oats, corn and tobacco produced in that county for the last preceding two years, exceeds the sum of \$500,000 at current prices in said county at that time, and

2. A certificate of election showing that the site for the location of such sub-treasury has been chosen by a popular vote of the citizens of that county, and also naming the manager of the sub-treasury elected at said election for the purpose of taking charge of said sub-treasury under such regulations as may be prescribed. It shall in that case be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to proceed without delay to establish a sub-treasury department in such county as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That any owner of cotton, wheat, corn, oats or tobacco, may deposit the same in the sub-treasury nearest the point of its production, and receive therefor treasury notes hereinafter provided for, equal at the date of the deposit to 80 per centum of the net value of such products at the market price, said to be determined by the secretary of the treasury under the rules and regulations prescribed, based upon the price current in the leading cotton, tobacco or grain markets of the United States; but no deposit consisting in whole or in part of cotton, grain or tobacco imported into this country shall be received under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. That the secretary of the treasury shall cause to be prepared treasury notes in such amounts as may be required for the purpose of the above section, and in such form and denominations as may be prescribed, provided that no notes shall be of a denomination less than \$1 or more than \$1,000.

Sec. 4. That the treasury notes issued under this act shall be receivable for customs, and shall be a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private, and such notes when held by a national banking association shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the manager of the sub-treasury when cotton, grain or tobacco is received by him on deposit as above provided, to give a warehouse receipt showing the amount and grade or quality of such cotton, tobacco or grain, and its value at date of deposit; the amount of treasury notes the sub-treasury has advanced on the product; that the interest on the money so advanced is at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum; expressly stating the amount of insurance, weighing, warehousing, and other charges that will run against such deposit of cotton, grain and tobacco. All such warehouse receipts shall be negotiable by endorsement.

Sec. 6. That the cotton, grain or tobacco deposited in the sub-treasury under the provisions of this act may be redeemed by the holder of the warehouse receipt therein provided for, either at the sub-treasury in which the product is deposited, or at any other sub-treasury, by the surrender of such warehouse receipt and the payment in lawful money of the United States of the same amount originally advanced by the sub-treasury against the product, and such further amounts as may be necessary to discharge all interest that may have accrued against the advance of money made on the deposit of produce and all insurance, warehouse and other charges that attach to the product of warehousing and handling. All lawful money received at the sub-treasury as a return of the actual amount of money advanced by the government against farm products as above specified, shall be returned, with a full report of the transaction, to the secretary of the treasury, who shall make a record of transaction and cancel and destroy the money so returned. A sub-treasury that receives a warehouse receipt as above provided, together with the return of the proper amount of lawful money and all charges herein provided, when the product for which it is given is stored in some other sub-treasury, shall give an order on such other sub-treasury for the delivery of the cotton, grain or tobacco, as the case may be, and the secretary of the treasury shall

provide for the adjustment between sub-treasuries and all charges.

Sec. 7. The secretary of the treasury shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for governing the details and the management of the sub-treasuries, fixing the salary, bond and responsibility of each of the managers of sub-treasuries (provided that the salary of any manager of a sub-treasury shall not exceed the sum of \$1,500 per annum), holding the managers of sub-treasuries personally responsible on their bond for weights and classifications of all produce, providing for the rejection of unmerchantable grades of cotton, grain or tobacco, or for such as may be in bad condition; and shall provide rules for the sale at public auction of all corn, oats, wheat or tobacco that has been placed on deposit for a longer period than twelve months after due notice published. The proceeds of the sale of such product shall be applied, first to the reimbursement to the sub-treasury of the amount originally advanced, together with all charges and, second, the balance shall be held on deposit for the benefit of the holder of the warehouse receipt, who shall be entitled to receive the same on surrender of his warehouse receipt. The secretary of the treasury shall also provide rules for the duplication of any papers in case of loss or destruction.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, when section 1 of this act shall have been complied with, to cause to be erected, according to the laws and customs governing the construction of government buildings, a suitable sub-treasury building, with such warehouse or elevator facilities as the character and amount of the products of that section may indicate as necessary. Such buildings shall be supplied with all modern conveniences for handling and safely storing and preserving the products likely to be deposited.

Sec. 9. That any gain arising from the charges for insurance, weighing, storing, classing, holding, shipping, interest on other charges, after paying all expenses or conducting the sub-treasury of the United States.

Sec. 10. The term of office for a manager of a sub-treasury shall be two years, and the regular election to fill such office shall be at the same time as the election for members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. In case of a vacancy in the office of the manager of the sub-treasury by death, resignation or otherwise, the secretary of the treasury shall have power to appoint a manager for the unexpired term.

Sec. 11. The sum of \$50,000,000, or so much thereof as may be found necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 12. That so much of any or all other acts as are in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Who the Bank Robbers Are.

Those who rob banks now-a-days are not men who operate in the night with burglar tools and dark lanterns. They are men regarded as financiers and who pass for gentlemen until they are caught. The most of them are found in New York city, and quite a number of them are in the penitentiary. Ferdinand Ward is one of them, and he is now in Sing Sing. James D. Fish was another, and he has lately been released from the Auburn prison. Egg would have been sent to prison if he had not escaped to Canada; Pell, the broker, is in Sing Sing, and General Claassen has been sentenced to a term in the same prison. James A. Simmons was convicted of embezzlement the other day, and there is not much doubt that he will soon be wearing the clothes of a convict. These are only a few of the bank robbers. All of them were prominent in financial circles in New York.

And it is thought to be not improbable that John S. Silver will have to answer in court the question whether or not he is a bank robber. He succeeded in getting \$250,000 from the banks on very questionable security. The embarrassed condition of the Washington National Bank is largely due to the loans made to him on securities that are comparatively worthless. Silver's rise to riches has been rapid. It has not been many years since he was a boot black on Long Island. During the half dozen years he has posed as a man of fashion, driven fast horses, and fast generally. How he succeeded in lived bamboozling bank presidents and bank directors in one of the things that have not yet been explained.

There are men, doubtless, holding respectable positions in Wall street who ought to be in the penitentiary. It is safe to say that some of them will finally land there. It must be said to the credit of New York, that her courts do not show bank robbers much mercy. When the evidence against them can be obtained they are given their deserts. It is regretted, however, that more of them are not caught. Fine locks and burglar proof safes are not a sure protection against them. They are more to be feared than burglars, because they rob those who trust them.—Goldsboro Herald.

The Reform Movement.

THE OPPOSITION IT WILL HAVE IN 1892. Correspondence of the Watchman.

Those persons who have entered the ranks of the reform movement, thinking that the excess in numbers of those whose interests will be served by the accomplishment of its objects will render victory easy, are mistaken. The cunning and craft of those who have succeeded in keeping the people blind upon the vital and living issues of the day, and divided upon minor issues, have been busy all these years in fortifying themselves against a popular uprising which they rightly anticipated would come. Every avenue of attack upon their entrenched position has been carefully guarded and strengthened. They have made themselves masters of the most potent power in the land—the secular press. They have done this so adroitly that the people have been induced to support the papers that, while serving the interests of monopoly, were sowing the seeds of discord among the rallying forces of the reform movement, and neutralizing every effort to bring them together upon questions which affect their most vital interests. In support of this statement it is only necessary to look back over the files of the great dailies and political weeklies that have for years persistently ignored the issues now so broadly and distinctively proclaimed in the National Alliance platform. The operations of the money power can be plainly seen in the influence which it has wielded in diverting the attention of the public press from those issues, while their work of plunder was amassing millions of dollars in the hands of a few, and undermining the foundations of the republic. With the money clutched from the people they have succeeded in perverting the ends of justice by introducing bribery and corruption in every department of the government. The Supreme Court of the United States, the fountain of justice erected by the framers of the constitution, is not wholly free from the baneful influence of this unholy combination. The Congress of the United States, the citadel of American liberty, has become their willing ally. They rejoice in a millionaire Senate and a House composed of bankers, who are their pliant tools. They make and unmake presidents, senators and governors, with an audacity and disregard of the rights of the people, that is only equalled by the infamous acts of the Praetorian Guards who, after decapitating Pertinax, offered at public auction and sold to Julian the imperial crown of the Roman empire. They are "hand in glove" with trusts and other combinations of capital, whose sole object is to rob labor of the profits of its industry.

But now the industrial forces are agitated upon the issues laid down in the National Alliance platform. Whoever seeks to create discord by antagonizing those issues, or precipitating new ones upon which the people are divided, is an enemy to reform and should be properly branded as such for he would be assisting the money power in so doing the seeds of dissension. It would be impossible to adopt a platform upon which everybody could agree; but the Alliance platform was so near unanimously adopted that it may safely be said that it reflects the sentiments and feelings of nine-tenths of all true reformers.

The fight for 1892 is now on, and the conflict will be the most furious in which an oppressed people ever engaged to right a wrong at the ballot box. The hell hounds of plutocracy will be turned loose upon every speaker, writer and prominent leader in the great reform movement. The deceptive wiles of flattery will be ingeniously employed by the agents of monopoly. A partisan press will belch forth volleys of villainous slander and ridicule. Trusted leaders in the movement will be offered bribes, and some will sell. Workmen will be discharged, credit refused, and on every hand the patriotism of the reformers will be put to the severest test by bribery, threats and cowardly attacks will be made upon their reputation. The English language will be exhausted for words and epithets to apply to those who stand by their convictions in the fight against monopoly. When that day comes many who now pretend to be with us will desert the ranks. They will barter their liberties for less than a mess of pottage; they will barter their vote for a snipe and a cess from their masters, who, after they had voted, would kick them in contempt for their cringing cowardice. God have pity on that poor cringing, cowardly and treacherous mortal, who, when the hour of peril comes—when the crisis arrives in the great battle for American industrial reform, will vote to consign his country to a plutocracy and his children to perpetual financial bondage.

Let the coward who fears the contest go the rear. There is no place for him in the ranks of patriots. His cringing cowardice would disgrace the cause he pretends to represent. Let him, also, who would rather bask in the smiles of monopoly, folded in the arms of his mother, ease, and lulled to sleep by the sweet song of flattery, while the republic is struggling in the throes of death, take his place where he belongs. We want no traitor in

the ranks. A coward is bad, but a traitor is infinitely worse. Let the lines be drawn; let the National Alliance demands be the shibboleth of the organization; let the watchword be "Onward," and the battle cry "Equal rights to all special privileges to none."

Fraternally,
J. R. D.,
Sec. No. 424.

Apiary.

THE HONEY MARKET—WHAT IT DEMANDS.

Too much cannot be said about getting honey to the market in good condition, and we are pleased to give the following extracts from a paper by Henry Segelken, read before the New York State Bee-keeper Convention, entitled "What Our Market Demands." It is certainly to the interest of the producer to put his product on the market in the most attractive and salable style, and we, as sellers and distributors, are in a position to know the wants of our markets. Receiving comb-honey in large quantities from all the honey-producing centres, we get it in all shapes, and in many cases there is room for vast improvement.

In these days of sharp competition in all industries, it has been found necessary to put the goods on the market in an attractive shape. This is mainly the case with all kinds of food products, such as canned goods, preserves, etc., all of which are handsomely labeled, and those which are put up the neatest will find quickest sale. The consumer will always buy that which looks the most appealing. As these facts cannot be denied of staple goods, it is all the more necessary to use the utmost care in putting up comb honey in the most attractive style, because this is regarded as a luxury—if not altogether, certainly to a very great extent.

We very often see honey put up in bulky, awkward crates, not even glass on the sides of the crates; the combs built without separators, so that it is almost impossible to take them from the crate without injury. Such goods find very slow sale and prices have to be shaded considerably to move them off. Still these shippers generally expect highest prices, and are often dissatisfied and disappointed with the returns, when the fault lies with themselves only.

For a one-pound section we recommend a single-tier crate, holding twenty-four or twenty-five sections. While we are not opposed to the double-tier crates, we believe the former is most desirable—at any rate for unglassed honey. If some of the combs in an upper tier leak, they will drop over the bottom rows and soil the whole crate.

For glazed or unglassed honey we advise the use of heavy paper in the bottom of the crate turned up about half an inch on the sides. If some of the combs should be broken down, this will prevent the honey from running through the crates. In addition, it is advisable to lay strips of wood of about one-fourth inch in thickness on the paper, from side to side, for the combs to rest on. This will prevent the honey dripping from the broken combs from soiling the good combs. Of course it is not necessary to go to this trouble when the honey is shipped in paper boxes.

"What part of the honey should be sent to market in paper boxes, glazed or unglassed?" Up to last year we have said about one-third of each kind, as the demand was about equally divided. We now use fifty per cent. glazed, thirty per cent. paper boxes and twenty per cent. unglassed, as near as we are able to estimate.

The reasons why glazed honey has the preference seem to be these: The retailer can take every comb from the crate and make a handsome display of it (this, of course, can be done with the paper boxes, but the glass will show the quality of every comb); the dust cannot settle on the honey and the glass will prevent inquisitive and curious customers from sticking their fingers in the comb.

Another item of importance is not to have the sections weigh over one pound each, and less if possible. Our market demands light weight at all times, be the honey glazed, unglassed or in paper boxes. Heavy sections are generally rejected, and we find it slow work moving them off.

Those who have not yet a market for their honey should find out what the market in which they wish to sell demands, and send only such as sells the best in that market. The freight and expense of storing is as much on honey that sells slow and cheap as on that that sells quickly and at a good price. Find your market, then fit the goods to the market.

Mr. Bonner is reported as saying that he had decided to breed Mand S. 2303 to some fast stallion this season, and also that he had not decided what stallion he should mate her with. Several papers have settled the matter and have already bred her to Nelson, Alcantara, Axiell, Nutwood and other fast stallions but the matter, so far, has not been decided by her owner.

"Clasp Hand in Hand," a beautiful Alliance song, dedicated to Mrs. Ben Terrell, will be sent for two new subscribers to the Watchman.

The Silo.

ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FARMERS GIVES HIS EXPERIENCE—AN INTERESTING ARTICLE.

I notice in a late issue of your paper a request from your New Stirling correspondent for more information about the silo. I have had only two years' experience with the silo; but have received a great deal of information from others who have had considerable more; also from agricultural papers both north and west.

My silo was built with 2x10 inch posts or studding 16 feet in length; lined outside with 3-inch boards, inside with a lining of matched 1-inch dressed ceiling. Then a lining of tarred paper, and another lining of dressed matched ceiling on that. But if I were to put up another one, I would only use one lining of good heart, well-matched plank; which I think would answer all purposes. Here in the South, where we have so little freezing weather, neither would I use the tarred paper.

In my remarks on the silo a few weeks ago I spoke of the pit as answering all purposes where the elevation was sufficient to drain. I neglected to say that a portion of my ensilage was under ground. I had the pit sunk five feet deep, and left a space of about two feet all around on the surface on which to build the foundation for the house. I find it kept fully as well in the pit as it did inside the timbers above ground; in fact, there was less damaged feed around the earth wall than around the boarded wall. I had put about three or four inches of wheat straw in the bottom, and there was scarcely any damaged feed.

A great deal is said about the length and width of the silo; also about how to feed it out. Opinions differ; some contend that feeding from the top is the better plan, while others say cut it bias. I have followed the latter plan, notwithstanding my silo is 25 feet in width. I find it damages a bit little, as I try to have but a few inches cut in from top to bottom, each time going across. I think either will do if a man has the feed put up when ripe and dry and has the silo dry and perfectly air-tight.

In constructing my building I should not have made it more than 13 or 18 feet wide and made it longer. I have thought of putting a partition in the centre lengthwise, but am as yet undecided. Have been advised by President Elias Carr and others to let it stay as it is, and feed from the top.

Hoping to hear from others on the subject of the silo or the farm, I am
Respectfully Yours,
J. M. HARRISON.

Valuable Advice.

A well known business man of New York who died recently, and who was as much honored for his high character and generosity as for the million of dollars which he possessed, used to attribute his success in life, as many other men have done, to a "good talking to" which he received in his boyhood from an elderly and benevolent relative.

"It was my uncle Aaron," this gentleman said, "who, I think, gave me the bit of practical advice which I have remembered oftenest. It was one summer day when I was visiting at his house. It had set in to rain very hard, and Uncle Aaron came up out of the field, put his horses into the barn, and came into his tinker's workshop to tinker up some butter firkins.

"Some question that I asked led him to turn to me and say:

"Now, Willie, I am going to give you a little bit of advice, and I want you to remember and follow it all your life.

"In the first place, always go to church. Perhaps some people can lead a decent life and get to heaven without it, and they might get to Boston without traveling on any road. But the road's the safest place, and it's just so with the church. You're liable to wander if you don't stick to it.

"Always tell the truth and be honest. Nobody ought to be told why he should do that.

"Never repeat anything bad about your neighbors. Any little compliment of slander that you pay to others will be paid back in slander to you some time with interest.

"Be saving, but don't be stingy. The stingy man is generally mean to others, but he's meaner yet to himself.

"I could tell you a great many things that would be good for you, but the greatest of them all, Willie, is this:

"Whenever you use your jack-knife always be sure you shut it up and put it in your pocket when you are done using it."

"Uncle Aaron said this last as if it were in Italian, and the earnestness with which he uttered the words impressed his advice on my mind. I followed his advice, about the knife, at least, with great care, and I noticed that after that I never lost a knife, which was before I had never kept one more than a few weeks.

"The habit of taking such good care of my knife made me careful of other things as well. I got an order my hobby out of it—a habit of taking more carefully of even the most ordinary and accustomed things as I did them that has been worth a vast amount to me."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.