

The Carolina Watchman.

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SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1891.

NO. 27.

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PROPRIETOR.

Found at Last.

The lawyers were in a fury. And the judge was red in the face. For they hadn't quite filled the jury. And they couldn't go on with the case.

There were dozens of men around them. And they might have supplied the need. But entirely unbidden they found them. For they all had been taught to read.

But at last there arose a furor. And the lawyers indulged in some capers. They had found an intelligent juror. Who had never read the papers.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

The Alliance Pleas—Mr. Blaine—The Counterfeiters—Outstanding Bonds—Other Notes.

Correspondence of the Watchman.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1891.—Col. L. L. Polk, president of the National Farmers Alliance, who is in New York on an educational mission, has sent some news to Alliance headquarters in this city that has generally pleased those interested in the growth of that organization. His success has been far beyond his anticipation, and one alliance man with whom I had a talk was certain that the organization would soon control the balance of power in New York state and be in a position where it could dictate terms to the political parties.

Senator Reagan's registration was not a surprise here as it had been considered a probability for some time, but the appointment of Mr. Horace Chilton as his successor was not only a surprise but a decided disappointment to the disinterested—Mr. Mills' removal from the Speakership contest would have been a relief of friends as well as to his rivals.

Secretary Blaine refuses to talk for publication, but from several of his friends I learn that he should have been used by certain parties at the recent Republican League convention to belittle Mr. Harrison, his chief; and it adds to his displeasure to know that he can say nothing that will not be misconstrued. If he should say that he isn't a candidate and that he would not accept the nomination, he knows that he would be accused of declining something that had not been offered to him, therefore he contents himself with telling those who have a right to ask him that he is far the renomination of Mr. Harrison. It isn't for me to criticize Mr. Blaine's sincerity, but will say that if Mr. Blaine really wishes Mr. Harrison's nomination, he will certainly get it.

The secret service officials of the Treasury department have had their ingenuity severely taxed by the dangerous counterfeit, and it is as great a mystery as ever. The latest theory is that in some manner an impression in some soft metal, or wax, was taken from the genuine plate in the Bureau of Engraving and printing, and that from that impression the plate was made from which the counterfeit is printed. Such things are not impossible, though one would suppose they ought to be, as was shown way back in the seventies when the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, had a lot of Government securities that were counterfeited in precisely that manner.

Secretary Foster has decided to give the holders of the \$43,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds now outstanding, nearly three-fourths of which are held by the Treasury as security for national bank circulation, the option of having these redeemed between this and the date of maturity, September 1, next—or of having them run at the pleasure of the government with interest at 2 per cent. per annum. You will remember that 1881 Secretary Windom did a similar thing with the 6 per cent bonds maturing in that year, continuing them at 3 1/2 per cent. This action is regarded by many as a bit of favoritism toward the national banks, but it is claimed that it is to be done because the money will be needed and that it is not known whether the banks will cure to keep their bonds at a reduced rate of interest. That is stuff. Not a bank will surrender their bonds until they are obliged to.

The Government Printing Office is in a fume. Some copies of the Attorney General's brief, which was today submitted to the Supreme Court in the Sayward case were in some way stolen either from the Government Printing Office or from the Department of Justice and offered for sale by a newspaper man last week. There were no purchasers, as nobody seemed to place any value upon obtaining an advance copy of the brief, but all the same a most vigorous investigation is being made for the purpose of discovering the leak, as the confidential documents printed at the Government printing office if prematurely published might do incalculable harm.

San Domingo has an agent here who is extremely anxious to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with us. He is authorized to give the United States a coaling station in the Sanein bay, and if the telegraphed news of our failure to secure a coaling station from Hayti be true, that may help him wonderfully in his negotiations.

The count of the treasury consequent upon the induction of a new treasurer began this morning and will take all the time of about seventy-five employes for ten days or thereabouts.

Secretary Proctor last week awarded

the largest single contract ever given harbor improvement to a Dallas, Texas, firm. It was for improving the entrance to Galveston harbor, and the amount of the bid was \$3,460,710.

The Sub-Treasury Plan.

Whatever may be said against the sub-treasury plan by the opponents of the Alliance, the scheme is becoming more popular every day, and one of the principal objections to it—that of class legislation, is dissipated when it is fully understood. The principle upon which it would work and the benefits that would accrue to the laboring men in the consuming centres has enlisted the co-operation of the other labor organizations in its favor. The plan in question is to establish sub-treasuries in every agricultural county, where farmers can get money at one per cent. per annum, leaving agricultural products of a staple character as security upon which the farmer would receive 80 per cent of its actual value at the time. These farm products are stored in a warehouse and will be kept by the government for one year, the farmers receiving a warehouse certificate or receipt, said receipt being negotiable. Its advantages are plain and can be seen at a glance. The benefit to the individual farmer is obvious at once. It is a well established fact that the average farmer is pressed for money right after harvest, having handled but little money for a year, he is in debt more or less, and creditors are crowding him for their pay. Under these circumstances he is compelled to haul his produce to market and take whatever the grain broker sees fit to give him, for cash he has got to have, no matter how low the price. Now, the farmer is compelled to sell when everyone else is selling, and, as a rule, he is compelled to take the lowest price of the year. Now, this sub-treasury plan would make the farmer a capitalist on a small scale, and enable him to wait for a raise, since he would have received 80 per cent. of the value of his products and would yet be its owner, and any advance in price would inure to his benefit. Now, as to the customer, it is always against the best interests of the public at large, who consume the farmers' products, to have great fluctuations in price during the year, but as it is now the farmer is by necessity forced to sell in the fall, and all his produce then goes into the hands of the speculator, and it is to his individual gain to enhance the price as much as possible, artificially without any regard to the natural laws of supply and demand. Thus it is that the middle men, brokers and sharp speculators, gain force to beat down the price received by the farmer, then combine to raise the price enormously high to the final consumer. Thus we see, as all eyes are now run, these cunning schemers, who do no productive work at all, grow wonderfully rich by rebalancing the consumers of their labor. This unnatural condition of affairs is against public policy, justice and right, and against the well-being of the farmers and consumers, individually and collectively. This plan is in the interest of producer and consumer, and in justice to them it should become a law. These two great classes have of late discovered that they are one in interest, and that the only hope of the laborer to get out from the bondage of these speculator sharks is to get nearer the farmer and aid each other in securing recognition by Congress of wise and just legislation.—Free Press, Winfield, Kan.

A Curious Coincidence.

"Speaking of coincidences," said the man with the wooden leg, as he lighted a half-consumed cigar he had been carrying in an old handkerchief; "speaking of coincidences, gentlemen, I can tell you a very singular thing. I was going up Niagara street, in Buffalo, when I saw a man with a wooden leg on the other side of the street coming down. We looked across at each other and stopped. Says I to myself, and says he to himself: 'That fellow lost his leg at the battle of Gettysburg, or I'm a sinner.' 'Well?' asked one of the group. 'We looked at each other across the street for a moment, and then says I to myself, and says he to himself: 'I'll strike him for a quarter, and an old comrade and fellow-sufferer will shell out.' 'Well?' 'Very curious coincidence, gentlemen—very curious,' continued the man, as he puffed away at his old stub. 'We met on the cross-walk. We shook hands. We struck each other for a quarter, but didn't get it. We were both dead broke. Neither of us was in the battle of Gettysburg, or in any other battle. Then says I to myself, and says he to himself: 'Blast his eyes! but he's a traveling on his shape and telling a tale of woe, and he's no man for me to associate with!' and so we walked off. I don't like coincidences myself; there's no money in 'em."

WHAT'S a newspaper "fake"? Why we supposed everybody knew that a newspaper "fake" was anything startling printed by the opposition paper exclusively. When we print similar matter it is known as a "scoop" on the other paper. See?

Alliance Principles Straight.

BY L. E. DEAN, HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

I have been cautioned many times by men who seemed anxious to have Alliances organized against mentioning farm loans or the sub-treasury bill as being favored by the Alliance. These voluntary suggestions have resulted in every case in causing me to give more time to the advocacy and illustration of these relief measures, and I find the farmers are unanimous in praying for both of these measures. I consider one as essential to the success of the other; that is the farm loan bill, as proposed by Hon. John Davis, of Kan., from the fact that unless something of this kind is not passed at the same time as the sub-treasury bill (from which the industrial classes will secure the greatest relief), Shylock anticipating the advance of the price of real estate consequent upon the passage and effect of sub-treasury bill will foreclose his mortgage in order to reap the benefit of the advance himself, and thus prevent the mortgaged farmers from securing the benefit of this most beneficent measure, and one which they are certainly entitled to. With farm loans at one per cent, and the sub-treasury bill becoming the law at the same time, let us see how they would affect not only the mortgaged farmers, but all kinds of industrial pursuits. Shylock A holds mortgage on Farmer B's farm for \$10,000, which is due to-day. Farmer B is unable to pay the mortgage, although his farm is acknowledged to be worth \$15,000. If A forecloses mortgage, he must have Farmer B declared bankrupt, and at his own expense secure a proper abstract of title, map, etc., together with certificate of county clerk and county treasurer, under their seal and signature, showing value of same. When Shylock A has been to all his expense and trouble he will get his money and costs, and Farmer B will get his mortgage renewed for 20 years at 1 per cent, the same rate that the government has loaned from three to four hundred millions to the banks for the last twenty-seven years. Now, Shylock, knowing that this would be the result, goes to Farmer A and says: "You do not want to be declared a bankrupt, nor do you want to bother with a government loan, and if you will continue your loan with me, I will let you have the money at 1 1/2 per cent. for ten years." I really believe if such a bill should become a law it would not result in increasing the circulating medium, \$50,000,000, before interest would be reduced to 2 1/2 per cent. The sub-treasury bill is essential then to enable the farmer to sell his crops to the best advantage, by adding him to secure enough on his crops as soon as harvested, to meet the actual expenses in cash, and allow him to secure the average price of the year for all that he raises. Then he would be able to pay cash for everything he buys, thereby saving 40 per cent. on the present retail prices on all agricultural implements, and a large saving on everything else purchased for the family. In case of combinations the sub-treasury bill will enable the producers of a whole state to sell their products through a single agency, and at the same time will enable them to secure such statistics as will assure their sales to the best advantage. Every other interest is organized and a comparatively few men dictate the price. The farmers must meet organization with organization if they would succeed. The Alliance and the measures it advocates offer the first prospect and only chance for success. God speed you and the Alliance workers everywhere in your work. My nothing deter you from pushing your work of organization and education, until the farmers of this fair land shall have as fair a chance for a good living and comfortable surroundings as weavers and gamblers at last.

How to Wear Shoes.

"Do you know there isn't one man in 500 who knows how to wear shoes?" remarked a Clark street shoe dealer the other day. "The average man buys a pair of shoes wears them until they are no longer presentable, and then throws them away and buys another pair. A man ought to have at least two pairs for everyday and no pair should be worn two days in succession. At first thought this may strike you as a scheme to benefit the shoe dealer, but it is nothing of the kind. In fact, such a plan would injure the shoe business. Two pairs of shoes worn alternately will last three times as long as a single pair. The saving, of course, is made in the wearing of the leather. A pair of shoes worn every day goes to pieces more than twice as fast as a pair worn every second day. I know that proposition is a staggerer, but it is true, nevertheless. A man does not wear out two pairs of shoes in exactly the same manner. Do you remember how an old pair feel when they first put them on again after they have been discarded for awhile? They don't fit you like your new shoes, and the contrast is very marked. But the same thing holds true in the case of new shoes. No two pair fit your feet in exactly the same way. In one pair the stain and wear of the leather fall heaviest upon one particular part of the shoe, and in another part altogether."—Chicago Mail.

The Private Dairy.

A lady subscriber who is near a city on a ten acre farm, half in pasture and half in corn and garden, who can get twenty-five cents the year round for what butter she can make, wishes to know if it will pay her to keep cows until she can get fruit started, and gives the fact that one cow brings her in \$104 a year and wishes to know if that is a profit. It would be to us, but we cannot say whether to her or not, as we do not know what feed costs.

We think you could make money on three cows if the other two were as good as the one you now have, if you can contract your butter the year round for twenty-five cents per pound, even if you have to buy feed, for the most of it would be gain as a good share of the course feed will be provided by the pasture and corn fodder, and other "stuff" that can be raised on the place, especially if the plan outlined on our dairy page last week be followed. Then the land is being improved all the while, as all taken off it and much more is being returned through the manure made by the cows. A good flock of hens may be made to produce many eggs by feeding them the skim milk in connection with grain, and fresh eggs find as ready sale as good butter and at fair prices.

If fowls are not desired a pig or two may be made into excellent pork with skim milk and a little corn. If neither eggs nor pork are desired make cottage cheese of the sour milk and sell it to the city customers. If no other use for the skim milk feed it sweet to the cows; if they will not drink it it may be used to moisten their bran, though we prefer to feed bran and all ground grain dry.—Exchange.

A Homespun Yarn.

A well-known Methodist gentleman of Halifax county, says the Scott and Neck Democrat, recently wished to purchase a horse. A well known lawyer living in a different town from the Methodist brother, hearing that his friend wished to purchase a horse, wrote him the following letter.

Dear Sir: I hear that you wish to purchase a perfect horse. I have him. He is four years old, perfectly gentle, good size, perfect shape. He will work anywhere.

He has been reared by good Baptist hands and will take you through water without a halt; he is enough Methodist not to fear the fire, and will take you up to a puffing, snorting, belching train without a tremor of alarm, he is enough of an Episcopalian to believe in good style and he will take you along at a lively rate of speed, with head up and tail elevated and nostrils distended whenever you wish to let the world know that you are in the land of the living. He combines every good quality in his make-up. If you want him for pleasure, your moments of joy would become bliss after a ride behind him; you could dream of the rustle of angels' wings, so nicely would he part the gentle breezes; if you want him for work, so patiently would he perform duties beneath his dignity, that you would have no record, save one of such patience.

He can walk, trot and gallop in good style. I generally feed him high, but I think, judging from his rotund form, that he could subsist on as little as any horse in America if necessity required.

Of course I can't tell you what he believes, and I don't know that it is important, but he looks like a horse that believes in the doctrine of falling from grace, the sub-treasury plan and the free coinage of silver. I know if you had him he would coin some for you.

It will take \$200 to get this valuable animal. He is without an equal. You should have him. You could write better and faster and easier if you had such a horse; you could sing better; you could sleep sounder; your dreams would be sweeter; your health would be better; you would be a better electioneer, and you could get more votes; you could stay in office as long as you wish, if you only had this valuable animal; he is as wise as an owl and as harmless as a dove.

Let me know what you think of him.

Yours Truly,

The Humor Sharps.

TEXAS Siftings: If you think nobody cares for you, just stand up in a front seat at a circus.

Atchinson Glob: Don't tell the people all you know the first time you meet them. Half of friendship is curiosity.

Cape Cod Item: Clothes do not make the man, but the gay youth frequently owes a good deal to his tailor.

Boston Courier: The bow-legged man is handicapped in life's journey; it is difficult for him to walk in the way he should go.

Boston Herald: The big shad catch is said to be something unprecedented this season. May the shadder never grow less.

Philadelphia Times: That time is money is again proved when a man bets on the horse that comes in a couple of seconds too late.

Rom's Horn: The man who knows that he was one kind of a fool yesterday but very often has a suspicion that he is some other kind of a fool to-day.

From the Reform Press.

The oil producers got together and were made the wealthiest people in the nation. The national banks got together and made the United States pay them thirty million dollars a year to issue money for it for which privilege they would have paid twice that sum each year. The manufacturers got together, and put a protective tariff on the people of four hundred millions a year. Every interest gets together, every business gets together, except farmers; and they have caught the idea, although they have not fully utilized it. Get together! That is the shibboleth of success to the people of this epoch. Get together! That is the watchword for assuring prosperity to this generation. Get together! Stick together! Pull together! No power under heaven can cope with the producers and laborers fully organized and firmly and unswervingly pulling together.—Ex.

The monopolies are continually striving to make legislation to increase their wealth; parties to strengthen the party. The farmers and laborers must organize and vote independently of party affiliation or this government will not be free like it was intended when fore-faded through the blood of our forefathers. Shall money power and partisanship rule this country, or will the common people unite and hold patriotism and liberty up to save a republic from concentrated monopoly oligarchy?

Politicians, lawyers and money lords have held sway, fed railroads, bond-holders and Shylocks long enough. It is time for the lone toilers on the farm, in the mine and factory, the artisans and laborers to raise and shout liberty. The people must rule. Partisan fools are the stumbling blocks to independence.—W. H. Hoffman, Ill.—Gauge Bulletin.

The Mytic (Iowa) Breeze speaks out in urging in the following manner: The banking houses of Kansas are closing their doors. The hundreds of the east are recalling their money from the field investment. One has brought on the other. The tide is opening in the west and is becoming strongly set against the money kings and the powers that sustain them, and they are taking good warning and are climbing out of the path of the raging storm. Those of the partisan political press that dare give the matter passing notice declare that it is meant to work the people against their representatives in the legislature. Not so. The money power from the people it has so long oppressed, and if the repudiation of all debt is the last resort to save the western farmer from the talons of the mortgage fiend, it will come.

Of the fifteen hundred millions of dollars, which is said to be the aggregate coin and the paper currency of the country, it would be difficult to prove that as much as five hundred million is in circulation. The treasury and sub-treasuries carry on an average of over half of the sum, which does the country just about as much good as if it was in the deep sea. The large banks in the cities always have very large sums on hand. In fact the money on hand in the treasury and banks is reported as an evidence of easy money, when in fact it is proof that the volume is contracted and that the country at large is short of its legitimate supply. It may be "easy" for Wall Street but it is proof that the remainder of the nation is pinched by the stringency thus enforced.—Alabama Herald.

The Alliance is no longer on probation. It has come to stay. Its principles are clearly defined and easily understood. The organization is not fighting democrats or republicans, but has organized for self protection. When either party or the leaders of either party ignore the interests of the laboring class, then, through the pure reform education instilled into the minds of all of its members, they will receive a rebuke that will be a lesson worth remembering.—Alliance-Advocate.

Five or six years ago, when I made earnest study of the statistics, it was estimated by men learned in the subject, that the obligations exact in the world in the form of national, municipal, corporate and local bonds, other than private, amounted to a probable total of \$45,000,000,000.—Judge R. W. Hughes in Richmond State.

The balance of the trade, due foreign countries, is paid in gold bullion, at its market value as a commodity, and not in U. S. coin. That being the case what use have we for "a universal money?"—Kansas Alliance News.

Rites of the Ghost Dance.

Many Western towns—Omaha, Neb., in particular—are filled, just at present, with itinerant vendors of souvenirs of the night of Wounded Knee, and for a moderate investment of cash the Eastern tenderfoot can procure any sort of relic—from the "legzins" the Medicine Man wore when he threw up a handful of dirt and ordered the redskins to fire to a ghost dance shirt. A genuine article of this sort, brought by a newspaper man from the battle field, where it was stripped from the back of a dead Indian, is made of white cotton cloth embroidered with yellow. It is covered with blood from the wound that caused the former owner's death, and is a most ghastly trophy.—New York Journal.