State Library

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XXII—THIRD SERIES. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1891. NO. 46

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"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 its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." Carlos Martyn, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." Edwin F. Pardee, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York.

25% OFF!

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Can you read that?

Do you Know what it means?

$30.00 Tea Set at $22.50.

That's what!

A $5.00 Umbrella, at $3.75.

Warranted three years.

A $4 Clock at $3.—Actual cost.

A $2.00 Breastpin at $1.50

A 1.00 Breastpin at .75

A .50 Breastpin at .37½

Everything under the discount head in same proportion. I am the loser and you make it if you come soon. Truly yours,

W. H. REISNER.

E. M. ANDREWS,

Carries the Largest Stock of

Furniture, Pianos and Organs

To be Found in the State.

BABY - CARRIAGES - AND - TRYCICLES.

I Buy in Large Quantities Direct from Factories and Will Give Low Prices.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Goods Exchanged if not Satisfactory.

E. M. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mention the Watchman when you write.

COAL! COAL! KEEP KOMFORTABLE.

Having greatly increased my facilities for handling and storing COAL the coming season, I would now again respectfully solicit any and all orders entrusted to me, promising to furnish you promptly with what coal you may want at the lowest market price. In order to obtain advantage of the lowest summer prices, you should at once send me your orders. Remember that I handle only the best grades of screened Coal, including the Red Ash, suitable for grates, stoves, heaters, &c.

Also keep on hand at all times the finest grade of blacksmith coal.

J. ALLEN BROWN.

STATESVILLE MARBLE WORKS

Is the Place to Get Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

A large stock of VERMONT MARBLE to arrive in a few days I guarantee satisfaction in every respect and positively will not be undersold.

Granite Monuments

Of all kinds a specialty

C. B. WEBB, Proprietor.

25.1y Mention the Watchman when you write.

Written for The Watchman.

The New Fashion and the Old.

The new fashion and the old
Has often been talked and told,
Of the curly haired and of the gray;
How they used to do and how they do to-day.

I always went to church, says the old man,
With my shoes and stockings in my hand,
With my breeches rolled up to my knees;
Yes I went in my old shirt sleeves.

But, says the old woman, that is not all yet,
Five miles we walked to church, but it made us wipe the sweat;
And when we got to that old elm tree
We would sit down and put our shoes on you see.

With a homespun dress and a scoop on our head,
We always went to church, she laughed and said;
We wore no overskirt, nor had a ruffle on the dress;
But now they wear overskirts and belts to make them less.

But now says the old man, as he pushed back his chair
And took a chew of tobacco and wiped back his hair,
The way we had our breeches, I thought it very neat;
But now they have them with two pockets on the seat.

This is the new fashion, they say one to the other, how do you like that;
With a slickened shirt, a standing-collar and a stiff rim hat.
But that is not all the fashion, not all of it yet;
They must blacken their mustache and have a cigarette.

It is true, says the old woman, it is very funny to me
That the girls now-a-days are not like girls used to be.
They are a heap nicer, and so I will take their part;
For their beau takes them to church in the little dog-cart.

They have a little cap on their heads with a snout before,
And a corset to make them little and that is tight I am sure.
They take part of the hair on the top of the head, and the rest they curl,
And stick up their sleeves on the shoulders like a flying squirrel.

How can they afford it, says she, to dress so nice and so neat
And have a corset, and wear a bustle on the seat.
We walked to church and they can ride in a dog-cart;
They boast of how they work, but we were just as smart.

But oh! says the old man, I see how we were behind;
They don't pay any more for their breeches than I paid for mine.
They belong to the Alliance and don't pay as much as I do;
Golly, old woman! let's join and you can wear a bustle too.

R. A. Fesperman.

Faith, N. C., Sept. 8, 1891.

Importance of Elementary Musical Education.

A prominent educator has said. "Education has manifestly a double purpose, to aid an individual in gaining a living, and to make life worth the living." To this we might add that whatever is properly educational contributes to this double purpose. If we can show that music does this, we shall have done much to establish the importance of elementary musical education, for "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

In the fullest sense a life worth living is only realized by the full exercise of every faculty natural to the body and mind. The impairment of the natural function—or its loss—lessens by just so much the fecility of the existence to which it pertains. If music were to be eliminated from our lives who shall estimate the consequent dwarfing of both bodily and mental faculties? the lessened power of enjoyment? Few sciences have contributed more to humanity. From the lullaby above the cradle to the dirge about the bier, through every phrase of human joy and human sorrow, music is the most natural expression of emotion or sentiment. Its influence may not be despised and its sphere is peculiarly its own.

In his admirable work on "Theory and Practice of Teaching," David P. Page says, substantially, that, though not essential, it is desirable to the good teacher that he understand music, as music is becoming an exercise in our best schools, with pleasing results, where wisely conducted; that it promotes good speaking and reading because it disciplines the ear; that it develops the finer feelings, and aids in the government of the school by providing a "safety-valve for that restlessness which would otherwise escape in noise and whispering.

Admitting the truth of the foregoing, it is but half the story. Nothing is said of the value of music except as a promotor of other studies by its quieting influence and discipline of the ear. A "safety-valve" it is a necessary appurtenance to a steam boiler, but contributes nothing to the motive power. Is it true that music has no special educational force? By no means! Its thorough study develops many faculties more rapidly, more thoroughly than that of almost any branch. Memory, number, judgment, accuracy, celerity, inventive skill—all these and more are necessarily exercised. Music is a rare educator, and for this season—not as a "safety-valve" for restless mischief, but for the fullest development of the mind and for the growth of an appreciation of the more refined enjoyments of life—it deserves a place among the most important studies of the common school.

But if we seek these results, we may not make "child's play" of this noble science. It must be taught as arithmetic or reading is taught. To be of any real use to the individual, he must understand its principles and be master of its notation and signs. As well expect a pupil to become expert in "partial payments" with no knowledge of the arithmetical figures and signs, or to become a finished elocutionist while still ignorant of the alphabet, as to expect anything satisfactory in music from one who cannot read it. Note-singing has been and is the lamentable stumbling block in the way of popular appreciation of the value of music as a school study.

If music is to take its rightful place in our schools as a valuable educational force, it must, in its particular line, achieve for the pupil the educational purpose; that is, the pupil must have acquired its fundamental principles, and have been trained in their intelligent application. That this implies reading music at sight is evident, and it is as true of vocal music in the public schools as it is of violin, piano or organ music elsewhere.

To attain such results we must have teachers who have carefully studied the best methods of elementary instruction in music. Too few have given needful preparation for the work. A good musical and literary education is but the necessary preliminary to the special training demanded by this work, a work which should be considered a special branch of the musical profession and which certainly requires as much special study as does any other of the special departments in music.

More voices are ruined, more throats are injured yearly in our public schools by the screaming commonly termed singing than any one will ever be able to compute; and this is largely if not wholly owing to the unscientific methods of teaching. Smooth, clear, beautiful voices are among the rich gifts of bountiful nature to a majority of our children, but the diseases of childhood impair many, the Sunday-school and day-school injure more, and even larger numbers find their fate in the children's festivals and kindred affairs.

Smooth, soft singing is a legitimate exercise of the throat, tends to develop it, and is undoubtedly a great preventative of throat affections. With proper breathing exercises it may be made a very effective aid to the cure of certain lung and throat troubles.

Which is the more important, to develop and train children's voices or to teach them to read music, is a question frequently debated. Both are equally important, and should receive equal attention. No necessity exists for neglecting either, and the teacher who is guilty in this respect does but half his duty.—W. F. Heath.

Missionary Entertainment.

The ladies of St. Peter's H. and F. M. Society, Mrs. C. M. Miller, president, gave a public entertainment on Saturday, Sept 5th. The morning dawned cloudy and threatning, and everybody seemed afraid to venture out, but later it became brighter and the church was soon filled with people. After waiting some time for the main speakers of the day—Revs. J. Q. Wertz, S. Rothrock and H. A. Trexler, the pastor—C. M. Miller, by request of the president, took the chair, announced the disappointment of the speakers and called on Prof. L. H. Rothrock to conduct the opening exercises. Mr. Charlie Brown delivered the opening address. An essay on foreign missions was read by Mr. C. M. Miller; a lecture on home and foreign missions was delivered by Prof. L. H. Rothrock; some of the speeches and dialogues by members of the society and a talk on missions by the pastor who had just arrived, occupied the forenoon. Dinner was now announced, and all went to the grove and eat heartily of the good things prepared. After dinner a very encouraging report was read by the president. Next on the program was a dialogue by Miss Ellen Holshouser and several young men, illustrating giving. Then followed another dialogue by twelve little girls, each repeating a verse and holding a star to pin on a crown filled with flowers. Miss Emma Ridenhour and four young men, representing the North, East, South and West calling on America for help, awakened much sympathy for the poor heathen. But perhaps the most interesting feature of the day was twelve of our fairest young ladies, all marching in, singing "From Greenland's Icy Mountain," and each bearing a letter, which, after repeating their verses, they placed on a beautifully decorated cross, forming the words, "All for Jesus," and marched out singing, "All hail the power of Jesus' name." After an excellent oration by Mr. Charlie Brown and a nice poem by Miss Lottie Brown, a collection was taken. Over seven dollars was raised for missions. Then followed the closing address and benediction.

The church was beautifully decorated, and the choir with Miss Lizzie Trexler as organist, gave us an abundance of excellent music. The young ladies especially deserve praise for the excellent manner in which they acted their parts. All pronounced the entertainment quite a success notwithstanding the disappointment of getting the speakers. Plow Boy.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Earthquake in San Salvador.

New York, Sept. 10.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from San Salvador says millions of dollars worth of property and many lives were destroyed in this republic by an earthquake yesterday. Whole towns were wiped out and hardly a city in the country, except those along the coast, escaped the awful effect of the convulsion. There have been indications several days past that a disturbance of more than usual power might be expected.

At just five minutes before two o'clock yesterday morning the earth began to shake. The wave had a stong vertical oscillatory movement. People rushed into the streets in their night clothing and, while the shock lasted only twenty seconds, before it had passed away there was a panic stricken mob making its way to the open country outside the city.

The scene was terribly sublime. Men, women and children were weeping, shrieking and praying in the streets, walls of houses cracked, tottered and fell; there was a deep continuous rumbling as if of heavy thunder; the sky was overcast and the air filled with a fine penetrating dust, while the shock lasted the earth rose and fell in long waves and strong men were unable to keep their feet.

The panic-stricken people flocked to the open ground outside of the city; temporary shelters were thrown up wherever possible, but nearly all the men and many of the women and children had only the sky for a cover. All through the morning there have been slight shocks, but none approaching the intensity of that which had been so destructive.

The inhabitants are afraid to return to their homes and are making themselves as comfortable as possible in their temporary camps. President Ezta is doing everything he can to stop the panic and care for the pople until it is considered safe for them to go back to their homes.

The towns throughout the country have suffered more severely than the capital, even. Anaquito and Comagua have been completely destroyed. Cojutepeque, Santa Secala, San Pedro and Manaute were so badly shaken that they are practically ruined, while the shock was plainly felt and damage done by it at Santa Ana and Susimtepeque fully sixty miles from here.

It is impossible, at this writing, to form any idea as to the number of lives which have been lost. Two people were killed here, though there were many miraculous escapes from death. It is feared, however, that there have been many people killed in the small towns. The loss of property will run well into the millions.—State Chronicle.

The Same Old Trick.

As soon as the Farmers' Alliance made itself a power in the land mysterious whispers and charges concerning its leaders and prominent members began to be heard.

Generally these charges took the shape of vague heresay testimony, coming from no responsible source, and too thin and indefinite to be run down and be promptly squelched.

All great reform movements have been attacked in the same way. Their opponents have always attempted to weaken the influence of the leaders by making all sorts of charges against them. The surest way to defeat a reform is to make its friends distrust each other.

It is an old trick and an easy one to work more or less successful. A wink or a shake of the head when a man's name is mentioned, an inquiry about his financial condition, a question about an alleged rumor, an intimation that much might be revealed if certain persons were willing to speak—all these are familiar dodges, and sometimes they accomplish their objects. And yet it requires very little ability, and simply a lack of scruple to work them. When every thing else fails, a pretense is made of sympathizing with the objects of the reformers, and surprises expressed that the merits of some of them have not been recognized, and the question is asked why they have been kept in the background.

The Alliance is going through all of these direct and indirect attacks, and its members seem to thoroughly understand the tactics employed against them. The enemies of this great reform organization will have to revise their plan of campaign. It is useless for them to continue making charges if they are not going to prove something. The old common law maxim that a man is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is proved holds good in these matters, and the Alliancemen are not such greenhorns as to pull down every tried and trusted worker for their cause the moment tongues of idle gossips begin to wag against them for there is a secret and fish motive back of all these attacks, and the Alliancemen know all about it.—Atlanta Constitution.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, 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 T. F. Kluttz & Co.

A Plain Duty.

In this issue of the Tribune we explode another batch of subsidized press lies about alliance and people's party men and measures, and we again admonish the friends of the great cause of industrial emancipation of their duty to aid the struggling reform press and to refuse further "sustenance to the enemy."

The plutocracy has fully realized the importance of the press in moulding public opinion and it has only been through their liberal support of such papers as would support their theories and pretensions that they have so long controlled the financial and industrial policy of this nation in their own interests. The reform press has been and must continue to be the chief instrument in educating the people to a full conception of their rights and the imperative necessity for a united and determined effort at the polls to regain them.

In this great work they labor at a tremendous disadvantage, having no "fat to fry" from protected manufacturers, national bankers, bloated bondholders, wealthy corporations or holders of fat offices, and being already boycotted by city advertisers. Yet they must, of course, while reduced almost entirely to receipts from subscribers for their revenue meet the subscription prices of papers with whom the subscription receipts are but a bagatelle as compared with the receipts from other sources. The duty of the great plain people in whose behalf the reform press is waging such a heroic fight against such odds is clear and imperative; support should be at once and completely withdrawn from all papers which circulate such obvious and malicious falsehoods against alliancemen and measures as those herewith refuted and which refuse to respectfully discuss or give space for discussion of alliance measures. With papers of restricted circulation it is practicable and highly effective to refuse trade to any merchant who advertises in such papers. Every man who "sees the light" should also consider himself a special agent to extend the circulation of good reform papers giving first preference to local papers where such are worthy. If the people can be induced to read and think, the success of our cause will be assured.—Iowa Tribune.

Ponder This.

How much more of your products will the dollar of to-day buy than the dollar of twenty years ago? How much more of your debts, your taxes, your officers' salaries, your interest, your mortgages or your doctor and lawyer fees will it pay? That is the way to look at the financial question. Look at the relation what you have to sell, as producers, sustains to what you have to pay for the items which enter into your daily and yearly expense account. Have salaries decreased? Has interest been reduced? Are taxes lower? Have mortgages been curtailed? How does the price of land, of wheat aud corn, of cotton, of everything you raise, compare with the value of the purchasing agent, money? Interest, taxes, mortgages, salaries and professional fees are as high as ever, while wheat, corn, cotton and all agricultural staples are from 100 to 200 per cent. lower. How can you hope for prosperity while this condition prevails? Are you so blind that you can't see that the holders of mortgages, the drawers of salaries and the receivers of taxes are the ones most benefited by the enhancing value of money and the reduced prices of everything it buys. The drawer of a $5,000 salary can buy three times as much of your wheat as he could when his salary was established, and hence it follows that it will take three times as much of your wheat to pay your proportion of his salary. Is this equalization? It strikes us that we farmers are the most patient, long-suffering set of fools on the face of the earth to submit to this state of affairs a minute. Just that the dollar you get for your products buys three times as much of them as it ever did, but when you come to pay your obligations of the above named characters it does not go any further than it ever did. Think over this question and you must at once conclude that the money question is the one which overshadows all others, and is the problem that must be solved and that speedily. To simplify the matter, you can state it thus as a matter of cause and effect: Because interest, taxes, etc., have not decreased in the same proportion as the value of agricultural products is the reason of the prosperity of the one class and the poverty of the other.—Farmers' Advocate, Charleston, W. Va.

The Lover's Lament.

Your face is like a drooping flower,
Sweetheart!
I see you fading, hour by hour,
Sweetheart!
Your rounded outlines waste away,
What power death's cruel hand can stay?
Sweetheart, Sweetheart!

Why, nothing but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It imparts strength to the failing system, cures organic troubles, and for debilitated and feeble women generally, is unequaled. It dispels melancholy and nervousness, and builds up both flesh and strength. Gauranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

The Money Press vs. the Alliance Press.

FROM THE MONEY PRESS.

One or two repetitions of the bountiful crops now growing or being harvested in Kansas will kill Pfefferism deader than a smelt in that state.—Cleveland Leader, Rep.

Shades of the future protect Ohio! Think of the Seitz as the successor of Senator Sherman, a pigmy that would lose himself in one of the giant's shoes. That is what the so-called People's party proposes.—Cleveland Leader.

"Such a political party must necessarily be short lived in this country. The farmers of the United States are the largest single class, but they are very far from being the majority of the people."—Chicago Herald, Dem.

If Senator Pfeffer, of Kansas, who has not combed his whiskers for thirty years and "Sockless" Socrates, who probably has not washed his feet for thirty years, again come to Cleveland, Health-officer Strong ought to be notified at once. The farmers of Ohio are ashamed of two such representatives.—Cleveland Leader.

The grasshoppers are eating things up in Ohio and the hot wind is shriveling the wheat in the northwest and the farmers' Alliance continues to yell for more paper money. What the Alliance should do is to petition the president to call congress together for the purpose of passing stringent laws against the grasshopper and declaring hot weather misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. But the Alliance has its eyes smeared with the green cheese of the moon and can see nothing straight.—New York Sun.—Dem. Printed in the "Alliance Column" of the Erie Globe—Record, Dem.

Friend farmer, the above are some of the "arguments" used against the reform movement by the filth pumps of monopoly. It is a fair estimate of your intelligence? What do you think of an Allianceman who contributes three to six dollars a year to support such paper? We think his eyes are smeared with the superannuated soap grease used by money bag politicians to catch suckers.—Pennsylvrnia Farmer.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Idaville, Ind, writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at Kluttz & Co's drug store.

What Congressman and where does he live that has ever offered a better plan than the sub-Treasury, or any plan at all as a substitute for it?

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggists to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied upon. It never disappoints. Trial bottles at Kluttz & Co's. drug store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

The New Version.

New York City Editor—"See here! Don't you know executions by electricity are the law now?"

New Man—"Certainly."

"Then, sir, what do you mean by this old-time, chestnutty, moldy quotation, 'Give a rogue rope enough and he will hang himself.' What do you mean, sir? We are not living in the middle ages."

"What substitute would you suggest?"

"Say, 'Let a rogue go on shocking society and he will get shocked himself.'"—Good News.

Ulcerated sore leg, with a running sore of several years' standing, which the doctors thought incurable, and amputation was regarded as the only relief, the patient scarcely able to walk before, now runs apparently well. The cure was made by P. P. P., and is known throughout Savannah as one of the great cures that P. P. P., the wonderful blood medicine, has made.

Headache is readily cured by P. P. P.; which tones and regulates the digestion and creates an appetite.

The best spring medicine in the world is P. P. P. If you would be well and in good spirits use P. P. P. If weak and debilitated and run down take P. P. P. For a spring medicine to cure and tone up the general ailments of the system take P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potash Iron).

ABBOTT'S EAST INDIAN CORN PAINT is a quick cure for Corns, Bunions and warts.

CURE YOUR CORNS BY USING Abbott's East Indian Corn Paint for Corns, Bunions and Warts, it is great.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y. 18.1y

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.