

The Carolina Watchman

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1894.

NO. 41

OL. I-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 Syrup, 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 cures Colic, Constipation, Worms, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, and all the ailments of Infants and Children. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and promotes the health and vitality of the young.

Castoria. For several years I have recommended your "Castoria," and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results.

Edwin Cuthrell, M. D., 15th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

JOHNSON'S MAGNETIC OIL

Internal and External. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Stomachache, Backache, Sciatica, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh, Dropsy, and all the ailments of the human system.

EDWIN CUTHRELL, M. D.
SALISBURY, N. C.

IT PAYS THE BEST AND MOST INVESTMENT I EVER MADE.

There are simple retail shoe stores in our large city which will not accept of a pair of shoes making a net profit of \$2.50 a pair. We sell shoes here, but we sell a great many pairs, and we sell them at a profit of \$2.50 a pair, and we sell them at a profit of \$2.50 a pair, and we sell them at a profit of \$2.50 a pair.

DEXTER SHOE CO., 112, 114 & 116 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

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, he suddenly fell to the floor, his hands and feet rigid, his eyes staring, and his face livid. He was immediately summoned, but he was dead before the physician arrived.

Dr. Miller's New Heart Cure is a safe and reliable remedy for all the ailments of the heart and lungs.

DEXTER SHOE CO.

Best quality shoes at low prices. We have a large stock of men's, women's and children's shoes, and we sell them at a profit of \$2.50 a pair.

DEXTER SHOE CO., 112, 114 & 116 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

The Best Policy

A Tontine Policy is the Equitable Life—the best, because it is absolutely safe, because it makes you a partner in the success of the company. It is a policy that will pay you a large sum of money when you die, and it will pay you a large sum of money when you die.

Equitable Life is the best policy you can buy.

PATENTS

Send model, drawing or photo, with description, to C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Attorneys, 112, 114 & 116 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Equitable Life

Who received his own life insurance, is worth thinking over.

Equitable Life is the best policy you can buy.

LADIES' MRS. VIOLA STARR'S GOLDEN CAPSULES

Reliable, because they are safe and reliable. They are a safe and reliable remedy for all the ailments of the female system.

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IT'S TARIFF TALK.

That Engages the Attention of Our Statesmen.

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"As soon as practicable after the 1st day of February, 1894, the allotment of bonds will be made to the highest bidder therefor, but no proposition will be accepted at a lower price than 117.25, which is the equivalent of a 3 per cent bond at par, and the right to reject any and all proposals is hereby expressly reserved; in case the bids extend to allotment, the bonds to be issued, they will be allotted pro rata.

and the same collection to be made as to be made on July 1, 1895. All classes of incomes are included in the measure, and the uniform rate of 2 per cent tax on incomes over \$4,000 is fixed. It is made obligatory on all persons receiving individual incomes over \$200 to make a return to the local collector of internal revenue. These returns are gone over and a list made of those whose incomes exceed \$4,000. No tax is levied on those under \$4,000, but the committee deemed it expedient to leave this amount of \$200 below the return point in order that the returns might be sure to show all who are subject to the tax. The penalty for failure to make returns is fine and imprisonment, as well as double tax.

It is estimated that not more than 25,000 returns will be collected by the limit, and the great majority of citizens will not have to make returns.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The house this morning voted to reduce the duty on steel rails from something over \$10 to \$4.

The vote was 109 to 79; many democrats voting for the Johnson amendment to put steel rails on the free list.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Johnson was lost by a vote of 71 in the affirmative to 109 in the negative.

But the Johnson amendment, Representative Henderson, of Iowa, offered an amendment to substitute the present law for the agricultural schedule, and a long debate on agriculture ensued, in which Messrs. Hopkins, of Illinois, Hill, of Iowa, Springer, of Illinois, and others took part.

It is evident that Secretary Carlisle will have no trouble in placing the new \$50,000,000 bond issue. The capitalists are eager for them. One man has offered to take the whole amount on a basis of little more than 2 1/2 per cent. The secretary prefers to place them among the people in small amounts.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—In the house, the amendment proposed by Mr. Henderson, substituting the existing law for the agricultural schedule of the Wilson tariff bill, was defeated by a vote of 63 in the affirmative to 116 in the negative.

Messrs. Mellae and Decker offered amendments to the sugar schedule, similar in their provisions, striking out the clause providing for a gradual reduction of the duty on sugar. Instead, the duty is to be raised on a sweep and sugar be absolutely free.

The president in a brief note transmitted today submitted to congress the last correspondence relating to the doors closed, and the senate, notes of Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, which are unimportant, but the chief features of it are letters passing between Minister Willis and President Hoar, in one of which the minister complains of the utterances of President Hoar as reflecting upon the honor of the United States.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A MINISTERIAL CANDIDATE.

Vice President Stevenson Told a Good Negro Story.

Negro Story.

Vice President Stevenson told the following story to a group of senators the other night: There was an old dorky in southern Illinois who wanted to join the ministry. He had progressed through many years of trial and tribulation to the dignified office of sexton and chief bell ringer of the white folks' church in the same town. He couldn't read, but his granddaughter Lucy could, and he made her read to him every evening from the Good Book. He was finally brought before the board for examination, which was conducted as follows:

"Brer Lias, do you know the Bible?"

"Yes, praise de Lawd."

"Brer Lias, do you believe it to be the word of God?"

"Yes, dat I do, praise de Lawd."

"Do you believe the parables?"

"Dat I do, every wud ob dem parables is facts, sho nuff, Gospol troof."

"Do you know any of them well enough to repeat, Brer Lias?"

"Dat I do, I know dem all, but dat one ob Potiphar and Jezebal is de trust an mos' powerful one ob dem all. Hit goes dis away. You see Rob- phar was a-ridin' down in his charyt, 'I 'um Jerusalem into Jerico. He drove lum lit bit when long come Jezebal. She say: 'White man, gimme a ride, an' he done tuk her up behin' him in his charyt. An' dey went erlong a lil furdar an' fell down among tieves. An' dey say: 'Frow down Jezebal!'"

"An' Potiphar he say: 'Let him among you without sin cas' de fust stone.'"

"But dey say all de louder: 'Frow down Jezebal!'"

"An' finally he frow down Jezebal. But dey wan't satisfied, an' yell: 'Frow down Jezebal!'"

"An' he frow her down ergain. An' den dey yell: 'Frow her down some mo'. But dey was dat mean dey wan't satisfied no how, an' dey kep' a hollerin': 'Frow down Jezebal!'"

"An' he frow her down sob'nity times sob'n. An' ob de remains dey gadder up sob'n basketsful."

Washington Post.

A GIRL'S DISAPPOINTMENTS.

How the Minot's Ledge Lighthouse Was Built.

Work could be carried on only from April to September, the sea being too rough at other times to admit of the workmen gaining a footing on the ledge, or even of approaching it with safety. The first blow was struck Sunday morning, July 1, 1855. The building of Minot's Ledge lighthouse was a work for humanity, and therefore Sunday, the first day the weather had been propitious for beginning operations, was utilized. The weather allowed of only one hundred and thirty working hours at the ledge that entire season. Preparing a party-submerged rock, to receive the foundation of a granite tower is quite a different matter from digging holes in the ground on shore. Guards in boats constantly plied around the ledge to pick up workmen who might be washed off into the sea, and their sorrows were frequently required.

Not until July 9, 1857, could the first stone be laid. During that season there were again only one hundred and thirty working hours at the ledge. Anticipating such a contingency, Capt. Alexander had picked out a force of good all-round workmen, so that when work had to be suspended on the ledge the morale of his force would be maintained by keeping the men occupied on shore in shaping the granite blocks for the tower, and fitting the courses for a "block" so that no time would be lost in correcting errors after the blocks had been shipped to the ledge. As a matter of fact, work on the model disclosed several miscalculations which had not been discovered in time to be rectified on shore. The tower was completed September 10, 1860, in 1,102 hours, and 21 minutes, at a cost of \$300,000. It shapes it is the frustration of a cone one hundred-and-fourteen feet and one inch in height, including the lantern.—Gustav Kobbe, in Nature.

A Friendly Tip.

Misses—I don't want you to have so much company, you have more callers in a day than I have in a week.

Domestic—Well, mum, perhaps if you'd try to be a little more agreeable you'd have as many friends as I have.—N. Y. Weekly.

NEW LIFE

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has double the circulation of any other weekly published in the city. Advertisers Note!

Goethe and Revolutions.

The German Philosopher's Indifference to Politics.

Goethe's wide grasp of the physical sciences of the day and his intense interest in scientific progress was kept up to the last. The weight of four-score years had not the effect of narrowing his outlook. There is a well-known and very characteristic anecdote of him in the evening of his life which may be recalled as illustrating in a few lines what he was and what he was not.

It was the 1st of August, 1830. The news of the French revolution had reached Weimar that morning and all was in commotion. On entering Goethe's room his secretary, M. Soret, was accosted with the exclamation: "Now, what do you think of this great event?" "A frightful story," answered Soret, "but with such a ministry what was to be expected but the explosion of the royal family?" "Do not say that to understand each other," said Goethe, ever indifferent to politics, even when boiling up into revolution. "I am speaking of the content so important for science before Curvier and Geoffroy St. Hilaire, which has come to an open rupture in the academy."

Goethe, it must be remembered, considered the question at issue as a matter of the greatest importance to the future of science. He was greatly rejoiced over the fact that the youthful physicist, St. Hilaire, had shown himself so powerful an ally of his own fixed idea of the synthetic manner of looking at nature. It was a fine burst of Goethe's enthusiasm when, during this same interview with his secretary, he exclaimed:

"What is all intercourse with nature if we merely occupy ourselves with individual material parts and do not feel the breath of the spirit which prescribes to every part its direction and orders or sanctions every deviation by means of an inherent law! I have exerted myself in this great question for fifty years. At first I was alone, then I found support and now, at last, to my great joy, I am surrounded by congenial minds."—Temple Day.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

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