

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. 11—FOURTH SERIES.

SALSBURY, N. C. THURSDAY AUGUST 9, 1894.

NO. 26

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. AUSTIN, 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 MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Croup, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Biliousness, 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. PARSONS, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

Tariff Averages and Calculations—Important.

Tariff calculations are something puzzling. Tariff estimates do not agree. It takes experts to formulate or construct a scientific bill, and it takes experts to make the calculations as to averages. But they are not expert enough to agree.

Let us illustrate. In every newspaper, in every Democratic circular, in all the campaign speeches, in both houses of the Congress, in books on tariffs, it was stated that the Republican tariff of 1888 averaged just 47.10 per cent. on thousands of articles in the great schedule. When McKinley's bill was up for discussion, and afterwards in the campaign of 1890 and 1892, the press and the speaker again told the people that the vile monster averaged 60 per cent., an increase of 12.90 per cent. upon the Republican grinding tariff of 1888. Note these figures.

Now the experts who have been calculating various bills for the Senate report this. The McKinley law now in force averages not 60 per cent. as all Democrats said was the case, and we believed it, but 49.58 per cent. It is true this enormous tax, taking 50 cents upon every dollar out of a laboring man's pocket when he makes his purchases. It is mainly a tax for Monopoly and Struts and is clearly unconstitutional. The Republican Supreme Court decided that a tariff for any purpose but revenue was "robbery"—robbery of the people who are forced to pay by iniquitous and oppressive legislation. So you see the experts have not agreed as to averages. The last report of alleged experts puts the Wilson House bill at 35.51 per cent., a reduction of the McKinley bill 13.87 per cent. which is moving towards a lower tax average in good faith. The Senate Gorman bill is put at 38.68, or 3.17 per cent. higher than the House bill. In England the interest on the permanent national debt is but 3 per cent. So a higher tax of 3.17 per cent. is "not to be grinned at."

The famous Walker Democratic Low Tariff of 1846, averaged 25 per cent. in round numbers. It was after a few years trial reduced by the aid of Republican votes to about 19 per cent. Under these low tariffs the United States flourished as they never have flourished since and had never flourished before. The great Henry Clay favored a permanent tariff of 20 per cent. So by comparing these low tariffs with these now under discussion, you can form a very near estimate of the excess of the latter and what a just, revenue, Democratic tariff should be. It will be instructive to look further into the bills. What revenues will they produce as it is estimated or guessed at? The existing McKinley law produces \$198,373,452.97. The House bill is laid so as to produce \$124,607,429.32. The Senate Gorman bill is laid so as to produce \$179,251,132.17.

The Senate's increase over House bill is mainly on sugar—the poor man's sugar. The increase on all the other schedules aggregates but \$11,000,000. The experts tell us that in the Senate bill the change in the percentages of duties to the value of the goods is not very marked, except in

the case of sugar, cottons, manufacturers of flax and hemp, and woollens, reaching 14 per cent. on tobacco, 5 per cent. on cottons, 10 per cent. on manufacturers of flax and hemp, and 9 per cent. on woollens.

So under the Gorman protection bill you will pay tens of millions of dollars more on sugar than under the House bill; you will pay a decided advance on cotton goods and flax and hemp goods, and upon all woollens, including clothing, blanket, carpets, etc. You will also pay 55 per cent. tax on cuffs and collars, for the benefit of twenty-one manufacturers living at Troy, N. Y. This is called in the Senate Democratic Tariff Tax reform and Ransom and Jarvis favor it and vote for it.

In addition to the tariff revenues the Senate bill will get \$2,000,000 additional tax on the increase upon spirits; \$3,000,000 from income tax and \$3,000,000 from gambling cards over the McKinley law. We give the two tables of the experts' reports:

ESTIMATE OF REVENUES UNDER HOUSE BILL.	
Customs.....	\$134,657,429.32
Internal revenue (under present law).....	150,000,000.00
Internal revenue, additional (under bill 4864).....	53,000,000.00
Miscellaneous items (under present law).....	20,000,000.00
Postal service (under present law).....	84,427,748.00
	\$442,085,177.82
ESTIMATE OF REVENUES UNDER SENATE BILL.	
Customs.....	\$179,251,132.17
Internal revenue (as stated above).....	213,000,000.00
Miscellaneous items (as stated above).....	20,000,000.00
Postal service (as stated above).....	84,427,748.00
	\$496,678,880.16

Secretary Carlisle's estimate of expenditures during the fiscal year 1895, which began on July 1st, was \$448,306,489 and it has since been ascertained that his estimate for pensions was \$20,000,000 in excess of what the actual expenditure is likely to be. This would indicate a surplus of \$14,000,000 under the House bill and \$68,000,000 under the Senate bill.

Here we are threatened with an actual surplus under both bills—the Senate huge. The House bill should be razed of some of its protection features so as to bring down the surplus of \$14,000,000 to not more than \$3,000,000 or a million more. Great Britain does not levy taxes to create a surplus and neither should this country be so burdened. Why should legislators at a time of such low prices for farm products and such trade paralysis be levying taxes to make a great surplus?

The Gorman bill that Ransom and Jarvis favor, according to the experts, will create a surplus of \$68,000,000. Think of that. Are Senators mad or worse? Why raise a revenue of \$40,000,000 or more on sugar when the Senate bill creates a surplus of \$68,000,000?

There is one other thing to be considered in this connection. The averages of tariffs are misleading. Some tariffs are far more oppressive than others and because of the manner in which the protection is distributed.

buted. The McKinley tax, to illustrate, is laid heaviest on the class of goods worn by the masses, while the fine goods of the rich bear a much lighter tax. This is iniquitous and infamous, but it is true. The tax on woollens under the McKinley law is enormous—quite wholesale robbery. So with dozens of household articles. On cutlery, window glass, crockery, glassware, linen goods, pearl and shell buttons, tin plates, woollens, etc., the tax is simply enormous. The McKinley law taxes lamps immensely high. One kind being taxed hundreds of per cent. Tumbler are taxed 75 per cent. Those used by the poor 115 per cent. Mr. Springer, discussing the McKinley bill a year or two back, said that "through the schedules the grades of articles used by the poor are taxed from 100 to 150 per cent. and in one case 450 per cent. for the benefit of favored monopoly."

It is understood that the Gorman bill retains a higher tax upon a large variety of household goods used by all families, and puts a tax upon the sugar of 60,000,000 poor or laboring people. This tax will take from \$40,000,000 to \$48,000,000 yearly from the people, and that too when the needed revenues can be easily raised without it. This tax, it is conceded in the Senate, will give not less than \$7,000,000, (and perhaps double that sum) to the Sugar Trust every year. The expenditures of the State Government of North Carolina do not amount to more than \$2,000,000. So it is proposed to give the Sugar Lords quite enough bounty to run our State for some four years and probably longer. *Wilmington Messenger.*

How to Prevent Strikes.

In a recent letter Mr. John Smedley, a manufacturer of marine hoists (Lea Mills, Matlock, England), describes the manner in which employees are treated at his factories. The work begins at 6 a. m., and goes on till breakfast time, at 8 o'clock. Breakfast is served in a common hall, where coffee and a penny a pint and Scotch oatmeal or a pint of milk at fourpence halfpenny a week are provided. But this is optional. A man cook and assistants are employed, who receive and prepare any food that the employes may bring with them. Work is resumed at 9 o'clock, and continues till 12:30, when dinner is served. The dinner consists of various kinds of food—bacon, fresh meat, pastries and other things—brought by the employes to be cooked as at breakfast. Work begins again at 1:30 p. m., and continues till 6 o'clock, when the mill close, except on Saturday, which is a half-holiday. Christmas Day and Good Friday wages are paid in full. A hydropathic hospital is provided by the proprietor in which employes requiring treatment have board and lodging free and half wages. If ill at home they are brought to the hospital if they wish it. When a death or any other calamity occurs in a family, Mr. Smedley says, "we assist them, and they know where to go for help and sympathy." A supply of dry stockings is constantly on hand for those women who come from a distance and get their feet wet, and "every overlooker has a stock of mackintosh petticoats to lend to women going a distance on a wet night." If the employes have any complaint or request to make they are always heard, and grievances are promptly redressed. The mills employ from 1000 to 1100 hands, and Mr. Smedley says they have never had a strike in his time nor in his father's or grandfather's. As for profits Mr. Smedley adds: "We get what should satisfy any reasonable expectation." The secret of his success, he concludes, is "in trying to make workmen as efficient as possible for the work they have to do."

This is unquestionably a model factory establishment, and one suited for those who would like to see their men in the employ of a man who treats them as human beings, and who considers them as much better adapted to the habits of American working people. American men and women who work in factories prefer to breakfast and dine in their own families to eating publicly at a common table with a thousand other employes. But, putting details aside, the method of Mr. John Smedley shows how much an employer can accomplish by putting himself in touch with those whom he employs. From a

merely selfish point of view such an employer is fully compensated by the greater efficiency of the labor employed. But with corporate employers consisting of distant stockholders who never know the men who work for them, John Smedley's methods are quite out of the question. With the stockholder in a corporate mill the main object is the dividend; and the treatment of its employes is a minor consideration, if ever considered at all.

In contrast with the ways of such manufacturers as John Smedley was the condition of affairs at the model town of Pullman, Ill., before the strike. Everything in this "Workingman's Paradise," from butcher shop to bakery, belongs to the Pullman Car Company; and under cover of a benevolent system of paternalism the corporation secures a large part of the wages paid to its employes. This paternalism, quite different from that of plain John Smedley, consists of an ostentatious, medieval feudalism and serfdom, with a hideous mixture of leading gammon.

It is quite probable that with a little conciliatory disposition the strike at Pullman might have been averted. When the intimate relations of the business of the Pullman Car Company with the semi-public business of the transportation companies are taken into consideration every reasonable effort should have been made to prevent an outbreak. At the same time, it will not do to pretend that the failure or fault of the Pullman Company was the real cause of the railroad strike. A

protest was made by a body of transportation workers less than six months ago at the county of Hampshire workmen in all respects were long in recognizing the futility of this attempt to disorganize and overthrow the whole system of transportation as a preliminary step to political and social revolution. Pullman and his paternalism were lost from sight, and the conspiracy was crushed by the energetic action of the government, backed by an irresistible public opinion. Now that industrial peace has been restored, or is within sight, the consideration of the best means by which strikes may be prevented, especially against corporations closely connected with the public, once more becomes one of the orders of the day.

Japan Got Whipped.

Shanghai, Aug. 1.—At 11 o'clock in the morning of July 27, the day after the attack on the Chinese transports which resulted in the sinking of the Kow Shung, the Japanese warships Takachihi and Hiyel made an attack upon the Chinese iron-clad Chen Yuen. After a long and desperate fight the Japanese vessels were beaten off, the Hiyel being disabled and rendered helpless. The Chen Yuen, though badly damaged, succeeded in reaching port in safety, in company with two gunboats, which also took part in the engagement, and immediately went into dry dock for repairs after her two days' fighting.

The damage to the Chen Yuen is so great that some time must elapse before she can be fully repaired and the vessel be sent out the scene of operations.

Six junk transports packed with troops sailed on Monday from Chee Foo. They were conveyed by three warships.

Advices from Yashan state that the Chinese are strongly entrenched there and repeated attempts have been made by Japanese troops to dislodge them. In every instance, however, the attacking forces, after hard fighting, were repulsed with heavy losses. A portion of the Chinese soldiers engaged in these battles were the best troops of the Northern Army of Victory Li Hong Chang. The Chinese troops were small.

The British Consul, now confirms the reports of the Chinese. It is stated that the Japanese brought up a large force of troops, and a successful defence made by the Chinese was effected by European officers.

A letter from Hankow says that the outbreak of hostilities has revived all the fanaticism of the Chinese. Foreigners are insulted openly, and violence is feared.

Nine heavy guns have been added to the artillery at Taku harbor in the last three days, and submarine mines have been laid in expectation

of an attack from the Japanese fleet. Alarm is felt at Taku, as the people there believe that any day may bring several Japanese war vessels and a bombardment. The steam launches of the Chinese customs services are scouting along the coast to ascertain whether or not the Japanese are approaching. Their officers report that several Japanese cruisers have been seen in the gulf of Pachi. The ability of the Teku forts to withstand a bombardment is doubted. The fort works were not built to resist the fire of modern guns.

JAPAN APOLOGIZES TO ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 1.—The Japanese minister waited upon Lord Kimberley at the Foreign Office to day and expressed the regret of his government that it was not until after the engagement between the Japanese cruiser and the Chinese troop ship Kow Shung that it was ascertained that the latter was a British vessel. The Japanese minister tendered a formal apology on behalf of his government and promised full reparation for the affair.

RUSSIA WILL MAINTAIN CORDIA' S INDEPENDENCE.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—The Russian newspapers are unanimous in saying that, whatever the result of the war between China and Japan, Russia will not tolerate any diminution of Korean territory nor alienation of Korean independence. Russia, it is declared, will not permit any interference upon the part of Great Britain or any other power, if such interference endangers Russian interests.

WAR FORMALLY DECLARED BY JAPAN.

London, Aug. 1.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says that war between China and Japan was formally declared at noon to day by Japan.

London, Aug. 1.—The Japanese minister at 2 o'clock this afternoon informed the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that a state of war existed between Japan and China.—Charlotte Observer.

Figures That Talk.

In Virginia there is much discussion over the cost of State and county governments, and comparisons with this staid, moderate, economical State are made in the public prints. Mr. Eugene Withers, in the Danville Register, publishes facts and figures that show that government in his State is very much more expensive than in North Carolina. Mr. Withers estimates that the sum total of taxation of Virginia is \$11,500,000 annually, and an average \$6.58 per capita, while government in our own State is only about \$3,000,000 for State and county. The population of Virginia was 1,655,980, and of North Carolina 1,617,947. The per capita in this State is less than \$2.

In view of the contrast, and the low taxes in North Carolina under Democratic management—lower than those of any State in the entire Union—it is presumptuous, it is little less than disreputable and infamous for the Republicans and Populists to talk about turning out the low tax Democrats to put in schemers, incompetents and plunderers. Let the people ponder long before they make the leap in the dark.—Wilmington Messenger.

The long-neglected tribute of placing a bronze commemorative tablet on the rugged quartz boulder above Ralph Waldo Emerson's grave, in Sleepy Hollow, Concord, Mass., has caused the eyes of all America to turn to the last resting place of the greatest philosopher of the New World. Beside him, in as humble a burial mound, lies the dust of America's most gifted romancer, Hawthorne; and not far away sleeps the earthly remains of Emerson's dreamy fellow-transcendentalist, Bronson Alcott. The old Concord transcendentalism lies buried in Sleepy Hollow, too. Near these old-time brothers rests also Thoreau. Consecrated ground, truly, is this old cemetery, which holds within its narrow limits the great Idealist, the great Realist and the great Romanticist of the nation.

In the last fourteen years the South has increased her manufacturing product from \$16,370,000 to \$54,200,000.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Negro Democratic Leagues.

There have been colored Democrats ever since Horace Greely ran for the Presidency and Charles Sumner urged the colored people to vote for him; but the colored Democrats have never exercised the influence in American politics which their numerical strength entitled them to command, and this simply for the reason that they have lacked organization. The necessity of combination was recognized by intelligent colored leaders during Mr. Cleveland's first term and as a first step the Democratic Leagues were instituted. So well have these organizations grown and flourished that the leaders, who have established headquarters in Washington, have already laid plans to participate actively in the ensuing fall elections, and the more sanguine among them claim that of fifty doubtful Congressional districts in the North they have sure hold on fourteen, while such influential Southern journals as the Charleston News and Courier and the Florida Times-Union are quoted to the effect that the colored Democracy probably control the balance of power in ten Northern States.

But claims, estimates and opinions, while by no means without their value, must give way before the tangible evidence of facts; and the highest significance will, therefore, attach to the first demonstration of the importance of this movement in a national sense to be afforded by the Convention of National Negro Democratic Leagues which will meet in Indianapolis on August 14, 15 and 16. This gathering will include representatives from thirty or more States, and promises to mark a fresh departure in Federal and State politics. In the first place, it will bear testimony to the formal emancipation of the negro vote from Republican sway, which has assumed the sole title to it by virtue of a species of unwritten "cabinet domain."

Again, in placing the new wing of the Democracy on solid ground—the ground which President Cleveland has taken against the lawless and semi-anarchic tendencies of certain sections—the forthcoming Convention will prove itself not alone an ally of the Democratic party, but an important factor in the promotions of the general welfare; while for the men of negro race it will mean enlarged opportunity, politically and otherwise, that may enable them to rise to the full stature of citizenship. The growth of the Negro Democratic Leagues during the past two years shows that the colored men have not been slow to grasp the possibilities of the new movement. Inevitably their appreciation will be quickened by the proceedings and deliberations of the approaching Convention.—Philadelphia Record.

The Philadelphia Record has the following of Aug. 6th: The youthfulness of American literature is strangely emphasized in the announcement of the forthcoming centennial celebration of William Cullen Bryant's birthday at his native town, the little village of Cummington, Massachusetts. It was only eight-one years ago that the nineteen-year-old Cummington lad wrote the immortal poem of "Thanatopsis," and only seven years ago that its initial publication gave American letters the first serious introduction to the Old World, Washington Irving had, indeed, amused New Yorkers with his "Salmagundi" masquerading and his humorous "Knickerbocker's History of New Amsterdam," but his "Sketch Book," which enraptured our English consins with its romance of "The Broken Heart" and its classic legend of "Rip Van Winkle," did not begin to appear in serial form until 1818. Since then America has given birth to Cooper, Poe, Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes and a world-noted galaxy; and yet at the coming Bryant anniversary, while only one of these mentioned still survives, a brother of America's pioneer poet—John H. Bryant, of Princeton, Illinois—will be a guest of honor and a poem will be read by Mrs. Sophronia Rogers, a sister of Senator Dawes, who attended the same village school with William Cullen Bryant.

The Election in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 6.—Everything is perfectly quiet. Rain fell all day, and the vote was cut down in consequence. Only scattering returns so far received. This city and county will give about 3,000 majority for the Democratic ticket. Democrats seem to have gained in nearly every locality heard from, and some of the counties that gave Kolb a majority in 1892 have gone for Oates. No definite news before 12 o'clock.

Mobile, Aug. 6.—Returns coming in slowly. Majority for Oates in this city will be about 700. In whole county about 1,000.

Birmingham, Aug. 6.—Election returns indicate Oates' election by majority not largely different from that of 1892. Kolb is gaining in five or six counties, principally in Jefferson where the Democrats have lost over 2,000. Oates' gains are generally distributed over the State, and are in the white counties.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 6.—So far as returns received the Democrats have gained in nearly every county heard from. Kolb's big gain is in Jefferson county; but Democrats claim that county also. Chairman Tompkins, of the Democratic committee, says the returns come up to reports sent in prior to election and that Col. Oates and the Democratic ticket are safe if elected with a good majority in the Legislature.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug.—The returns shows steady Democratic gains in every county with only a few exceptions. The increase is mostly in the white counties. Col. Oates, who arrived here this afternoon, says he is confident of not less than 20,000 majority.

That the Senate has a good Democratic majority and the House at least ten Democrat majority, he is also confident. Chairman Tompkins, of the Democratic committee feels safe in claiming 35,000 majority for the Democrat ticket, and a good reliable majority in both branches of the Legislature. At this hour (12:30 a. m.) these estimates seem to be borne out by the returns that has been received.

MORGAN'S ELECTION ASSURED.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 6.—The election was everywhere quiet so far as known. The new Australian ballot law worked like a charm. Returns up to midnight indicate that Oates' majority will run considerably over 20,000, while the Legislature is Democratic in both branches, with a majority of more than ten on joint ballot. Morgan's return to the Senate is assured. This, Jefferson county, was the seat of war, and though the Democrats lost heavily, they have elected their entire ticket by from 500 to 1,000.—Charlotte Observer.

W. C. P. Breckinridge's friends have completed a poll of the Ashland district, of Kentucky, and claim by the result that Breckinridge will carry the district by 4000 votes over his opponents. On the other hand the friends of Owens are now making a poll of the same district and claim they will carry it.

Judge Battle was nominated last week unanimously. Out of six judges before the people this year, he is the only one who escaped. We congratulate Judge Battle upon his success, he is a gentleman, a fine lawyer, and treats every one before his court with the utmost respect.

The Democrats have just won an overwhelming victory in Alabama and Tennessee. In both these States the returns shows increased majorities over the vote of two years ago. The Republicans and Populists hoped to carry Tennessee on the fusion idea and by this means elect a Supreme court ticket, but they have lost all, as returns show that the Supreme court ticket is elected by a good majority. This news must necessarily be encouraging to Democrats and discouraging to our opponents, Republicans and Populists. If fusion in Tennessee will not work there can not be much hope for it in North Carolina as it is more strongly Democratic. Doubtless North Carolina will follow the example of her two sister States.