

# The Carolina Watchman.

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## Now and Then.

The Memphis Appeal, which has had a long life of usefulness and is still strong and vigorous in good works, reproduces from its issue of May 26, 1843, forty-one years ago, the following from the pen of James K. Polk, who was the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, and was triumphantly chosen at the next election:

Your fifth and sixth interrogatories are in the following words, to wit: "Fifth—Are you in favor of a tariff or direct taxes for support of the general government?"

"Sixth—If a tariff, do you approve of such a tariff as would give protection to home industry against foreign industry?"

I answer that I am opposed to a system of direct taxation, and am in favor of a moderate scale of duties laid by a tariff on imported goods for the purpose of raising the revenue which may be needed for the economical administration of the government. In fixing the rates of a tariff my opinion is that the object in view should be to raise the revenue needed by the government, leaving the interests engaged in manufacture to enjoy the incidental advantage which the levy of such duties will afford to them. If by "giving protection to home industry" you mean to assert the distinct principle that a tariff is to be laid solely or in any extent not for revenue, but for the protection of capitalists who have made their investments in manufacturing establishments, so as to compel the consumers of their articles, the agriculturists, mechanics, persons employed in commerce and all other pursuits to pay higher prices for them, then I say that I am opposed to such a principle, and to any tariff which recognizes it. "Home industry," terms so often used by the advocates of the protective tariff system, are comprehensive in their meaning, and by a just legislation should be made to embrace the industry employed in agriculture, in the mechanic arts, in commerce and all other pursuits, as well as the industry employed in manufactures. I have at all times been opposed to prohibitory or high protective tariff laws, designed not for revenue, but to advance the interests of one portion of people employed in manufactures by taxing another and much larger portion, thus making the many tributary to the increased wealth of the few. I am opposed to the tariff act of the late Congress, considering it to be in many respects of this character, and, indeed, so highly protective upon some articles as to prohibit their importation into the country altogether. I am in favor of repealing the act and restoring the

compromise tariff act of March 2, 1833, believing as I do that it would produce more revenue than the present law, and that the incidental protection afforded by the twenty per cent. duty, especially when this would be paid in cash, and on the home valuation, will afford sufficient protection to the manufacturers, and all that they ought to desire, or to which they are entitled.

This proves the fidelity of the Democratic party to its principles. As it was forty-one years ago, so it is today, for revenue reform and opposed to even incidental protection.

## The Truth Well Expressed.

Asheville Citizen.

It matters not what enterprise may be started, or what hurt may befall or threaten an enterprise in this country, the first thing suggested is to apply to the general government for relief or aid of one sort or another. The other day it was proposed in the U. S. Senate to appropriate \$50,000 to "encourage the silk industry of the United States." It was favored by some good men, and opposed by some good men. Mr. Ingalls, Senator from Kansas, in opposing it, said some splendid things, among which we find the following, which bears on the general evil which is so seriously threatening the country by this, to us, very pernicious habit. Mr. Ingalls said:

"The silk industry has attracted capital for its development and it appears to be doing well and should be left to its own resources. The Government is becoming too paternal, too maternal, I may say. It reminds me of the couplet:

"Who ran to catch me when I fell?  
Who kissed the place to make it well?  
My Mother."

"We are turning the people into a race of self-dependent mendicants. We are depriving them of those manly and stalwart virtues that have made this nation great by this continuous attempt of Government interference in all matters that ought to be left to private enterprise and industry."

MOONSHINERS IN NEW YORK.—Washington, May 28.—The commissioner of internal revenue has received a letter from Williamsville, N. Y., signed by Martin Schneider, saying: "Farmers will give you another week to decide whether you will permit us to distill in small quantities or not. If not we will distill in spite of the government. We want you to distinctly understand that we will not submit to this extortion, which is a terrible outrage, and we should resist it morally and physically. The farmers are excited and determined to have their own way in this matter. Be wise and answer at once and avoid a terrible calamity."

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## Rich and Poor Thieves.

The poor scamp who picks a pocket or steals a piece of meat is a thief, if caught is brought before the bar of outraged justice, prosecuted by the ministers of the law, and, if guilty, sent to jail or the penitentiary, and society applauds the action of the court. If a rich man steals a million from a bank, breaks the bank and ruins thousands of good honest people who trustingly placed their money in it, he is a defaulter, and if arrested at all is admitted to bail in a sum insignificant in comparison with the amount he stole—no, he didn't steal, only appropriated it—and if not able to give the bond required, is assigned apartments in jail, orders his meals from a hotel, sees what friends he chooses to see, and with the exception of being permitted the freedom of the city, has a high old time, if he has any of the stolen—appropriated—money left to foot the bill. That's where the rich thief has the advantage of the poor thief, and yet the poor thief is very frequently driven by want and desperation to steal, while the rich one steals—appropriates—money entrusted to his keeping not from want, but from the greed to add, by fraudulent speculation with other people's money, to the wealth he already possesses. Fred, Ward, the partner of the Grants, is now in Ludlow street jail, in New York because unable to furnish the bond required, and occupies the apartment that Boss Tweed occupied during his stay in that establishment, his daily meals being sent to him from a hotel, and his friends coming and going at pleasure within specified hours. These apartments are comfortably fitted up, with carpeted floors, good beds, nice furniture, and all the appointments to make temporary confinement as pleasant as possible for distinguished culprits. When squandering other people's money Ward lived in royal style and his entertainments at his palatial abode in Brooklyn were marvels of elegance and splendor. He does not put on quite so much style now, does not entertain so lavishly, but he is comfortably housed and lives well.

James D. Fish, the ex-president of the collapsed Marine Bank, charged with "appropriating" to his own use nearly a million and a half of the funds of the bank of which he was president, was somewhat more fortunate than Ward, and though broke, was able without trouble to give the \$30,000 bail bond required, and continues to enjoy his usual freedom.

John C. Eno, New York, sunk the bank of which he was president \$2,000,000, which his father made good; he then had a check cashed by another bank for \$95,000, and is now supposed to be summing in Canada.

Riddle, the president of the Penn Bank, of Pittsburg, sunk that concern to the amount of about \$2,000,000, and is still at large.

President Brown, of a bank at Hot Springs, Ark., got away with about \$40,000 of the bank's money, and the last seen of him he was bidding an affectionate farewell to a woman with whom he had abandoned his wife and children. He is still at large.

These are but a few of the instances that might be mentioned of recent occurrence, and the probabilities are that not one of the entire gang will suffer the penalty that ought to attach to their crimes.

Daniel O'Connell once said in the House of Commons that there was no law ever enacted by the British Parliament that a "coach and four could not drive through with impunity," and it might be said with equal truth that there is no law in this country that the man of wealth cannot violate with impunity. The conviction and punishment of a rich man for crime is an event so rare as to be almost marvelous. We do not say this to array, nor to pander to any class prejudice that may exist, for there always will be and always must be in all civilized society rich and poor. The bad men in both are the exception, not the rule, and consequently the exception should not be the foundation for prejudice against all. But it is a fact that, through the working

of the law and the courts these days, with defective indictments, shrewd counsel, the law's intricacies, statutes of limitation, corrupt juries, etc., etc., the rich man walks into the courts defiantly, when arraigned, and walks out triumphantly.

It is a fact, and this fact too patent to be denied, has done much to shake confidence in the courts, or in justice as administered in these days, when the "almighty dollar" is so potent in its influence.—Char. Observer.

IN FAVOR OF NEGRO EQUALITY IN THE SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES!—The General Conference of the Methodist Church (Northern) at Philadelphia last week adopted a resolution declaring that negroes ought not to be excluded from white schools and churches. There had been long discussion of the subject, and it was left to a committee, which brought in a majority and minority report. The latter declared that the negro had a right to equality, but that there was no need to interfere against the prejudices of the Southerners. This was submitted to the Conference, and a standing vote resulted in a "tie." Governor Robert Pattison, of Penn., a pretended Democrat, (!) gave the deciding vote against the mild report and in favor of full "equality." Thus a church representing millions of people declares for negroes in our white schools!

BURNSIDE ARRESTED.—Washington, May 29.—This afternoon Col. Burnside, the postal disbursing clerk, was formerly arrested upon a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of \$45,000, and was brought in the police court for examination. After a short consultation between his counsel and Jere Wilson, and the district attorney, the latter stated that defendant would waive examination and give bail for his appearance before the Criminal court and that the government would ask to have the bail fixed at \$45,000, the amount of the defalcation.

Wilson contended that the bail was excessive, but after some argument the court decided to require the amount named by the district attorney and said that the counsel could petition the Criminal court for an abatement.

According to the N. Y. World, the Union League Club furnishes the most, if not all, of the delinquent bankers and brokers who figured in the ugly Wall street revelations of two weeks ago. The roll of the lame ducks, who were all members of the Union Club, shows the names of President Fish, President Eno, President Seney, President Dodd, of the Newark Bank, President Hatch, of the Stock Exchange, Ferdinand Ward, Gen. Grant, and the brokers, Messrs. Bogart & Fish, brother of Clinton B. Fish. All these were shining lights of the Union League Club. And most of them figured last week in the Big Business meeting in New York City, holden for the purpose of bolstering up Arthur.

## Pearls of Thought.

Neither praise nor dispraise thyself, thine actions serve the turn.

He may well be contented who needs neither borrow nor flatter.

A handful of common sense is worth a bushel of learning.

A crown of gold cannot cure the headache nor a velvet slipper the gout.

Prosperity tries the human heart with the deepest probe, and draws forth the hidden character.

When you are guest to the wolf, see that you have a hound with you.

Happiness is like an echo, it answers to your call, but does not come.

Envy is a vice which keeps no holiday, but is always in the wheel, and working its own disquiet.

One dies twice; to cease to live is nothing, but to cease to love and to be loved is an unsupportable death.

Home is the true nurturing ground of hearts—woman's kingdom and mother's earthly paradise.

Knowledge invests us with grand and glorious privileges, and grants to us a largeness of beatitude.

HOW TO PREVENT FIRES.—The following simple precautions if strictly followed would prevent a great many destructive fires. The rules might be posted in every store, dwelling and factory with good results:

1. Always buy the best quality of oil.
2. Never make a sudden motion with a lamp either in lifting or setting down.
3. Never place a lamp on the edge of a table or mantel.
4. Never fill a lamp after dark, even if you should have to go without a light.
5. See that the lamp wicks are always clean and that they work freely in the tube.
6. Never blow out a lamp from the top.
7. Never take a lamp to a closet where there are clothes. If necessary to go to a closet, place the light at a distance.
8. Use candles just as much as possible in going about the house and in bedrooms. They are cheaper, can't explode, and for very many purposes are just as good as lamps.
9. Matches should always be kept in earthen jars or tin boxes.

GEORGIA FACTORY GIRLS.—The president of one of our manufacturing corporations is reported to have recently said to a newspaper man in Augusta, Ga., who interviewed him in regard to the subject: "Carolina girls are the best cotton factory operatives in the world. They are not afraid to work, and the first thing which strikes the attention of visiting business friends from the North is the superior appearance of my operatives—tall, shapely, well-poised heads, and faces which would do for moulds of beauty. They are as ladylike at the hearthstone as they are proficient at the loom. They are all under the salutary influence of home and church relationship, and are a class of whom any nation should be proud."

## His Answer.

"What was all that scuffling about, down stairs?" Asked Mrs. Hillboots, as her lord and master strode into the room.

"Nothing except that monkey-faced dude asking for Sarah Ann."

"What did he say?"

"Oh, he began by saying he was speaking from the bottom of his heart and so on."

"And what answer did you give?"

"I grew spasmodic too," answered Hillboots, gently tapping his little angelic number twelve shoe, "and gave him an answer from the bottom of my sole."

From all over the South comes the most flattering report of progress and new enterprises. We are sure that no year in the history of the country has seen as much building as the one just past, and the present one promises still more. Crops have been good, manufacturing prosperous and the large amount of money received therefrom has gone into new enterprises and improvements; besides this, large amounts of northern and foreign capital have come South for profitable investment.—The Artisan.

TO DESTROY RED ANTS.—Grease a plate with lard, and set it where ants congregate; place a few bits of wood so the ants can climb on the plate easily; they will forsake any food for lard; when the plate is well covered with them, turn it over a hot fire of coals; they will drop into the fire, and you can then reset the plate for another catch. A few repetitions will clean them out.

Ferdinand Ward, Grant's wicked partner, does not intend to be a silent martyr. He proposes to write a statement giving "to the public the whole truth" about every transaction in which his firm was engaged. He will make Rome howl when he uncorks his bottled lightning. It is said that the General even now looks like an old man. In connection with this it may be interesting to know that the House committee has not rushed through the bill to put the General on the retired list—and it will probably not be acted on this summer.—News Observer

SHREVEPORT, May 13.—The river has risen six inches, and is now thirty-two feet one inch above low water, and six inches below the disastrous March floods.

It is reported that Logan and Lincoln "do not speak as they pass by." This is not one of those things, however, that "eclipse the gayety of nations."

Six political national conventions for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-Presidents are to be held—the Anti Monopoly, in Chicago, May 14th; the Greenback-Labor, in Indianapolis, May 22th; the Republican, in Chicago, June 2d; the American Party, in Chicago, June 19th; the Democratic, in Chicago, July 8, and the Prohibition, in Pittsburg, July 23d, the date of the last having been postponed from May 21st.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A heavy frost prevailed all over Canada last night, over New England, Middle and Western States, but not over the Territories. Tobacco in Pennsylvania has suffered heavily, as also have fruits and grain. Ice formed in a great many localities a quarter of an inch thick.

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CHILLARINE, the Great CHILL CURE of the day. WARRANTED TO CURE every time or the MONEY REFUNDED. For sale only at ENNIS' Drug Store.

## ASTHMA CURED!

Magic Asthma Cure.—Persons afflicted with this distressing complaint should try this Medicine. A few hours use will entirely remove all oppression, and the patient can breathe and sleep with perfect ease and freedom. Price \$1. For sale at ENNIS' Drug Store.

## NOTICE!!

All persons indebted to me, either on account or note and mortgage (for Guano), are hereby duly reminded of such indebtedness, and are earnestly requested to make settlement PROMPTLY, otherwise the accounts will be subject, without further notice, to collection by legal process. Respectfully,  
Dec. 6, 1883. J. D. MCNEELY.



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Johnson's Anodyne Liniment Cures Diphtheria, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Chronic Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Hoarseness, and all other diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Bronchitis. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

## MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well-known fact that most of the Hens and Cattle powder sold in this country is worthless. Johnson's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and verifiable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Johnson's Condition Powder. It will also positively prevent and cure Chickens Cholera. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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| 1 Elias Howe Leather Machine                                            | \$15.00.       |
| 2 18-inch arm for heavy Leather, (good as new,) Original cost \$125.00. | 40.00.         |
| 4 New Family Singer Machines.                                           | \$10 to \$15.  |
| 3 American No. 1.                                                       | \$10 to \$15.  |
| 2 Wheeler & Wilson.                                                     | \$12 and \$15. |
| 2 Home Shuttles.                                                        | \$5.00.        |
| 1 Weed.                                                                 | \$12.00.       |

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