

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1886.

## Prohibition Meeting.

A small party, a half dozen perhaps, met in the Court House in this place, last Saturday, in response to the movement started at Greensboro, some weeks ago. It will be remembered that the Greensboro meeting organized a third party in the State, to be known as the *Prohibition Party*; and the meeting here on Saturday ratified the measure and joined hands with the formers of the *third party*.

This paper condemned the Greensboro meeting at the time, and of course can give no support to its auxiliaries.

Only a few years ago the State voted on the prohibition question direct. The result is fresh in the minds of the people; it was defeated by the astounding majority of 118,000. And yet in the face of this overwhelming defeat, a *third party*, styling itself the *Prohibition Party*, has been organized and will hereafter come before the voters of the State asking their support.

But we are informed that this party does not expect success this year, nor the next, nor the next; but are looking far ahead, some thirty, forty or fifty years hence. They are laying the foundation of a new party for their posterity to work up to success. The history of the abolition party affords the example which sustains the hope of ultimate success. Meanwhile this *third party* expects to vibrate between the Democratic and Republican parties, first favoring one and then the other; and always ready for a trade with one or the other, having no political principles of its own except *prohibition*.

Now it is well known that this paper has uniformly advocated the cause of Temperance. Its senior editor joined the first temperance society ever formed in this town in 1832, or thereabout. But the WATCHMAN's temperance proclivities cannot bear the *third party* movement.

If our radical fellow citizens are willing to give up all their political notions for prohibition, let them do it. It would be no great sacrifice but a good enough trade for them to make. Democrats can stand off and look at the transaction very complacently. They may even rejoice at it on the principle of wishing well to their fellow citizens. But the Democratic party are the main stay of civil liberty in this country. They have the heaviest and most honorable responsibility depending on their firm and steady devotion of any people on this earth to-day.

Let them think about it. They cannot afford to trade with any party. The more they think about it the further off they will get.

## The Knights of Labor and the Outcome.

The huge proportions, the thorough organization of the designs &c of the manifestations of the Order, especially in the West, are arresting the attention of thinking men in all parts of the country, some of whom are endeavoring to forecast the outcome of it. This, of course, is very difficult to do with any degree of certainty.

The Order is rapidly spreading into all parts of the country—in cities and villages—and taking into membership laborers in all the various pursuits of life. It seems to be solid in structure, intelligent in action, and intense in earnestness; and in many respects different from any organization of similar aim yet known in this country. Questions between its members and employers pass up from local associations by regular gradations to the Supreme authority for final decision; and a decision by its highest court or tribunal is binding on every member of the Order throughout the country, all making the cause of the complainants their cause, and supporting it with all the means in their possession. In fine, it is a thoroughly organized body of citizens representing labor for mutual protection against the encroachments of capital and monopolies—lawful in its declared aims and purposes—and if it can hold together, destined to work a revolution in the business affairs of the country, which must be productive of results of great importance for good or evil.

One of the most natural results of the existence of such an organization must be to alarm capitalists and employers and cause them to organize for mutual protection. This has doubtless been anticipated by the Knights of Labor, who must have foreseen it, and fairly taken it in as a matter of course.

Let us suppose the complete existence of the two organizations. They stand confronting each other like two armies. A question of difference arises between them. It should be settled without a conflict. It is designed by both parties that it shall be; but it often happens that the best designs fail, and if it should in this case, the conflict must ensue. It may be without heat or violence to person or property; and then again it may involve everything. Who can tell!

Such seems to be the condition to which we are tending and which is likely to be upon us in the near future.

Labor and capital are mutually dependent on each other. They are indispensable to each other. They should not be enemies but the best of friends.

In view of the colossal wealth of the Jay Goulds and the power they are by

means of it enabled to exert on labor, it is not to be wondered at that the latter should seek in organization the only protection left it against oppression. Wealth has ever been insolent and exacting towards dependents; and their restiveness in these times may be fairly set down to the account of the higher and better intelligence of the labor class, seeking to shield itself against oppression. Should capitalists meet the issue now being made up in the light of these truths, and make reasonable concessions thereto, it is believed there will be no very serious trouble; and the organization of the two forces may prove a mutual aid in accommodating any differences that may arise between them. But on the contrary, should capitalists and employers make the grand mistake of meeting the issue defiantly, showing no disposition to yield to a reasonable adjustment, there is abundant reason to fear that it will produce consequences of a more serious nature than can now be predicted.

## Jay Gould.

The "Central Labor Union" held a meeting at Clarendon Hall, New York City, Sunday last, and passed resolutions expressive of sympathy with the strikers at St. Louis, and condemning Jay Gould by name, as follows:

Whereas, The workingmen of New York in common with their brethren throughout the country, have witnessed with lively interest the struggle now going on between the workingmen of the Southwestern system of railroads and the arch enemy of labor, Jay Gould; and

Whereas, Every effort has been tried by the general officers of the Knights of Labor to bring about a speedy settlement on terms favorable to the companies, but every such effort has been repulsed and the officers betrayed, as might have been expected by our knowledge of Jay Gould's record; and

Whereas, We believe it is the intention and purpose of the great enemy of the American people to destroy all labor organizations; therefore be it

Resolved, At this meeting that we denounce Jay Gould and his minions for their refusal to treat with the representatives of the workingmen on the Missouri Pacific, and hold him and his representatives responsible for every act of violence that has or may hereafter take place; and

Resolved, That we hereby urge the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and every other labor union to strike on strike to sustain the integrity of organized labor; and

Resolved, That we hereby urge the men on strike in every way.

Resolved, That we appoint a committee to prepare the way for executing a general boycott on Jay Gould in this and other cities, and use our utmost exertions to persuade all others to do likewise.

The Central Labor Union voted \$500 of Labor. The Cigar Packers, No. 2 also voted \$50 for the same purpose.

The question of responsibility for the East St. Louis riots, and the killing of eight persons, is now the subject of inquiry by the coroner's jury, and will no doubt be carried into the courts. Jay Gould may be remotely to blame—probably is—and will no doubt be held responsible by a large body of men in the country, whether found so by the courts or not. He has made enemies whom he may not treat with contempt, notwithstanding the tremendous money power he is able to wield.

P. S. The inquests are over, and the jury have caused the arrest of the deputy sheriffs who did the killing to be held to answer for it.

## Striking While the Iron is Hot.

There is no risk in saying that there is not a people on the face of this earth who can beat our Yankee cousins in knowing when to strike a telling blow. They learn it early, beginning when they are yet little boys. Go into a New York hotel for dinner, and you are met at the dining room door as you come out by a little toddler, looking you straight in the eye and holding up a bundle of little sticks, and saying, "Buy a tooth pick, Mr.?" A step or two further on and you meet another little trader who greets you with "Have a cigar and matches, Sir."

Reaching the front door, if it is raining or the sun is very hot, you are met again by a fellow with umbrellas. And so throughout the city, you can hardly get along without meeting a trader of some sort, great or small.

Well, the old cocks who have grown grey in that atmosphere become moss-back speculators—the sharpest set the sun shines on; and it is just a word or two to be added of the latest enterprise some of them have started. They have

found a plan for preventing overflows, but Capt. Todd, of the British steamer Sarah Ann, reports a remarkable case.

He sighted a dismasted vessel on March the 7th, and sent a life-boat to her relief. The vessel was the French brigantine, Dix Freres, in a gale and in bad condition. The boat took off four men, but the Captain and Mate, both drunk, declared they would go down with the vessel; and they held back a little boy who was crying to get into the boat. It is believed all perished in the sea.

The New York City authorities are still in pursuit of the ex-aldermen of 1884 and their bribers. The Mayor has also been put under a bond of \$25,000 for his appearance.

## Pecans.

There is a man in Santa Rosa county, Florida, who has supported his family upon the produce of a few pecan trees. Less than fifty years ago, a man while walking over the ground where these trees are, had in his pocket some pecans sent him from Louisiana, and thinking they might grow, made holes in the sand with his cane and dropped in each hole a nut, covering it with his foot. The forest thus planted is now more valuable than an orange grove, yielding a better per cent. to the owner. The pecan is a hickory tree and the timber about as good as the shell bark hickory. It can be grown in all parts of the South with profit. Luke Blackmer, Esq., Dr. J. J. Summerville, and perhaps others about town, have pecans growing on their premises, though the trees are yet too young to bear fruit.

## The Silver Question.

is not yet settled. There is a large majority of silver men in Congress, who hold to Senator Beck's opinion that the silver dollar should be just as good for the bondholder as for the people. The Secretary of the Treasury has heretofore paid out the gold to bondholders and silver to the people. It is believed that a bill will yet be brought forward to require the payment of silver to bondholders as well as others, as it should be; and when done, bondholders will find it to their interest to hold up the value of silver instead of crying it down. And the credit of the measure, should it pass, will be wholly due to the firm demand of the people, whose rights and sense of fairness and justice have hitherto been outraged by the practice of government officials.

## The Bribery.

The New York City proceedings against members of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1884, within the last few days have widened out, very properly, the Grand Jury having found indictments against the bribees as well as the bribed. Eleven aldermen have been arrested and put under bonds to appear and answer. There are indictments against 20 out of 24.

The Legislature of the State has a bill before it forfeiting the Broadway R. R. franchise on the ground that it was obtained through bribery. The New York Star very justly denounces the measure as more likely to punish innocent people than the guilty, being of the *Newspaper of the Day*.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves and our respective unions to aid in every way morally and financially, our brethren now on strike or who may hereafter go on strike to sustain the integrity of organized labor; and

Resolved, That we hereby urge the men on strike in every way.

Resolved, That we appoint a committee to prepare the way for executing a general boycott on Jay Gould in this and other cities, and use our utmost exertions to persuade all others to do likewise.

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## Strange Sport.

Cock fighting, dog fighting, bull baiting, horse racing, etc., are amusements very generally known to the people of this country through newspapers, books, etc.; but who, until now, ever heard of *sparrow fighting* as a sport conducted by men. It remained for the New York Chinese to arrange a battle between the New York and San Francisco sparrows.

And strange to say, these little birds are wonderful fighters. They pitch into each other with fury and fight to the death. Out of 22 matched for battle 14 died in the pit. Large sums of money staked on the contest changed hands. The New York birds whipped out their western cousins.

It is creditable to the city of New York that this cruel sport is prohibited, and can only be conducted without interruption in secret places.

## Revealing the Sphinx.

The celebrated Egyptian Sphinx is to be disinterred. For ages it has

amazed travelers, though but less than half of it is visible. Its body repre-

sents a recumbent lion and is 140

feet long, and the out-stretched paws 50 feet.

It is one of the most interest-

ing and stupendous pieces of sculp-

ture in the world; and as the work of

a people long since vanished, excites

the curiosity and the wonder of the na-

tions. Antiquaries will watch with

eagerness the removal of the sand

which have for centuries hid so large a

portion of it from view.

## Desperation.

Drunk men are nearly always de-

perate, but Capt. Todd, of the British

steamer Sarah Ann, reports a remark-

able case. He sighted a dismasted ves-

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go down with the vessel; and they held

back a little boy who was crying to get

into the boat. It is believed all perished

in the sea.

## Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit them to me on or before the 15th April of 1887.

ALICE L. PEARSON,

Executor of Elizabeth Pearson.

April 15th, 1886. 26tf

## Burying the Dead.

Last Sunday was a gloomy day in East St. Louis. The funerals and burial of 5 of the 8 persons killed by the deputy sheriffs set to guard railroad property, occupied the day. These services were attended by thousands, mostly working people. There was no disturbance; but a sullen, deep seated spirit brooding over the population, which may be inflamed at any moment.

The New York Star has interviewed a leading merchant of the city on the fitness of women for cashiers. The answer was enthusiastically in their favor. They are quicker in making change and more accurate; they are honest and keep cash accounts better; they are more apt in detecting counterfeit and mutilated money; they see more of what is going on in the house; detect more of the irregularities of salesmen; and report them with more delicacy—they are all right, and far ahead of men in all respects, according to this witness.

"Go rock the cradle, John."

The New York Star, of April 12th, heads its column of crimes with the suicide of Major W. H. Quincy, a lawyer, formerly of Baltimore, a Major in the Confederate army. Financial difficulties the cause.

Then follows the suicide of an Italian cart driver in a tunnel. He was crushed nearly to death by an accident, and ended his sufferings by the pistol while the Doctor was gone for his case of instruments to relieve him.

A petition is in circulation about Washington asking Congress to pay all the repudiated debts of the States. It is urged that national honor demands and national credit necessitates the measure. The fact of it is, no doubt, that the holders of the repudiated State bonds seeing no chance to collect them out of the States which issued them while in the hands of reconstruction thieves, would try an appeal to Congress. We suppose the members of the national assembly are a little too smart to be hoodwinked by the managers of this scheme for depleting the treasury.

It is confidently announced that Mr. Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, will resign his position. He has proved himself eminently worthy of the trust, and accepted it at first to oblige Mr. [illegible] being an intimate personal friend. Manning is in bad health at present.

Mr. Thurman, it is rumored, will be invited to accept a place in the Cabinet should a vacancy occur. There is not another man in the country whose presence in the Cabinet would give such general satisfaction to the Democrats as his.

The body of Mrs. Charles Wesley Allen has been lying in the receiving vault of a cemetery, in New York City since the 10th Dec. last, the undertaker, Samuel Merritt Hook, refusing to permit the burial until the coffin is paid for. His bill is \$171.25, and he is trying to collect it.

Ex-President Arthur's health has been seriously disturbed. Watchers are continually by his bedside, and a guard at the door of his chamber to prevent obtrusive visitors. His physician, Dr. Peters, is confident, and says Mr. Arthur's friends are trying to build him up for a trip to Europe.

A Word to Workers.

If your avocations are mentally or physically laborious; if they subject you to exposure in inclement weather, if they con-

fine you to the desk, and are of nature to

involve wear and tear of brain, and nervous strain, you may occasionally require some renovating tonic.

Hoffstetter's Stimulating Bitters is the article for you; it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, which it very often is, with people whose pursuits are sedentary, removes the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose.

Its ingredients are gentle, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. Admirably it is adapted to the medical wants of workers.

J. S. McCullins has just received the

largest and most complete stock of new