

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XIX.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1888.

NO. 28.

CRAIG & CLEMENT,
Attorneys at Law
SALISBURY, N. C.
Feb. 3rd, 1881

DR. JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
Physician and Surgeon.

Offers his services to the people of Salisbury and vicinity.
Office in Maj. Cole's iron front building corner Main and Fisher streets.
10:30m.

B. COUNCIL, M. D.,
Salisbury, N. C.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of this and surrounding communities. All calls promptly attended, day or night.
May be found at my Office, or the Drug Store of Dr. J. H. Entiss. Respectfully,
J. B. COUNCIL, M. D.
Office in the Heilig Building, 2nd floor, front room. 18:30m.

W. B. BEACHAM,
Architect and Builder,
SALISBURY, N. C.

Residence on Lee and Monroe streets. Correspondence solicited. 13:30m.



SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
PURELY VEGETABLE.
It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR
Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

No Household Should be Without It, and by being kept ready for immediate use will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.
THERE IS BUT ONE
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
See that you get the genuine with red "Z" on front of wrapper. Prepared only by J. H. ZELIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, \$1.00.

SPRING SHOES AND HATS.

Every kind, from a plow shoe to the finest hand made, direct from the best manufacturers.

Our Ladies patent leather tip, french heel OXFORD TIES and BUTTON BOOTS ARE BEAUTIFUL.

We have just received a fine stock of Soft, Crush and Stiff Hats in the latest Colors and Styles.

TRUNKS, VALISES and UMBRELLAS at Prices to suit all.

The best shoe. The best style, for the least money is what we are determined to give our customers.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Schultz & VanWyck,
Black Front Shoe Store.

HOME COMPANY, A STRONG COMPANY
SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE PROMPT!
RELIABLE, LIBERAL
AGENTS J. RHODES BROWNE, President. WILLIAM C. COART, Secretary.
In all Cities, Towns and Villages in the South.
TOTAL ASSETS, \$750,000 00!
J. ALLEN BROWN, Resident Agent, Salisbury, N. C.

R. J. HOLMES

Is now Receiving His Fall and Winter Stock Of GOODS,
Direct from the Northern Markets,
And will be pleased to see his customers before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

And all other kinds of Goods kept in a general stock, will be sold at prices to suit the times.

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK.

Bob White and Crystal Roller Mill Flour of the best quality.

JUST RECEIVED ONE HUNDRED BARRELS OF FRESH VIRGINIA LIME FOR SALE.

I expect all persons who have given me a trial to be satisfied to bring me their orders when it is ready for sale.

R. J. HOLMES.

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

ELV'S CATARRH CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER

CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus into the stomach and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

A pessicle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents a package; by mail registered, 60 cents. ELY BROS., 35 Greenwich Street, New York.

HARDWARE.



WHEN YOU WANT HARDWARE AT LOW FIGURES

Call on the undersigned at NO. 2, Grant Row. D. A. ATWELL.
Agent for the "Cardwell Thresher," Salisbury, N. C., June 9th—11.

Mrs. Lofty and I.

Mrs. Lofty keeps a carriage. So do I. She has dapple grays to draw it. None have I. She has no prodder with her coachman. Then mine has I. With my blue-eyed, laughing baby, Trundling by. I hide his face, lest she should see. The cherub boy and envy me.

Her hus husband has white fingers. Mine has not. He could give his bride a palace—Mine, a cot. Hers comes home beneath the starlight. Ne'er careases she; Mine comes home in purple twilight, Kisses me.

And prays that He who turns life's sands Will hold his loved ones in his hands.

Mrs. Lofty has her jewels. So have I. She wears hers upon her bosom, Inside, I; By and by she dies at death's portal, I shall bear my treasure with me When I die;

For I have love, and she has gold; She counts her wealth, mine can't be told.

She has those who love her—station, None have I. But I've one true heart beside me—Glad am I. I'd not change it for a kingdom, No, not I. God will weigh it in his balance, By and by.

And then the difference He'll define 'Twixt Mrs. Lofty's wealth and mine.

THE P. ORATION

Of Representative Mills Great Speech AS PUBLISHED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Now another thing. I want to show that the tariff is not for the benefit of the workingman. We will have many appeals made to us for sympathy on account of the workingman. I have taken from the first annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and the report of the census on wages some figures given by manufacturers of the total cost of the product and the labor cost of the articles they are making. I have put the tariff duty by the side of them to show whether in the little reductions we are asking in this bill we have gone beyond that pledge we as a party have made that we should not reduce the taxation so low as to injure our laborers, or as not to cover the difference in cost of labor between American and foreign products.

This will show, and I ask your attention to it, that the tariff is not intended to and does not benefit labor. It will show that the benefit of the tariff never passes beyond the pocket of the manufacturer, and to the pocket of his workman.

I find in this report of 500 pound blankets. The whole cost as stated by the manufacturer is \$2.51. The labor cost he paid for them is 35 cents. The present tariff is \$1.90. Now, here is \$1.35 in this tariff over and above the entire labor cost of these blankets. Why did not that manufacturer go and give that money to the laborer? He is able to do it. Here is a tariff that gives him \$1.90 on that pair of blankets for the benefit of his laborer, but notwithstanding that the tariff was imposed for the benefit of American labor and to preserve high wages, every dollar of that tariff went into the manufacturer's pocket. The poor fellow who made the blanket got 35 cents and the manufacturer kept the \$1.90.

Mr. Crain. Will the gentleman please state how much the committee has reduced that duty?

Mr. Mills. To \$1.00 from \$1.90. Take another pair of 5-pound blankets. The total cost is \$2.70. The labor cost is 70 cents. The tariff is \$1.98. Now, how strange it is that none of these sums that were intended for the laborer ever got beyond the pocket of the manufacturer. Why is it when the American Congress enacted this legislation for the benefit of our labor, that every dollar of this aid intended for labor steps in the pockets of the manufacturer, who goes into the big ways and aches and hires his laborer at the lowest price for which he can get him in the market and then pockets the tariff benefits that we are told every day is intended for the laborer alone—for the benefit of labor?

Here is another pair of 5-pound blankets. The cost is \$3.30. The labor cost paid by the manufacturer, he says himself, is 61 cents. The tariff is \$2.55. In the pending bill we have left him all \$1.35, and we have left the other man \$1.08. And we have left along not only enough to cover the difference between the labor cost of production in Europe and the labor cost of production in this country, but we have enough left to pay for all the labor and a bonus besides.

Let us go on a little further. Here is one yard of flannel, weighing four ounces; it cost 18 cents, of which the laborer got 3 cents; the tariff on it is 8 cents. How is it that the whole 8 cents did not get into the pockets of the laborer? Is it not strange that those who made the tariff and fastened upon the people these war rates in a time of r. f. and peace, and who are now constantly assailing the Democratic party because it is untrue to the workingman, did not make some provision by which the generous bounty they gave should reach the pocket of

him for whom they said it was intended? They charge that we are trying to strike down the labor of the country. Why do they not see that the money they are taking out of the hard earnings of the people is delivered in good faith to the workman?

One yard of cassimere weighing 10 ounces costs \$1.33; the labor cost is 29 cents; the tariff duty is 80 cents. One pound of sewing silk cost \$5.00; the cost for labor is 85 cents; the tariff is \$1.00. One gallon of linseed oil costs 40 cents; the labor cost is 2 cents; the tariff cost is 25 cents. One ton of bar iron costs \$31; the labor cost is \$10; the tariff fixes several rates for bar iron. I give the lowest rate, \$18.92. One ton of foundry pig iron costs \$11; the labor cost is \$1.64; the tariff is \$6.72.

None of these tariff rates go to the laborer. The road is blocked up. They can not pass the pocket of the manufacturer. The "great American system" that is intended to secure high wages for our laborers is so perverted that all its beneficence intended for the poor workman stops in the pocket of his employer, and the laborer only gets what he can command in the open market for his work.

Let us take Bessemer steel rails. We are told that the steel rail industry is in great danger of utterly perishing away and departing from this continent, because we propose to reduce the duty from \$17 to \$11.

The whole cost is put down at \$31, the labor cost at \$7.57; the tariff is \$17. The manufacturer has \$9.43 more for each ton than all the labor cost. The labor cost of this ton is exceptionally high. I have a statement of the labor cost of a ton of steel rails at Bethlehem, Pa., taken recently by Mr. Schoenof, and it shows labor cost there \$8.55 per ton. The labor cost of a ton of steel rails in England is not one dollar cheaper than here. Mr. Schoenof informs me that a ton of bar iron costs for labor in England about \$7.75, and here about \$8. But let us leave these and proceed with the official figures. A keg of steel nails costs \$2.31; the labor cost is 67 cents; the tariff is \$1.25. A ton of pipe iron costs \$31.57; labor cost \$12.25; the tariff is \$22.40.

Here is a car wheel weighing 500 pounds; cost \$13; labor cost 35 cents; tariff rate is 2.12 cents per pound, equivalent to \$12.50 to cover a labor cost of 85 cents! [Laughter.] Why, Mr. Chairman, these laborers of ours ought to get immensely rich if they could get all that Congress votes to them, if the manufacturers did not stop the bounties intended by the Government to reach the pockets of the workingman.

Here is a course wool suit of clothes such as our working people wear in their daily toil in the shop and field. The whole cost is \$12. The labor cost is \$2. The tariff duty is 40 cent per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem. As the weight of the suit is not given, we can not set the exact tariff, but the duty on woolen clothes imported last year averaged 54 per cent, and at that rate the tariff stands \$6.84 to cover \$2 of labor cost.

A cotton suit costs \$10.50; the labor cost is \$1.85; the tariff is \$3.67. A dozen globets cost 48 cents; labor cost, 15 cents; tariff 19 cents. White lead, by the hundred weight, \$9.50; labor cost, 50 cents; tariff, \$3. A hundred weight of mixed paints, \$8; labor cost 41 cents; tariff \$2.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have gone through with a number of articles taken from these official reports made by the manufacturers themselves, and I have shown that the tariff was not framed for the benefit of the laborer but that it was so intended by those who framed it, the benefit never reaches the laborer, not a dollar of it. The working people are hired in the market at the lowest rates at which their services can be had, and all the "bounty" that has been granted by these tariff bills goes into the pockets of the manufacturer. It builds up palaces; it concentrates wealth; it makes great and powerful magnates; but it distributes none of its beneficence in the homes of our laboring poor.

It brings the tax gatherer to them; it weighs them down as it goes; it compels them to pay out a large share of their daily earnings for the necessities of life; and the money it raises by high prices on domestic manufactures it transfers not into the coffers of the government, but into the coffers of private individuals. It is making a wide distinction in this country between two classes—one numerous, but poor; one small but powerful and rich. It is a policy that is at war with the institutions of this country. The concentration of the wealth of the country in the hands of a few will in progress of time overthrow the very foundations of our free government.

Now, gentlemen, the time has come, after all these taxes on wealth have been swept away, and the people of this country have been bearing for years these enormous burdens that have been levied on the necessities of life; now, when "trusts," and "combinations," and "pools" are arising all around us to limit production, to increase prices, to make the laborer's lot harder and darker—now the time has come for us to do something, not for classes, but for the great masses of our people.

I hope and trust that the bill which we have presented to you and which has met with favor throughout the

whole country will receive a majority of your votes, a majority of the votes of the Senate, and become a law. I earnestly hope when the treasury is full to overflowing of the people's hard earnings, you will lighten their burdens, and reduce the taxes on the necessities of life.

Although the bill we propose is not all that we could have asked, although it is a very moderate bill, yet it will send comfort and happiness into the homes and bosoms of the poor laboring people of this country, and I ask you now in behalf of them to consider their claims and help to reduce the burdens that have so long been laid upon their shoulders.

[Enthusiastic applause on the Democratic side, and cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

Y. M. C. A. Convention.

The 12th annual convention of the Y. M. C. A., held at Charlotte, N. C., the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d inst., inclusive, proved to be the largest and most interesting gathering of Young Men's Christian Association workers our State has ever had, and judging from the interest manifested both individually and collectively this meeting has been conducive to furthering the work of this Christian association the length and breadth of North and South Carolina, and to this end a subscription was taken up from representative delegates present, to the amount of \$1,523.06 to employ a State Secretary to thoroughly canvass the two States for the coming year—South Carolina joining with us and sharing their part of the expenses.

The program had many interesting features, and our subjects were efficiently and earnestly debated by the literary leaders of our State. The interest manifested from our different schools and colleges was a source of deserved admiration and praise. The Ladies Auxiliary Society of the Charlotte Y. M. C. A. won the hearts of the visiting delegates by their pleasing reception, and sumptuous repast on Friday eve. And the reception and manner in which we were entertained by the young ladies of Prof. Atkinson's Female Institute, was a source of much congratulation with the ever favored delegates.

The convention adjourned on Sunday night at 11:30 at the Tryon St. M. E. Church. Preparatory to the adjournment, we (the delegates) all joined hands, forming a double circle entirely around the aisles of the church, the president declared the convention adjourned to meet at Wilmington next year. Then we sang the suitable and impressive hymn "Blest be the tie that binds, etc.," after which the benediction was pronounced, thus ending the 12th annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of N. C.

That these meetings have to a great extent accomplished its object, will be made manifest to the whole State by the earnestness in which the members are going to work. We had an attendance of 125 special delegates and 30 associations represented. And with the aid of efficient workers we expect to exceed in the year before us as we did in the one just past, our most sanguine expectations for the building up of the morals of our N. C. young men.

Now for a Big Corn Crop.

Practical farmers may well laugh at those who talk about corn being deficient in protein and phosphates. It is the grandest crop in the world. A well-filled corn-crib makes the farmer and his horses, cows, sheep, pigs, and chickens happy. Throughout a large area of the United States corn is grown for home use and not for sale. John Johnston, the father of American tile-draining, and one of the best and most successful farmers of his time, said to us: "I have never sold corn but once in my life—and that I gave away to be sent to Ireland during the famine." He grew large crops of corn, but fed it all out, stalks and all, to sheep and other stock, supplemented with oil-cake if it could be purchased cheap enough. He was a firm believer in oil-cake, but would have laughed at any one who claimed it was worth more, pound for pound, than good sound corn.

In many sections last year the corn crop suffered from drought. This is unusual. On good land, kept clean by the frequent use of the cultivator, corn will stand drought better than any other crop. Said an experienced farmer: "I believe I could raise a good crop of corn if not a drop of rain fell from the day it was planted until the day it was cut. He looked to the stores of water in the soil, and was careful that no weeds sucked up this moisture and robbed the corn plants. Clover and other deep-rooted plants bring up nitrogen, phosphates, potash, and other plant-food from the subsoil, and leave them near the surface in the form of vegetable matter; a severe drought does the same thing. Capillary attraction raises the water charged with plant-food, and, as it evaporates, leaves it on the surface. The great drought of last year has left our land in good condition. Now for a big crop of corn!"

Keep Your Temper.

Calm demeanor under provocation is wisest and best. A ruffled temper is no help to any body. The greater the offense the more need of considerate decision in respect to it. Haste here is waste. Be slow to wrath. Conquer your irritability. Learn to speak as quietly and calmly to a threatening foe as to a loving friend. He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that stalks a city. Time will come when you will be thankful that you held your anger in check. Harsh words and fierce deeds never yielded their speaker or doer any permanent satisfaction. God has endowed us with reasoning faculties with the design that we should use them. Storm and bluster seldom have any reason in them. Thoughtfulness and consideration are becoming to the Christian. The only vengeance the man of God may indulge himself in is that of charity in return for wrong, and kindness in exchange for violence. If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst give him drink. Good deeds by you will be to him like coals of fire on his head. They will melt him down. But perform your good deeds in the right spirit. Let not revenge be your motive. Angry charity may prove a boomerang.

Heavy penalties for Violating the Interstate Commerce Act.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on April 24, agreed upon an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act, imposing penalties of fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisonment not extending two years upon railroad officials or shippers implicated in false representations as to the quantities or character of goods shipped or endeavoring by bribery or otherwise to secure discrimination in rates.

A Russian law forbids the use of exclamation points in newspaper articles in that country.

Practical Fish Culture For Farmers.

SETH GREEN, the venerable State Fish Commissioner of New York describing the Methods of artificial impregnation of fish, writes in the *American Agriculturist* for May:

We take a pair of fish, trout for instance, a male and female; for, strange as it may seem, there are many who express surprise that the male as well as the female is required. However this is the fact. To operate upon them artificially, both parents must be alive and healthy, and perfectly ripe. By the time ripe I mean that the eggs contained in the female and also the milt or vitalizing fluid of the male must be matured sufficiently to leave the fish free and easily, with but very little outside assistance. An ordinary milk pan is then placed on the floor or ground, having been previously rinsed out with water, and is tilted up on one side, so that the spawn and milt will readily collect in the lower side of the pan. Everything being in readiness the operator takes the fish in hand—the male fish—and carries it close to the bottom of the pan. Then by a few dexterous movements down the sides of the abdomen he expresses the milt into the pan. The female is then taken in hand as quickly as possible and operated on nearly the same way, except that the movements are slower and the forefinger is gently passed on the abdomen, commencing low down toward the vent, and gradually working up toward the head. After this is done the eggs and milt are immediately mixed thoroughly by slowly tipping the pan, first one way and then the other, and water is gradually added until the pan is half full. This, in brief, is the process of the artificial impregnation of fish eggs, and by this means, if every thing is favorable, from ninety to one hundred per cent of the eggs should be vitalized as against less than twenty-five per cent in the natural way.

They Must Be Fed.

The Danbury "Reporter and Post" hits the farmers a pretty good lick in following style: "Those who have a vacant lot or a little patch as big as a pig pen in the cities and towns of the tobacco section, should plant it in something to eat or feed our cows and mules and, if you have more than is required for home consumption, we farmers will buy the surplus when we come to town to sell our tobacco, provided we get anything for it, or have anything with which to pay. Remember, we farmers will be so busy with our tobacco crops that we will not have much time to make anything to eat, and next spring will be compelled to have both bread and meat. We have a pretty fair crop of wheat, which looks well; but if we can lose the time out of our tobacco to save it, we will have it used up by the first of March. Plant your little patches in corn or potatoes or anything that may be eaten. You must not let us suffer for something to sustain life; we will haul it home though you charge us a dollar a bushel for corn, which will cost from 25 to 50 cents to handle. We must eat, and if we have not the money will give you a mortgage. We will be so busy with tobacco that we will not have time to make corn for our pigs, and if it should not be a good mast year we expect half of them will die. By the by, what are cabbage, potatoes and onions worth in town? Most of us have an appetite for them at this season, for you know a fellow is weak anyway in the Spring."

South Carolina Legislature appropriated \$50,000 to pension Confederate soldiers; but the applications for relief have run far above all expectation and will require \$200,000 to meet them.

The Senate agreed last week to accept the invitation to participate in the French exposition, and appropriated for the purpose the sum of \$250,000.

The distinctive issue between the Democratic and Republican party is the tariff question—the Democrats demanding a reduction in tariff rates and the Republicans refusing to grant it. The present tariff enriches manufacturers and impoverishes the people who consume manufactured goods. It builds up the rich and pulls down the poor.

The celebration at the Guilford battle ground next Saturday, will be a grand and memorable day. Distinguished persons from all parts of the State and thousands of people—descendants of the patriots who fought that battle—will be there to see, to hear and to experience the inspiring influences of this important incident of the great struggle for independence in times which tried the souls of our noble grandfathers.

Business men kill the goose which lays the golden egg, when they help or even permit, the big monopolists to down the farmers and laboring men. Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and Standard Oil trusts do not patronize the country merchants or professional men.—The *Anti-Monopolist*, Council Grove, Kan.

Odds and Ends.

Do not hurry the cows from the pasture. Sow turnip seed after, not before a rain. It is not too early to begin on your fair exhibits. Better have whitewash than manure on the ills. Try hard to keep the stable dry during damp days. The poorest land is too valuable to grow weeds or briars. Reduce the amount and improve the quality of the fencing. Pasturing meadows is like removing the door to stop a knot hole. More hoe is the best remedy for poor quality among vegetables. Cultivate the mud-wasps—they are the sworn foes of the cricket. Better miss a good trade than fail to raise your chick a good deed. Plows in the fence corner are a sign of "farm for sale" within ten years. A mixture of grasses stimulates the appetite and affords better nourishment. Cows, wheat and sheep are most excellent help in renovating foul, worn land. Empty the shops on a leap of dry earth under a shed near the house—not in a sink drain. It was well-rotted chip-manure liberally applied that made the radish so sweet and tender. The secret of transplanting sweet potato plants successfully is to firm well the soil about them. If the children will despoil flowers and shrubs in the schoolyards, their parents should blush with shame. A weak fence, a pond near the house, a scrub male, or a lean manure heap, is not seen on a well managed farm. Having too many implements is as bad as not having enough; and having implements in bad condition is always bad. A large per cent. of merchants are ruined by the failure of other merchants; few farmers indeed lose by the failure of other farmers. Put it down to the credit of the silo that at least it has shown farmers that their worst faults have not been in producing but in utilizing. Plowing around stumps and rocks is not unlike driving slower to reach your destination sooner; yet the children would be afraid of you if you did the latter. The farmer who thinks that to make money he must go where land is cheaper, should consider well if he could not make more money by making the land he has deeper and richer.

"America—a Journal of to-day," is a new weekly of twelve three column pages, printed with new type on fine paper, and in the best style of the "art preservative," comes out as a candidate for popular favor. From a brief review of its leading articles, its design is to inculcate Americanism as against foreignism. It announces the names of five editors, and \$3.50 per annum as its price.

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