

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XX.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C. THURSDAY MAY 9, 1889.

NO. 29.

D. J. McCUBBINS,
Surg. Dentist,
Salisbury, N. C.
Office in Cole building, second floor, next to Dr. Campbell's. Opposite D. A. Atwell's Hardware store, Main street. City.

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

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Mr. Owen H. Binzer (pupil of Dr. Marx, Professor of Music at Berlin University, and Monsieur Benzet of Paris) has come from England and settled close to Salisbury, and is prepared to tune, regulate and repair Pianos, Organs and Pipe Organs. Having had fifteen years' practical experience in England, Ladies and gentlemen, who wish their musical instruments carefully and regularly attended to, may rely upon having thorough and conscientious work done if they will kindly favor O. H. B. with their esteemed patronage. Living near town, no traveling expenses will be incurred, and therefore the terms will be low; viz: \$2.50 per piano, if tuned occasionally, or \$9. for three tunings in one year. Please apply for further particulars by postal card or note left at this office.

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ARLINGTON, Ga., June 30, 1888.
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Gives Better Satisfaction.
CANTON, Ky., July 6, 1887.
Please send me one box Balm Catarrh Suffer by return mail, as one of my customers is taking B. B. B. for catarrh and wants a box of the stuff. B. B. B. gives better satisfaction than any I ever sold. I have sold 10 dozen in the past 10 weeks, and it gives good satisfaction. If I don't remit all right for send it to me. Yours,
W. H. BRADY.

It Removed the Pimples.
ROSS MONTAIN, Tenn., March 29, 1887.
A lady friend of mine has for several years been troubled with bumps and pimples on her face and neck, for which she used various cosmetics in order to remove them and beautify and improve her complexion; but these local applications were only temporary and left her skin in a wretched condition. I recommended an internal preparation—known as Botanic Blood Balm—which I have been using and selling about two years; she used three bottles and nearly all pimples have disappeared, her skin is soft and smooth, and she presses herself much gratified, and can recommend it to all who are thus affected.
Mrs. S. M. WILSON.

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Mar. 15, '88.

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Smile Whenever You Can.
When things don't go to suit you
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown:
Since life is all perplexing,
'Tis much the wiser plan
To bear all trials bravely
And smile whenever you can.

Why should you dread the morrow,
And thus deplore to-day?
For when you borrow trouble
You always have to pay.
It is a good old maxim
Which should be often preached—
Don't cross the bridge before you
Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing
If you would keep in mind
The thought that good and evil
Are always here combined.
There must be something wanting,
And though you roll in wealth
You may miss from your casket
That precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy
You may have an empty purse,
(And earth has many trials
Which I consider worse):
But whether joy or sorrow
Fill up your mortal span,
'Twill make your pathway brighter
To smile whenever you can.

Money.
Maj. R. L. Ragan in Progressive Farmer.

While many things have been used as money—the medium of exchange, done in a national—silver and gold, possessing intrinsic value and convenient forms, long ago became the most universal. Under the Jewish economy silver is constantly referred to as money. Abraham was rich "in silver and gold," and purchased a tomb for Sarah, his wife, with "four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant." Joseph was sold for "twenty pieces of silver," and there was found in Benjamin's sack "three hundred pieces of silver." The Bible says nothing about gold being used as money, though much valued and extensively used as ornaments and for decoration of temples, altars and palaces.

The Lydians coined money nine hundred years B. C. Greece, about 100 years later; and Rome, not till 281 B. C. Silver and gold passed as legal tender—the first for over 3,000 years, and the latter for 2,000 years. England ceased to coin silver as a legal tender in 1815, and the United States demitted silver in 1837, by a fraud in legislation. The last act was an outrage on popular rights, and a travesty upon justice, for the United States to follow England's example in demitting WHITE MONEY, so long the satisfactory and popular circulating medium. The commencement of monometallism in the United States was signaled by the most disastrous financial crash and stringency of modern times. Every mint in Europe was closed against silver in 1870, and most disastrous revolts followed. Industrial extremity makes capital's opportunity to cram its insatiable maw with ill-gotten treasure. Thus big fortunes are made while the people groan.

MONEY AND CIVILIZATION.

The Israelites, at the height of their glory and prosperity were abundantly supplied with money. The same may be said subsequently of Greece and Rome. The arts, sciences, learning and industries flourished then as never before. "The history of the Roman Empire is a history of conquest and the accumulation of gold and silver." A careful historian estimates the money of the Empire during the reign of Augustus at \$1,800,000,000, besides hundreds of millions of gold and silver in ornaments, decorations, etc. The same historian estimates the gold and silver in the country once comprising the Roman Empire, after eight hundred years, as reduced to about \$160,000,000,000, showing a decrease of \$1,640,000,000.

"The loss of money was followed by extreme poverty, feudal slavery and barbarism. There was no power in the people to resist oppression, for they had no money." The wear and loss of the precious metals and the cessation of coinage, between the reign of Augustus and the discovery of America, had nearly extinguished civilization, and reduced the people of Europe to feudal serfdom.

Buckle says Rome fell because the rich contracted her currency for their own benefit, and thus impoverished the people and robbed them of their manhood. One of the clearest thinkers of this age on this point asserts that "the dry-rot began by allowing the land to pass into the hands of the few, thus impoverishing the people."

The political economy of any nation based upon laws which hinder production and promote or connive at the unequal distribution of the proceeds of wealth accruing from labor, is as false as it is dangerous. So long as the production of gold and silver kept pace with the increase of population, and afforded a sufficient supply of money for the necessities of trade, commerce and industry, the country prospered. But, from 1810 to 1850, population grew faster than the coinage, and the consequence was money became stringent; "reaction, stagnation and depression followed the inadequate supply of money in all parts of the world." The balance of trade is this country was soon against us, forcing additional stringency by the exportation of gold and silver, to liqui-

date that balance, and thus added to the stringency and distress of our home industries.

MONEY AND PROSPERITY.

Then came the discovery of gold and silver on the Pacific slope, and soon afterward gold in Australia, and at a time when civilization was at a standstill and the wheels of progress clogged for the want of money. The average annual product of mines in the world, in 1850, was \$40,000,000—now \$200,000,000, five times greater than forty years ago! Enough to vitalize and revive all of our industries, if turned into legitimate channels.

But for the demotizing of silver in Europe and the United States, the currency of the world would be far more adequate to the wants of the people than it is under monometallism. The financial legislation of the United States and of Europe, in favor of the creditor class—the holders of and strivers after accumulated wealth—in the treatment of silver, has checked industrial progress and lowered the price and income from labor; causing industry and enterprise to languish by enhancing the value of money and securities in contracting the circulating medium.

The volume of currency now in the United States is entirely inadequate to the necessities of the people—less than 35 per cent. of what it was in 1865. It was then \$40.37. Now only \$17.20 per capita. Any wonder, then, this money stricture has throttled industry to swell the profits of capitalist? A little more contracting and tightening of the financial rope, and the goose which has laid golden eggs will have all the life squeezed out of her (?)

HISTORY IS AGAIN REPEATING ITSELF.

As the money and wealth of the nations center into the hands of the few. The first act in the progress backward was England's ceasing to coin silver in 1815. But what else could we expect of an aristocratic parliament, unrestrained by popular representation, but to obey the behests of the money power? The purchasing power of gold is increased, as money becomes scarce and the products of labor cheap, in the ratio of contraction in the circulation. "England is largely a creditor country, of debts payable in gold, and any change which entails a rise in the price of commodities generally; that is to say, a diminution of the purchasing power of gold, would be to her disadvantage."

DEAR MONEY MAKES LABOR AND PRODUCTS CHEAP.

A financial policy which enriches a few favored classes, at the expense of the great hive of humanity, is as criminal as it is suicidal. In this age of advanced civilization, the people will not long tolerate legislative favoritism to preferred classes. The leaven of universal freedom and the spirit of equal justice, national, State and municipal, to all classes, creeds and callings, and working all over the world, permeating and elevating all ranks and conditions of mankind; and they will ere long cease to tolerate the semblance of favoritism and nepotism, high or low.

The people of the United States, as nowhere else, see the situation and are setting about to rectify some very unequal, unjust and unpolitic past legislation. They see clearly that the medium of circulation should be made to keep pace with the increase of population, and the necessities of the people; that silver should be restored to its former standing as money; and as a nation we should be financially, as politically, independent of Europe, to promote our commercial and industrial interests and standing.

SUMMARIZING THE MONEY QUESTION.

As the home interests of the people override all other considerations, and to emancipate themselves and posterity from financial servitude is vital and indispensable to permanent relief, the farmer and the mass of breadwinners should unite, as one man, to labor unceasingly for its accomplishment.

Longevity Aided by Salt.

In a recent work by Prof. Burggrave of Ghent, the prominent theory maintained is that salt is the "greatest regulating agent of life and on the proper use of which human longevity largely depends, it being at any rate the greatest preventive of certain maladies—if the blood is too rich salt will render it less charged, or if poor, salt will constitute it and restore it to the necessary elements. Among the interesting facts cited by Prof. Burggrave is elaborating his subject is that about the end of the last century a terrible epidemic, bearing some analogy to scurvy, broke out in Saxony, making such rapid progress among the poorer classes that the government ordered an inquiry into the nature and cause. The result was the establishment of a singular fact, viz: that miners although reduced to the same misery as other workmen, remained, with their families, completely exempt from the malady, the diet of the miners differed from that of the others only in one point, viz: that being employed by the state they were supplied with salt gratuitously, the deduction being that the absence of salt in the diet of the other workmen was the cause of the malady. Salt was prescribed as a curative measure, and the epidemic disappeared as if by enchantment.—Chicago Mail.

How to Keep Furniture in Order.

There are a great many careless people where furniture is concerned. Yet good furniture is really not cheap, but if properly cared for, it will last a long time. In sweeping a room, the furniture should be covered up with cloths before the sweeping commences. She is, indeed, a careless housekeeper who will allow the dust to be swept over the furniture, to make its way into the cloth coverings, there to stay, for it is almost impossible to dislodge it. Many a good set of furniture has been ruined in this way.

Chairs should not be drawn so close to the fire as to blister them, for this is an injury hard to repair. Neither should finely-polished furniture be dusted with coarse cloth or common feather dusters; an old silk handkerchief makes an admirable duster for this purpose.

Furniture should not be allowed to grow shabby, without an effort being made to brighten it up. A little polish works wonders and is very easily applied, and if the furniture is of good quality it is better to renovate it than to turn it out and perhaps put new furniture of a poorer quality in its place.

There is a great deal of utterly worthless furniture sold, and the purchaser should be wary when selecting. There is more economy in good furniture than in poor, and it has the merit of looking better, too. Some of the furniture sold is simply stuck together, it is not made; some again is constructed of unseasoned wood, while a great deal is faulty regarding stuffing and covering. Veneered furniture is undesirable as the veneering is always falling off. Good, solid furniture is the best. Rosewood is the most beautiful and tasty of all woods used for furniture though it is the most costly. If carefully treated it retains its good looks a long time, and it should be kept well polished in order to secure this end. No wood combines more beautifully with plush than this.

Walnut is deservedly popular, as it looks well and is lasting; moreover, it is not hard to keep in order. When oiled, walnut looks dull; it can be brightened up with the following: Put in a bottle a pint of linseed oil, one ounce of butter of antimony, and half a gill of vinegar. Mix all together, and shake the bottle before using. If black walnut has been varnished, take of shellac two parts, and boiled oil one part; mix well and apply with a cloth, rubbing briskly. Luk-spots can be removed from black walnut by applying muriatic acid with a piece of woolen cloth, and washing off immediately with cold water.

Mahogany is a good, old-fashioned wood, though perhaps not as much used as it once was. When it needs polishing, saturate it with olive oil, have ready a solution of gum arabic in boiling alcohol, apply the polish by rubbing with a soft cloth. Another good furniture polish is composed of three parts of sweet oil and two parts of turpentine. Wash the furniture first with vinegar, then dry before applying the mixture, which must be well shaken. Apply lightly, following the grain of the wood. Light mahogany can be darkened by washing it with a weak solution of quicklime. In repairing furniture it is well to remember this: To fill up holes and cracks in mahogany, melt four ounces of bees-wax, add one ounce of Indian red, and enough yellow ochre to produce the desired tint.

Among other good polishes is the following: Mix equal parts of vinegar, spirits of turpentine, and sweet oil in a bottle, apply with a flannel cloth, then rub with a soft, silk handkerchief. Three parts linseed oil and one part spirits of turpentine, make an admirable polish when applied with a piece of woolen cloth and rubbed with woolen.

Finger-marks are very disfiguring to furniture. For removing them, use sweet oil for varnished furniture, and kero-sene for that which is oiled. Never set hot dishes on varnished tables, but if you have been thoughtless enough to have done so, and find white marks there, pour some kerosene oil on the spot and rub well with a soft cloth. To remove dents wet the place with warm water, double a piece of brown paper five times, soak it in the water and lay it on the spot. Place a warm flat-iron on this till the moisture is evaporated, and if not successful the first time repeat the process.

It is hard to tell what fabric has selected in these days, but if possible select covering that is without it, for the color is sure to fade, though it may look very well when new. Always brush the dust out of the chairs with a soft whisk-broom; do not attempt to dust the coverings with a cloth, for you only make matters worse. A little care will preserve furniture for a long time; while a little carelessness will have the contrary effect.—Demorest Monthly Fashion Journal.

All our lives are in some sense a "might have been"; the very best of us must feel, I suppose, in sad and thoughtful moments, that he might have been transcendentally nobler and greater and loftier than he is; but, while life lasts, every "might have been" should lead, not to vain regrets, but to arduous resolutions; it should be the dark background to a "may be" and "will be" yet.—Farrar.

The Moon's Rotation.

Those who look upon the moon night after night and year after year see no change in the face she presents. The "Man in the Moon" is always the same. Stern and immovable, he looks upon the earth as he has done for ages past, and as he will do for ages to come. The reason for this unchangeable aspect is that we see only on one side of the moon; and the reason why we see but one side is that, while she makes one revolution round the earth, she turns once on her axis. The moon's day or period of rotation is, therefore, the same as her revolution, about twenty-seven days.

This is the present condition of affairs in regard to the earth and moon. The earth turns on her axis once in twenty-four hours. The moon turns on her axis once in twenty-seven days. If there are inhabitants on the side of the moon turned toward us, they can see, at different times, every part of the earth's surface.

She shines in their sky as a glorious orb, thirteen times as large as the moon in our sky, and exhibits similar phases; while her surfaces is marked with spots shaped like the continents and islands familiar to our terrestrial maps. The conditions prevailing in the earth-moon system have greatly changed in the lapse of ages, and will greatly change in ages to come. Long ago, when the moon was young, her fires first burned, she may have rotated on her axis in three or four hours. The earth then raised enormous tides upon her plastic surface. Tides act as brakes retarding axial rotation, and by this means the moon's time of rotation has gradually increased until it has reached its present length of twenty-seven days.

The earth, too, in her primeval condition turned on her axis much more rapidly than at present. The moon raises tides upon the earth, and these in their turn have reduced the velocity of her rotation until our day is now twenty-four hours long.

As time rolls on, the earth will revolve on its axis more and more slowly, until after the lapse of millions of years, the earth's day and the moon's will be equal. When that time comes, the earth will present always the same side to the moon, and dwellers on the other side will never see the moon, unless they make a journey for the purpose.

The hands on the dial plate of time move slowly, but none less surely. Today is longer than yesterday, although the difference is so infinitesimal that the most accurate mathematicians have been unable to measure it.

In fact, the period of the earth's rotation has not varied one hundredth of a second in two thousand years. But when two thousand years shall have passed the change will be not only perceptible but considerable.—Youth's Companion.

"Can't you turn over the seat for me?" asked a man who was traveling with his little boy on a train going out of New York on one of the trunk lines yesterday. The question was addressed to the brakeman, who seemed endowed with good nature above the average of his class. That he was in a cheerful frame of mind was shown by the pleasant smile as he answered:

"Sorry sir, but I cannot do it without the conductor's permission."

On the conductor's next trip through the car, the same question was put to him.

"No," he replied; "bits again the rules to turn over a seat for a gentleman. If you had a lady with you it would be all right."

"Can't you do it for a little boy?" queried the passenger, pointing to his traveling companion.

"No, that wouldn't do."

"How long has that been the rule?" was the next question.

"About six weeks."

"What made the company make such a rule?"

Don't Sniver.

Suppose you have been unfortunate. Suppose the world has used you shabbily and been blind to your desert. What then? Don't indulge self-complacency. Don't sniver, Irrigating the wilderness of the past with tears won't make it bloom. Time, like a stout steed, is bearing you swiftly along the road of life. Don't turn the wrong way in the saddle and gaze with trifling visage over crupper. Make the best of the remainder of your journey, be it long or short. There may, for aught you know, be prosperity and happiness ahead worth all your "might have been."

Men who make a royal start in life sometimes die in such squalid obscurity that it would be impossible to find their graves. Many a king has become a miserable fugitive, and mendicant, if history speaks sooth, have become kings. It is not worth while to cite examples of good beginnings that have led to bad endings, or of unpromising beginnings that have been the precursors of brilliant success. They are as plenty as blackberries. The world's annals are full of them, and you may find them in the newspapers every day. Let the past teach and toughen you. Let your might have been strengthen you for your may be. This is all they are good for. When you do glance along the rearward track let it be to regard with a keen eye the places where you stumble, and to congratulate yourself on the experience which will enable you to avoid such slips in the future. If circumstances, without any fault of your own, have been against you, is that any reason why you should whimper?

"Let the dead Past bury its dead."

The present and the future are worth all the days gone by, and remember that the only way to secure either an agreeable past or a happy future is to use the present wisely and well. Therefore, however you may have been kicked and cuffed by fate so far, take Capt. Cutler's advice: "Cheer up and stand by." Master minds, from their unsuccessful battles with circumstances, sometimes learn, in the end, how to shape them and compel them to their purpose.—Charlotte Democrat.

Only a hundred years since the inauguration of our first President, and yet what changes we have undergone and how feeble, how weak, have the stays of our "Model Republic" proved to be. How often have we approached the very verge of dissolution and escaped, (loss of prestige and power each time) not by any inherent strength of our own system, but seemingly by Presidential intervention. Our first Constitution was torn to shreds by a convention of men in 1787 sworn to defend and perpetuate it. Mr. Madison furnished them with another, but entirely different instrument. Nine of the thirty-one States represented in that convention adopted the new Constitution. The other four were left out, or kicked out; or allowed to rest on their oars ad libitum. This is the first secession. Finally these four States in about two years came in, but with the express understanding that they were ratifying a "compact" and not a "perpetual Union." Next, in the early part of this century, certain of the New England States proposed to secede from the compact and raise troops, if necessary, to defend their action. In 1832 South Carolina wanted to nullify, which brought out the duped character of Old Hickory and set him off as a fit prototype of Abe Lincoln, in that he showed himself willing to hold his democracy in abeyance and trample the essential principles of our Democratic system. The deep muttering of 1850 forced upon the country the monstrous Missouri-Compromise subterfuge as a pang-ear for encroachment and wrong. Thus through all our history, from the adoption of Mr. Madison's very Democratic Constitution in 1787 down to the civil war, the ship of State or rather, the creature of the States, the Federal Government, has floated on the tide of time with fluctuating fortune and uncertain stability. The Constitution and the Democratic creed, the immortal resolutions of '88, have been tabooed and trampled under foot in every contest with their foes. State sovereignty and popular rights have suffered at every turn. Repeated assaults have been made upon them, and always with more or less success, the constituted authorities being, apparently, unable to protect them in an emergency. The protection of the Constitution is only needed in times of distress. If it fail then, of what value is it? It is appealed to, to justify every measure and heeded in none. It has been worsted in every conflict with its enemies. It was emasculated by the abolition wreckers of 1861, and it has been crippled in every vital part since. Unless it can be resuscitated and enforced, where is the evidence that "the great Republic" will be long lived?—Suisbury Truth.

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