The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XXI.---THIRD SERIES. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5 1889. NO. 7.

Richmond & Danville Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1889.

TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME

SOUTHBOUND	DAILY No. 50.		DAILY No. 52.	
Lv. New York	*12 15	A M	*4 30	P M
" Philadelphia	7 20	"	6 5.	"
" Baltimore	9 45	"	9 25	"
" Washington	11 24	"	11 00	"
" Charlottesville	3 30	P M	3 00	A M
" Lynchburg	5 10	"	5 07	"
Ar. Danville	8 20	"	7 45	"
Lv. Richmond	*3 00	"	*2 ..	"
" Burkeville	5 02	"	4 29	"
" Keysville	5 43	"	5 08	"
" Danville	8 40	"	8 05	"
Ar. Greensboro	10 27	"	9 42	"
Lv. Gobsboro	*2 30	"	†5 00	P M
Ar. Raleigh	4 46	"	9 00	P M
Lv. Raleigh	*4 46	"	*1 00	A M
" Durham	5 48	"	2 55	"
Ar. Greensboro	8 20	"	7 30	"
Lv. Salem	†6 05	"	*6 30	"
" Greensboro	*10 37	"	*9 50	"
Ar. Salisbury	12 26	A M	11 18	"
" Statesville	*2 01	"	*12 12	P M
" Asheville	7 31	"	4 36	"
" Hot Springs	9 28	"	6 10	"
Lv. Salisbury	*12 32	"	*11 23	A M
Ar. Charlotte	2 05	"	12 40	P M
" Spartanburg	4 51	"	3 38	"
" Greenville	5 56	"	4 46	"
" Atlanta	11 00	"	9 40	"
Lv. Charlotte	*2 20	A M	*1 00	P M
Ar. Columbia	6 30	"	5 10	"
" Augusta	10 30	"	9 00	"

NORTHBOUND	DAILY No. 51.		DAILY No. 53.	
Lv. Augusta	*6 10	P M	*8 50	A M
" Columbia	10 35	"	12 50	P M
Ar. Charlotte	3 13	A M	5 15	"
Lv. Atlanta	*6 00	P M	*7 10	A M
Ar. Greenville	12 35	A M	1 48	P M
" Spartanburg	1 39	"	2 5.	"
" Charlotte	4 25	"	5 30	"
" Salisbury	6 02	"	7 05	P M
Lv. Hot Springs	*7 50	P M	*12 25	P M
" Asheville	9 41	"	1 54	"
" Statesville	3 15	A M	5 58	"
Ar. Salisbury	4 20	"	6 43	"
Lv. Salisbury	*6 07	"	*7 12	"
Ar. Greensboro	7 45	"	8 40	"
" Salem	†11 40	"	†12 34	A M
Lv. Greensboro	*9 47	"	*11 00	P M
Ar. Durham	12 01	P M	5 25	A M
" Raleigh	1 05	"	7 30	"
Lv. Raleigh	†1 05	"	†9 00	A M
Ar. Goldsboro	3 10	"	12 50	"
Lv. Greensboro	*7 50	A M	*8 50	P M
Ar. Danville	9 32	A M	10 20	P M
" Keysville	12 20	P M	1 50	A M
" Burkeville	1 13	"	2 40	"
" Richmond	3 20	"	5 15	"
" Lynchburg	†12 25	P M	†12 55	"
" Charlottesville	2 40	"	3 00	"
" Washington	7 10	"	6 53	"
" Baltimore	8 50	"	†8 20	"
" Philadelph	3 00	A M	10 47	"
" New York	6 20	"	1 20	P M

*Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

Train for Raleigh via Clarksville leave Richmond daily, 3 P. M.; Keysville, 6.00 P.M.; arrives Clarksville, 7.11 P. M.; Oxford, 8.10 P. M.; Henderson, 9.25 P. M.; arrives Durham 9.45 p. m.; Raleigh 11.00 p m. Returning leaves Raleigh 7.35 A. M.; Durham, 8.40 A. M.; Henderson, 8.30 A. M.; Oxford, 10.10 A. M.; Clarksville, 11.05 A. M.; Keysville, 12.25 P. M.; arrives Richmond, 3.30 P. M.

Through passenger coach daily between Richmond and Raleigh, via Keysville, leaving Richmond 3.00 p. m., and returning leave Raleigh 7.35 a. m.

To and from Danville trains leave Durham daily, except Sunday, 6.00 P. M.; arrive Keysville, 1.35, A. M.; returning, leave Keysville, 9.00, A. M.; arriving Durham, 5.20 p. m. Raleigh 11.00 p.m Passenger coach attached.

No 51 and 53 connects at Richmond daily except Sunday for West Point and Baltimore via York River Line.

No 50 from West Point connects daily except Sunday at Richmond with No. 50 for the South.

No. 50 and 51 connects at Goldsboro with trains to and from Morehead City and Wilmington. And at Selma to and from Fayetteville.

No 52 connects at Greensboro for Fayetteville.

No. 53 connects at Selma for Wilson, N. C.

Nos. 50 and 51 make close connection at University Station with trains to and from Chapel Hill, except Sundays.

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On train no 50 and 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Atlanta and New York, Greensboro and Augusta and Morehead City, Asheville, and Morristown, Tenn.

On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and New Orleans, via Montgomery, and between Washington and Birmingham, Richmond and Greensboro, Raleigh and Greensboro, and Pullman Parlor Cars between Salisbury and Knoxville, and Charlotte and Augusta.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations, to all points.

For rates and information, apply to any agent of the Company, or to

SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager. JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. A. TURK, Div. Pass. Agent, RALEIGH, N. C.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Co
W. N. C. Division

Passenger Train Schedule.
Effective May 13th, 1888.

Train No. 52. West Bound.			Train No. 53. East Bound.
Lv 9 00	a. m.	Boston	10 30
4 30	p. m.	New York	3 20
6 57		Philadelphia	12 35 noon
9 42		Baltimore	10 03 a. m.
11 00		Washington	8 10
5 05	a. m.	Lynchburg	2 10
8 05		Danville	11 29 p. m
2 30	a. m.	Richmond	6 15 a. m.
9 38		Reidsville	10 44 p. m.
8 10	p. m.	Gobsboro	11 45 a. m.
1 45	a. m.	Raleigh	6 55
3 12		Durham	4 30
3 12	a. m.	Greensboro	9 50 p. m.
11 25	a m.	Salisbury	7 20
Ar 12 12	noon	Statesville	6 37
12 36	p. m.	Catawba	5 58
12 55		Newton	5 37
1 14		Hickory	5 17
1 46		Connelly Springs	4 46
2 07		Morganton	4 30
2 20		Glen Alpine	4 17
2 42		Marion	3 44
3 13		Old Fort	3 13
3 27		Round Knob	2 35
4 00		Black Mountain	2 00 Ar.
4 31		Asheville	1 25 Lv.
Lv 4 40		Asheville	1 16
Ar. 5 09		Alexanders	12 46 p. m.
5 54		Marshall	12 19 noon
6 10		Hot Springs	11 40 a. m.
Lv. 5 40	p. m.	Hot Springs	10 25
Ar. 7 30		Morristown	8 35
8 50		Knoxville	7 15
11 40		Jellico	4 15 a. m.
7 55	a. m.	Louisville	7 30 p. m.
11 10	a. m.	Indianapolis	4 00 p. m.
6 35	p. m.	Chicago	8 30 p. m
1 50		St. Paul	3 00 p. m.
6 40	p. m.	St. Louis	8 00 a. m.
7 10	a. m.	Ksnsas City	8 25 p. m.

Murphy Branch.
Daily except SUNDAY

TRAIN NO 18			TRAIN NO 17
8 00 a m	Leave	Asheville	Arr 4 50 p. m
9 25	Arr	Waynesville	2 30
12 26 p m		Charleston	10 15a. m
3 05		Jarretts	Leave 7 30

A. & S. Road.
Daily except SUNDAY

TRAIN NO. 12			TRAIN NO 11
3 50 p. m	Leave	Spartanburg	Arrive 2 10 p. m
7 47	Arrive	Hendersonville	9 58 a. m
		Asheville	Leave 8 10

75th meridian time used to Hot Springs.
90th " " west of Hot Springs.
Pullman Sleepersbetween Washington & Salisbury
" " " Richmond & Greensboro
" " " Raleigh & Greensboro
" " " Knoxville & Louisville
" Parlor Cars " Salisbury & Knoxville

JOS. L. TAYLOR, G. P. A.
W. A. WINBURN, Act'g D. P. A

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st. N Y

For sale by Bingham & Co., Young & Bostian, and N. P. Murphy.

Then he clasped her with emotion,
Drew the maiden to his breast,
Whispered vows of true devotion,
The old, old tale,—you know the rest.
From his circled arms upspringing,
With a tear she turned away,
And her voice with sorrow ringing,
"I shall not see my bridal day."

This dramatic speech broke him up badly; but when she explained that her apprehensions were founded on the fact of an inherited predisposition to consumption in her family, he calmed her fears, bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for her, and she is now the incarnation of health. Consumption fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach. The "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies. But it must be taken before the disease is too far advanced in order to be effective. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, **or money paid for it will be refunded.**

For **Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs,** and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

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$500 OFFERED

for an incurable case of **Catarrh in the Head** by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By its mild, soothing and healing properties, it cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. By druggists, 50 cents.

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CALL FOR CIRCULARS AT

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Where a full line of goods in his line, may always be found.

CURES CUTS BURNS PILES TETTER ECZEMA
CLARKE'S BEST SALVE ON EARTH
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CHAPPING 25 Cts. CATARRH GUARANTEED

For sale by JNO. H. ENNISS, Druggist.

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CRAIGE & CLEMENT,
Attorneys At Law
SALISBURY, N. C.
Feb. 3rd, 1881

DR. J. C. McCUBBINS,
Surgeon Dentist,
Salisbury, - - - N. C.
Office in Cole building, second floor, next to Dr. Campbell's. Opposite D. A. Atwell's hardware store, Main street. 9:1y.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "CAROLINA WATCHMAN"

A Baby Hand.

"Big time to-night," the drummers said,
As to supper they sat them down;
"To-morrow's Sunday, and now's our chance
To illuminate the town."

"Good!" cried Bill Barnes, the jolliest—
The favorite of all;
"Yes, let's forget our troubles now
And hold high carnival."

The supper done, the mail arrives;
Each man his letters scanning,
With fresh quotations—up or down—
His busy brain is cramming.

Bull Bill—why what's come over him—
Why turned so quick about?
He says, just as his pards start forth,
"I guess I won't go out."

His letter bore no written word,
No prayer from vice to flee;
Only a tracing of a hand—
A baby hand—of three.

What picture comes before his mind—
What does his memory paint?
A baby hand at mother's knee—
His little white-robed saint.

What cares a man for ridicule
Who wins a victory grand?
Bill slept in peace, his brow was smoothed
By a shadowy little hand.

Naught like the weak things of this world
The power of sin withstands;
To shield between man's soul and wrong
Like a little baby hand.

Jefferson Davis's Letter.

WRITTEN IN REPLY TO THE INVITATION TO ATTEND NORTH CAROLINA'S CONSTITUTIONAL CELEBRATION, AND READ AT FAYETTEVILLE LAST THURSDAY.

BEAUVOIR, Miss., Oct. 1889.

Messrs. Wharton J. Green, James C. McRea, C. W. Broadfoot, Neill W. Ray, W. C. McDuffie, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter inviting me to attend North Carolina's centennial, to be held at Fayetteville on the 21st of November next, was duly received, but this acknowledgement has been delayed under the hope that an improvement in my health would enable me to be present as invited. As the time approaches I find that cherished hope unrealized and that I must regretfully confess my inability to join you in the commemorative celebration. It has been my sincere wish to meet with the people of the "Old North State" on the occasion which will naturally cause them with just pride to trace the historic river of their years to its source in the colony of Albemarle.

All along that river stand monuments of fidelity to the inalienable rights of the people, even when an infant, successfully resisting executive usurpation and in the defence of the privileges guaranteed by charter boldly defying king, lords and commons. Always self-reliant, yet not vainly self-assertive, she provided for her own defence while giving material aid to her neighbors, as she regarded all the British colonies of America. Thus she sent troops armed and equipped for service in both Virginia and South Carolina; also despatched a ship from the port of Wilmington with food for the sufferers in Boston after the closing of that port by Great Britain.

In her declaration that the cause of Boston was the cause of all there was not only the assertion of a community of rights and a purpose to defend them, but self-abnegation of the commercial advantages which would probably accrue from the closing of a rival port. Without diminution of regard for the great and good men of the other colonies, I have been led to special veneration of the men of North Carolina, as the first to distinctly daclare for State independence and from the first to last to uphold the right of a people to govern themselves. I do not propose to discuss the vexed question of the Mecklenburg resolutions of May, 1775, which from the similarity of expression to the great Declaration of Independence of July, 1776, have created much contention, because the claim of North Carolina rests on a broader foundation than the resolve of the meeting at Mecklenburg, which deserves to be preserved as the outburst of a brave, liberty-loving people, on receipt of news of the combat at Concord between the British and citizens of Massachusetts.

The broader foundations referred to are the records of events preceding and succeeding the meeting at Mecklenburg and the proceedings of the Provincial Congress which met at Hillsboro in August, 1775. Before the Congress convened North Carolina, in disregard of opposition by the Governor, had sent delegates to represent her in the General Congress to be held in Philadelphia, and had denounced the attack on Boston and had appointed committees of safety with such far-reaching functions as belong to revolutionary times only. The famous Stamp Act of Parliament was openly resisted by men of the highest reputation, a vessel bringing the stamps was seized and the commander bound not to permit them to be landed. These things were done in open day by men who were not disguised and shunned no question.

Before the Congress of the province had assembled the last royal Governor of North Carolina had fled to escape from the indignation of a people who burdened but not bent by oppression, had resolved to live or die as free men. The Congress at Hillsboro went earnestly to work not merely to declare independence, but to provide the means of maintaining it. The Congress feeling quite equal to the occasion, proceeded to make laws for raising and organizing troops, for supplying money and to meet the contingency of a blockade of her seaports, and offered bounties to stimulate to production of the articles most useful in time of war. On the 12th of April, 1776, the Continental Congress being then in session, and with much diversity of opinion as to the proper course to be pursued under the condition of affairs, the North Carolina Congress resolved "That the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independency and forming foreign alliances, reserving to the colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony," &c., &c.

"This, I believe, was the first distinct declaration for the separation from Great Britian and State independence, evoke admiration. North Carolina had by many acts of resistence to the British authorities provoked their vengeance, yet she dared to lead in defence; but no danger, however dread, in the event of her isolation could make her accept co-operation save with the reservation of supermacy in regard to her own constitution and laws—the sacred principle of "community independence" and government founded on the consent of the governed.

After having done her whole duty in war for independence and become a free, sovereign and independent State, she entered into the confederation with these rights and powers recognized as unabridged. When experience proved the Articles of Confederation to be inadequate to the needs of good government she agreed to a general convention for their amendment. The convention did not limit its labors to amendment of the articles, but proceeded to form a new plan of government, and, adhering to the cardinal principle that government must be derived from the consent of the governed, submitted the new plan to the people of the several States to be adopted or rejected as each by and for itself should decide.

It is to be remembered that the Articles of Confederation for the "United States of America" declared that "the Union shall be perpetual," and that no alteration should be made in the s id articles unless it should "be confirmed by the Legislatures of every State." True to her creed of State sovereignty North Carolina recognized the power of such States as chose to do so to withdraw from the Union, and by the same token her own unqualified right to decide whether or not she would subscribe to the proposed compact for a more perfect Union, and in which it is to be observed the declaration for perpetuity was omitted. In the hard school of experience she had learned the danger to popular liberty from a government which could claim to be the final judge of its own powers. She had fought a long and devastating war for State independence, and was not willing to put in jeopardy the priceless jewel she had gained. After a careful examination it was concluded that the proposed constitution did not sufficiently guard against usurpation by the usual resort to implication of powers not not expressly granted, and declined to act upon the general afsurance that the deficiency would soon be supplied by the needful amendments. In the meantime State after State had acceded to the new union until the necessary number had been obtained for the establishment of the "constitution between the States so ratifying the same." With characteristic self-reliance North Carolina confronted the prospect of isolation, and calmly resolved, if so it must be, to stand alone rather than subject to hazard her most prized possession — community independence. Confiding in the security offered by the first ten amendments to the constitution, especially the ninth and tenth of the series, North Carolina voluntarily acceded to the new union. The tenth amendment restricted the functions of the Federal government to the exercise of the powers delegated to it by the States, all of which were expressly stimulated. Beyond that limit nothing could be done rightfully. If covertly done under color of law or by reckless usurpation of an extraneous majority which, feeling power, should disregard right, had the State no peaceful remedy? Could she as a State in a confederation, the bed-rock of which is the confederation, the bed-rock of which is the consent of its members, be bound by a compact which others broke to her injury? Had her reserved rights no other than a paper barrier to protect them against invasion?

Surely the heroic patriots and wise statesmen of North Carolina by their sacrifices, utterances and deeds have shown what their answer would have been to these questions if they had been asked on the day when in convention they ratified the amended constitution of the United States. Her exceptional delay in ratification marks her vigilant care for the right she had so early asserted and so steadily maintained. Of her it may be said, as it was of Sir Walter Scott in his youth, that he was "always the first in a row and the last out of it."

In the peaceful repose which followed the Revolution all her interests were progressive. Farms, schoolhouses and towns rose over a subdued wilderness, and with a mothor's joy she saw her sons distinguished in the public service by intelligence, energy and perserverance and by the integrity without which all other gifts are but as tinsel. North Carolina grew apace in all which constitutes power until 1812 she was required, as a State of the Union, to resist aggressions on the high seas in the visitation of American merchant vessels and the impressment of American seamen by the armed cruisers of Great Britain. These seaman generally belonged to the New England States. None, probably, were North Carolinians. But her old spirit was vital still—the cause of one was the cause of all, as she announced when Boston was under embargo.

At every roll call for the common defence she answered, "Here!" When peace returned she stacked her arms, for which she had no prospective use. Her love for her neighbors had been tried and found not wanting in the time of their need. Why should she anticipate hostility from them.

The envy, selfish jealousy and criminal hate of a Cain did not come near to her heart. If not to suspect such vice in others be indiscreet credulity, it is a knightly virtue and part of an honest nature. In many years of military and civil service it has been my good fortune to know the sons of North Carolina under circumstances of trial, and I could make a list of those deserving honorable mention whould too far extend this letter, already, I fear, tediously long.

Devotion to principle, self-reliance and inflexible adherence to resolution when adopted, accompanied by conservative caution, were the characteristics displayed by North Carolina in both her colonial and State history. All these qualities were exemplified in her action on the day the anniversary of which you commemorate.

If there be any, not probably to be found with you, but possibly elsewhere, who shall ask, "How then could North Carolina consistently enact her ordinance of secession in 1861?" he is referred to the declaration of independence of 1776, to the articles of confedee a ion of 1777 far a perpetual union of the States and the secession of the States from the Union so established; to the treaty of 1783, recognizing the independence of the States severally and distinctively; to the constitution of the United States with the first ten amendments; to the time honored resolutions of 1798 and 1799, that from these one and all he may learn that the State, having won her independence by heavy sacrifices, had never surrendered it nor had ever attempted to delegate the inalienable rights of the people.

How valiantly her sons bore themselves in the war between the States the lists of killed and wounded testify. She gave them a sacrifical offering on the altar of the liberties their fathers had won and had left as an inheritance to their posterity. Many sleep far from the land of their nativity. Peace to their ashes. Honor to their memory and the mother who bore them.

Faithfully,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Wintering Potatoes.

Properly keeping potatoes for the spring market is a point of importance. Not all who grow large quantities of potatoes have suitable cellars in which to store them. Thousands of bushels must be wintered in pits. The question of so caring for them that spring will find them sound and in perfect condition is the proper point to consider. Rotting, sprouting, sweating are the sources of injury. To prevent these is the aim. If potatoes are sound and healthy when put in the pits and are properly cared for these conditions are not likely to arise. To protect them from heat and damp is no less important than to protect them from frost.

Keeping them too warm in the fall and too cold in midwinter are general causes of destruction to potatoes wintered in pits. They should be in a cool condition before being covered with dirt. Then cover well with straw and lightly with earth, leaving the extreme top of the pit without earth, that any heat remaining or generating in the pit may escape. Protect the pits from the sun and rain by a roof of boards, under which there is a free circulation of air until cold weather comes. Thus the tubers are kept dry and cool and the earth is dry. Frost will not penetrate far into dry earth, but it will go deep into that which is wet. With the coming of winter sufficient covering to protect against frosts will generally keep the tubers in excellent condition. —*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

Bradfield's Female Regulator

Should be used by the young woman, she who suffers from any disorder peculiar to her sex, and at change of life is a powerful tonic; benefits all who use it. Write the Bradfield Regular Co., Atlanta, Ga., for particulars. Sold by all druggists.

Sidney Moon's Debate.

Chicago Herald.

SLOSHIN'S POINT, Ind., Nov. 8.—The boys got up a debatin' school Tuesday night, and I went over to see what they would say. It bein' the first night, and and no one prepared, the president sed they had better talk about the tariff, cause they all understood that, and at it they went. Philo Patterson and Jim Nixon choosed up, and each tuck three debaters, only Jim couldn't get his last man to stick, and so he tuck Mike, my hired man. Mike set still and waited fer them all to have their say, knowin' well they wouldn't be no time for him when they got through tellin' all they knowed. They agreed to let every fellow on one side to speke first, and then let every feller on the other side take their turn a tacklin' it. Philo, he tuck the pertection side, 'cause he thinks that way, an' he laid down the law in good shape. He showed how a tariff law made forren feller pay something for the privilege of bringin' things into this country to sell, and showed how all that privilege money went rite strate into our treasury and was just as much my money and his money as anybody else's money, and then he showed how rich that privilege money had made us all. Why, I felt easier a hearin' him talk than I had in years an' years, cause the surplus in the treasury amounted to so much that my share would purty nigh build me a new barn, and I've wanted one a good while. And while I watched Philo gittin' gladder and gladder at his increasin' riches I couldn't help a hopin' he would get enough of what was rightly his to buy his children warmer close all round, fer they have been purty thin-dressed ever winter since I knowed 'em.

Then his first man showed that a plowmakor in this country could get a fair price for his goods, 'cause they wasn't no way fer a ferrin plowmaker to sell here without payin' fer the privilege more than he made on the plow, which put all the plowmakin' in the hands of our own cumpatriots, as he said. And then inabled them to run a big bizness, and to give work to a heap of hands, and to pay them big wages, far bigger than was paid in furrin countries; and all the men what worked on American plows could prosper and be noble and hold their heads up with kings and queens of countries where the pawper labor was. He growed awful warm about the hamestrap when he talked that way, and held up for the nobility of American labor, and didn't want no man to debace it to the level of labor in them fur lands. But I couldn't help thinkin' of the two men that cum to my house along in May and stayed all nite. They hed a notice from a plowmaker at South Bend that he could git his work dun cheaper by the fellers that just come to this country, and these two along with about fifty others, had to go, thoug they didn't hev a dollar apeace fer their wives to live on while the men got out and tramped fer a job. Nor I couldn't help thinkin' about the barrels of bread and meat we put up here at the Point to send to the mill hands at New Albany what got locked out from June to January.

An' the third fellow, he was in fer readin' a editorial in a paper about the matter, but the president wouldn't stand thet, 'cause folks all over the house objected. Then the last feller on Philo's side he tuck the ground that all bein' troo what his friends had sed, it showed where a farmer's interests was. Here was a big factory built up cause these was a sale assured to American goods. The factory was protected by the tariff law from any man that lived in another country and wanted to sell his goods here, so our factory man got all the bizness. Hevin' all the bizness he could sell at a fair price and pay his men fair wages, so they could take comfort in life and raise their children proper. And these workmen, gittin' fair wages, could live well. To do that they hed to buy bred and meat and vegetables. "That's where the farmer get's in his work," said Philo's debater, triumphant like. "That's why farmers are fer a tariff law. More factories, more men; more men, more bread wanted; more bread wanted, more money fer wheat."

That looked good, too—I swear if it didn't. And then he went on to say what would we all do if the factories were to shut down suddint? They was 60,000 men in Indiana at work in factories. They was also 'leven millions of bushels of wheat in graneries. S'pose them men was throwd out of work tomorrow, what would that wheat be worth to-morrow nite? That was a crusher; it was honest. And then when he sed they'd be throwd out if it wasn't that pertection enabled the factories to run, we all just kind o' scringed in our breeches for fear something would happen to stop the protection. Beef, wheat and potatoes, corn, leather and wool—all of us had sumthin' to sell, and the more we had the worse we was off if they wasn't any one to buy, so one man near me sed: "Dang free trade. I'm fer pertection and high prices," and everybody cheered.

Then the president called on Jim Penn to lead for his side, and Jim he sed he didn't bleeve he had nothin' to say, and his first man sed the same thing, and folks kind o' begun to laff. And then they called on Sid Moon, Jim's next debater, and Sid he sed it all reminded him of a story. Once there was a man 'at had hoop poles to sell. He had a pease of flat land 'at wouldn't grow another durn thing only hoop poles and cowcumber pickles. And he went to town to buy a shavin' nife, and while he was their he asked the price of hoop poles.

"Do you want to buy or sell?" asked the man.

"What's the difference?" asked the farmer.

"Well, if you want to sell tha are mighty cheep. If you want to buy tha are mighty deer. We pay 3 cents a pease for poles cut and unshaved, and 4 cents if tha are ready to put on a barrel."

So the feller, knowing he couldn't shave a pole for a cent, sold all he had on the place and then went back to buy enough shaved poles to put on his cowcumber pickle barrels, and the sellin' price was so high it took all he got for his crop of poles to hoop his crop of cowcumbers.

By this time every one was laffin' at Sid's story, and he went on. "Now, them fellers that kep' the hoop-pole store was looking out for theirselves and nobody else, and I advise you to do the same. Sharper feller then enny of us keeps congressmen paid to make laws their way. They can look out for theirselves. You better look out for yourselves. Don't worry about the plowmaker, onless you're makin' plows. Ther's enough of them to look after theirselves. Now my hoop-pole man shows what you git for labor. You can't hardly sell raw wool at all, and you can't hardly buy blankets. They ain't no money in flax and they's in linen. Men that dig coal and iron are starved because the bosses sees ther ain't no money in the biznes, and yet, after the same coal melts that same iron you can't buy it without mortgagin' your farm. Things what's ther's a tariff on costs too much, and your'an' I ain't got none of 'em to sell; and things what we have got to sell is too durn cheap, and always will be while we insist on helpin' another an' a smarter man tend to his own bizness. Now, you talk about factories makin' wheat sell better. It don't. When a factory man finds he can git furrin labor cheaper than the kind he has had, he gits it. The old men kin git out, and the new men kin come in, an' ther ain't no tariff law agin em. Rich men, what has got lots of things to sell, or kin git along 'thought sellin' at all, if they wants to, gits a tariff law to purtect them; but the laborer that ain't got nothin' to sell but labor, and that must sell or starve, he ain't got no purtection. His employer may be able to give him good wages, but he don't never do it. An' when thar's a strike fer livin' wages the army shoots the stuffin' out of the fellers that tries to purtect theirselves and makes 'em go away and let the cheap furriners go to work.

"No, you farmers are away out to the end of the string. After protection makes the government rich—though God knows that's little good to you and me and other men—and after it makes the manufacturers rich, and the railroad companies rich, and the laborers rich, and the merchants all rich, then, begum, it's the farmer's turn. All they don't want he kin hev. An', lookin' at your close, an' your children's close, and your fences and stock and barns, an' lookin' at your names on the mortgage record up to town, an' the grocery-keeper's ledgers an' all that, I don't bleeve you've made much at it. I'm agin purtection."

Well, when Sid set down he was of a swet. We didn't know he could talk that way, and fer a minute nobody sed a word. Then they just hollered and cheered, and Philo Patterson, fur once in his life, set still. When things got quieter like they called on the next man and on Mike, but they sed they'd talk next meetin', and so the president postponed the balance of the debate. But one thing Sid Moon said stuck into my craw, an' I can't get it out. "What they don't want, we kin hev." An' it looks about that way.

SOLOMON JONES.

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Farmers in many parts of the West are devoting more attention to poultry, and the profits from this source in many cases keep their homes supplied with numerous useful articles. The poultry yard is certainly worthy of attention from all farmers. Poultry raising is certainly worthy of attention from all farmers. Poultry raising is profitable, if it is sensibly and methodically pursued. It is a branch of farming which requires but little hard work and space, while it carries with it much enjoyment. I know of nothing equally profitable which can take its place. In running a farm, either large or small, to leave out poultry would seem to me to omit one of the best features and also cut off a steady supply of ready money for household purposes which would soon be missed.—*H. L. Brown, in Farm and Home.*

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