

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XXII.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1891.

NO. 12.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria" is well adapted to children that
 are prone to be constipated. It is a safe
 and pleasant medicine, and is known to
 be the best for infants and children.
 H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
 111 St. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,
 Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Eruption,
 Erysipelas, gives sleep and promotes
 healthy action.
 Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended
 your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to
 do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial
 results."
 EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D.,
 "The Watchman," 135th Street and 7th Ave.,
 New York City.

CHARLES MATTHEW, D. D.,
 New York City,
 Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

COME! SEE! BUY!

G. W. WRIGHT

The Leading Furniture Dealer and Undertaker IN SALISBURY.

Is now offering the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Furniture ever brought to this place.

FAVORITE SELECTIONS:

Modern Cash Bed, \$15.00. Former price \$20.00.
 Silk Mattress, \$10.00. Former price \$15.00.
 Wood Parlor, \$25.00. Former price \$35.00.

FRANCIS J. O'NEILL'S

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
 Brass, Clocks, and Toys, and Wholesale
 Piano.

LED LIGHTS:
 Antique Oak, Antique Ash, Cherry and
 Walnut at prices that defy competition.

A LARGE STOCK

Of Chairs, Sofas, Mattresses, of all the
 Spring Beds, Work Tables for Ladies,
 Pictures and Electric Fans. All of
 quality always in stock, or will be
 made to order on short notice at reason-
 able prices.

BABY CARRIAGES

A large stock of Baby Carriages with
 wire wheels at \$7.50.
 Silk Mattress and Extra Parlor Car-
 riages with wire wheels at only \$10.50.
 Formerly sold for \$22.50.

ENTERTAINING DEPARTMENT

Special attention given to re-
 undertaking in all its branches, at all hours day and
 night.
 Parties wishing my services at night will
 call at my residence on Bank street, in
 Brooklyn.

Thanking my friends and the public
 generally for past patronage and asking a
 continuance of the same,
 Yours very truly,
G. W. WRIGHT,
 Leading Furniture Dealer.

CALL ON ME BEFORE PURCHASING!

A Brief Grammar.

Three little words you often see,
 Are articles, a, an and the.

A noun's the name of anything,
 As school or garden, hoop or swing.

Adjectives, the kind of noun,
 As great, small, pretty, white or brown.

Instead of nouns the pronouns stand,
 Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.

Verbs tell something to be done;
 To read, count, laugh, sing, jump or run.

How things done the adverbs tell,
 As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

Conjunctions join the words together,
 As men and women, wind or weather.

The proposition stands before
 A noun, as in or through the door.

The interjection shows surprise,
 As Oh! how pretty. Oh! how wise.

The whole are called nine parts of
 speech,
 Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

Can't Always Harmonize.

If we were asked what was most im-
 portant and more to be desired than
 all else in the Farmers' Alliance, we
 would say unity. But unity can never
 exist without perfect harmony; one
 is certainly dependent upon the other,
 and cannot exist alone.

So great a body as the Farmers' Al-
 liance will have some friction within
 its own ranks, resulting from selfish-
 ness upon the part of some and a want
 of charity upon the part of others.
 The order in Georgia has several times
 suffered from the former of these
 causes, and for the sake of har-
 mony in the order, we have let some
 things pass which we now believe
 should have been made known to the
 public. The Alliance is not for and
 shall not be made the tool of in-
 dividuals, and when its privileges are
 abused in future we expect to say so.
 Above all things, we expect to do all
 in our power to protect it from schem-
 ers and plotters. If we find that men
 in authority in the order are not
 doing their duty, and the proper
 matter authorities will not take the
 matter in hand, we expect to do our
 duty, and give the order from the dis-
 grace which is certain to follow an over-
 looking of these things. In future this
 paper will be a "free lance," and will
 with evil doers both in and out of the
 Alliance.

Charity may be misapplied, as we
 cast before swine. Forbearance can
 cease to be a virtue and the Farmers'
 Alliance cannot afford to be encum-
 bered with evil, for at the last it "bit-
 teth like a serpent and stingeth like an
 adder." Our noble order is the hope
 of the people, and cannot afford to risk
 its own and the people's future by be-
 coming the servant of individuals.

We hope it will never become neces-
 sary for us to expose individuals, but
 we will not see the order threatened
 for sake of so-called harmony, when a
 straight, plain method is best.
Southern Alliance Farmer.

Live Stock Notes

Don't expect all the good qualities
 in one animal.

Don't forget to have salt where all
 stock have easy access to it.

Scratches on horses are a poor re-
 commendation for the person who cares for
 them.

A stylish railster or coach horse of
 style and color will never go begging
 for a customer.

If you are obliged to feed dusty hay
 to your horses, dampen it before plac-
 ing it before them.

Don't let the lambs get chilled;
 but exercise out of doors on sunshiny
 days is good for them.

As in the matter of country, b
 so hams, lard, and other hog pro-
 ducts must be just as good as any other,
 if the makers expect to find a ready
 market.

Breeders who exhibited at the Hor-
 se Show in New York City, agree at
 the business of breeding and training
 fine horses grows better with each
 year.

The best colts cannot be reared like
 hot-house plants. They must have
 exercise; but to have this they need not
 get their shelter from the leeward side
 of a barb wire fence.

Have an eye on your lambs as they
 come these cold days. An hours neg-
 lect now may cause more trouble than
 can be undone by three hours' work
 and care. Beside, you may lose the
 little fellows.

If there is a good Hackney Stallion
 in your neighborhood, and you have a
 sound, active, "blocky" mare, it will
 pay you to breed her to him. There is
 every probability that the colt will
 be salable at a good price.

No government has the right to
 make laws which place the burdens of
 state more heavily upon the shoulders
 of one class of her citizens than an-
 other. The very principles of a republi-
 can form of government are opposed to
 preferred classes.

The News.

Indians near Chico, California, have
 begun the ghost dance.

Rolla Wells was elected President
 of the St. Louis Fair and Association
 Jockey Club.

Petroleum was struck in an artesian
 well at a depth of 815 feet at Chiнок,
 Mount.

Forty-one saloon keepers were in-
 dicted at Keokuk, Iowa, after fourteen
 days investigation.

John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker
 poet, celebrated at Oak Knoll, his
 eighty-third birthday.

The steamer Majestic brought to
 New York, Thursday of last week,
 from London, \$2,202,500 in gold.

The Caldwell Tile and Brick
 works at Fostoria, Ohio, burned, caus-
 ing a loss of \$50,000, partly insured.

The State Salt in a corner of Michi-
 gan, reports having looked into 3,
 833,637 barrels of salt during the past
 year.

Senator Gorman's residence at Lan-
 dal, Maryland, burned last week. The
 inmates narrowly escaped with their
 lives.

It was announced at New York that
 the Louisville & Nashville had secured
 control of the Kentucky Central road.

The Jewish Exponent publishes
 statements by Cardinal Gibbons de-
 ploring the persecution of Israelites in
 Russia.

Schaefer's milk-house at New York
 collapsed, letting 200,000 bushels of
 barley out into the streets. The loss
 is \$10,000.

Tuesday of last week Brovet, Major
 General Alfred H. Terry, of the United
 States Army, died at New Haven,
 Conn.

It was reported that a general move-
 ment for an eight-hour day will be
 made next May by the coal miners of
 Europe and America.

It was officially announced that the
 fall race meeting of 1891 at Louisville,
 Kentucky, will extend from Septem-
 ber 13 to October 9.

In the international skating contests
 at Amsterdam, Joseph Deming, of
 Newburg, N. Y., won the three-mile
 amateur race in 9:17.

Powell Brothers, of Staunton, Va.,
 sold the station St. Vincent, record
 230, six years old, to Clark & Book,
 Newcastle, Pa., for \$15,000.

Earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio
 railroad for November were \$1,395,725,
 an increase of \$36,276; expenses, \$1-
 375,891, an increase of \$65,272.

Heavy snow crushed in the roof of
 the Roman, Va., machine works, caus-
 ing \$100,000 damages. One man was
 killed and eight severely injured.

The Board of University Curators
 tendered the presidency of the Missour-
 i State University to Prof. H. H.
 Jesse, of Tulare University, New Or-
 leans.

Judge R. W. McBride, of Elkhart,
 was appointed to the position on the
 Supreme Bench of Indiana made vac-
 ant by the death of Justice J. A. S.
 Mitchell.

Southern Utes in Colorado are re-
 ported to be making trouble, and Gov-
 ernor Cooper has been petitioned to
 hold the militia in readiness to quell
 any outbreak.

Two young men at New Albany,
 Indiana, who refused to support those
 dependent upon them, were taken
 from saloons at midnight and flogged
 by White Caps.

At Franklin, Indiana, the
 J. Sturgus was poisoned by
 that had stood in a tin vessel
 ten hours. One, a boy of 5,
 not recover.

The State mine inspector of Indiana
 reported that there are seventy-seven
 coal mines in the State with a capital
 of \$2,814,000. The output last year
 was 8,676,600 tons.

A decision of the Minnesota Sup-
 reme Court confirms the title of the
 Duluth and Iron Range Railroad to
 between three and four million acres
 of land in the Northern part of the
 State.

Governor Steele, of Oklahoma, re-
 turned the Kingfisher capital bill
 without his approval. He also warn-
 ed the Legislature that he would con-
 sider nothing further of that nature.

The Senate in Executive session
 confirmed the nomination of Theodore
 D. Wilson, U. S. N., to be chief of the
 bureau of construction and repair, and
 chief constructor of the navy.

A mortgage for \$16,000,000, exe-
 cuted by the Union Pacific railroad in
 favor of Edwin O. Morgan and O. S.
 Ames, was filed at Fremont, Nebraska.
 The instrument was dated in 1890.

In this country we are expected to
 prosper on \$4.72 per capita in actual cir-
 culation. France prospers under the
 demoralizing influences of war. She
 has \$59 per capita.

A Collection of Points.

SOME SHARP POINTS THAT WILL STICK
 INTO YOUR DEER.

In 1865 there were 523 failures with
 liabilities amounting to \$1,762,500.
 In 1889 the failures numbered 13,288,
 and the liabilities were \$312,416,742.

The people should be taxed to pay
 the interest on bonds. Yet the gov-
 ernment issues money and takes up
 her bonds and sets the people free.

Tariff is a tax levied upon the peo-
 ple for the benefit of the rich. Levied
 upon consumer for the benefit of the
 manufacturer, who does not even di-
 vide his spoils with his workman.

Money based upon non-perishable
 farm products is the only money which
 can prevent financial panics. Other
 money can be handled by the money
 centres, but this goes right to the peo-
 ple and enables them to uphold the
 entire financial structure of the gov-
 ernment.

If all the silver had to be put upon
 the market in one year to redeem sil-
 ver certificates, what would silver
 bring? What would be done with it?
 It would not bring over 50 cents on
 the dollar. But the world has a stand-
 ing demand for each year's crop of
 corn, wheat and cotton, therefore, it is
 the safest security in the world.

We want it distinctly understood
 that this paper is no man's organ and
 will not be. For a long while it has
 been the custom of many of the pa-
 pers in the State to accuse us of run-
 ning for individuals instead of people.
 We have not done and will not do
 anything of the kind. We are at
 work for the people and not for in-
 dividuals.

The farmers work the whole year
 round, and in the fall sell their crops
 at whatever their lords and masters
 will allow them for it, and go home
 to worry another year of misery and
 mortgages. While all this is going
 on, their masters laugh and grow fat
 in the cities, gambling upon the re-
 sults of the next crop and selling it a
 hundred times before it is made.

There should be some plan devised
 by the State by which the people can
 be provided with school books for their
 children at a reasonable price. The
 system now being practiced is simple
 robbery and the most heartless kind,
 for many children can not get books
 at the prices charged. You cannot
 start a child to school with less than
 \$5 worth of books.

In America the farmers feed and
 cloth 65,000,000 people and they who
 ought to be the most independent and
 prosperous class of people on earth,
 have become the heaviest burden of the
 nation. All of this is but the result
 of allowing others to attend to their
 business while they plowed on in the
 field. Moral—If you want anything
 done right go do it yourself. The Far-
 mers have determined to try.

The tariff benefits the manufacturer
 only, and leaves nothing for the far-
 mer. Its action reminds us very for-
 cibly of the rhyme with which an old
 negro we knew used to describe the
 settlement a certain gentleman made
 with him when he divided their crop.
 The old darkey said: "Well, I jes
 tell you Mars' Harry; de ole boss he
 tuck down de book an' ciphered on it
 awhile, an' den he bowed.
 "Naught is a naught, figger is a figger.
 All for de white man, none for de nig-
 ger."

The work of 1891 must in a large
 measure be one of education. Let it
 be the determination of every man
 who can read, to search more diligent-
 ly for the truth than ever before. To
 read and consider well those subjects
 of vital importance, which are being
 discussed everywhere, and while con-
 sidering, remember that these ques-
 tions can be settled by an enlightened
 people casting a free ballot.

The success of the Farmers' Alliance
 is in the education of the masses of the
 people. This education will lead them
 into a desire for more independence of
 life; and that desire will force them to
 demand a change in the condition of
 the government, which has brought
 them to their present depressed and
 oppressed condition. The education
 of the people will be the death of class
 legislation, and the birth of equal
 rights to all.

Shall the Alliance men of America—
 free citizens of what ought to be a
 free country, assert their rights and
 obtain justice. Will they stand like
 true men, and do their duty, demand-
 ing equal rights, equal laws and jus-
 tice? Shall they demand a new civ-
 ilization and a new system of finance
 and equality of laws, which guarantee
 the high character of citizenship,
 which they deserve; or shall they con-
 tinue into the conditions of tenants
 and serfs?

If the securities are better than
 bonds, why does the government issue
 bonds? That it may have the pleas-
 ure of paying interest to its bosses.
 Without the bonds there would be no
 bond holders to exact tribute from the
 people and no preferred national bank-
 ers, in whose interest the government
 is run.

North Carolina Improvements.

Manufacturers' Record.

Asheville—It is stated that the Ashe-
 tobacco Works has increased its cap-
 ital stock \$10,000 and will enlarge its
 works, adding the manufacture of snuff
 and cigarettes.

Durham—The Mutual Land & Man-
 ufacturing company; lately mention-
 ed, has purchased 403 acres of land in
 and adjoining Durham and will lay it
 off into building lots. The plan of the
 company is to erect and operate on
 this land the following manufactur-
 ing industries, the funds of which are
 to be supplied by the sales of stock and
 land: Brick works, paper mill, hois-
 ery factory, fertilizing works, acid
 works, stove works, agricultural imple-
 ment factory, woolenware factory,
 spoke and handle factory, cotton rope
 factory, twine and seamless bag fac-
 tory, wagon works, trunk factory, shoe
 factory, ice factory, worsted yarn mill
 and others.

Esfield—A company is reported as
 to establish a knitting mill.

Greensboro—W. C. Bain and others
 will organize a Stock Co. to manufac-
 ture building material.

Hickory—A stock company is re-
 ported as being organized to erect
 another cotton mill.

Henderson—A stock company has
 been organized with W. H. S. Barg-
 wyn, president; J. R. Young, vice-
 president, and J. P. Taylor, secretary
 purchased the electric light plant of
 the Henderson Electric & Gas Light
 Co. and will, it is reported, improve
 and operate same.

Little River—W. D. Adams & Bros.
 will rebuild their cotton gin, recently
 reported as burned.

Marion—Thompson & Jones have
 established, it is reported, a broom
 factory.

Maxton—Foundry and Machine
 Shop—The Maxton Manufacturing Co.
 will establish iron foundry and
 machine shop, as stated in our last
 issue.

Morgantown—The Morgantown De-
 velopment Co., reported in our last
 issue as incorporated to manufacture
 lumber, etc., will, it is stated, erect
 an electric light plant.

Morgantown—A. A. Connelly is de-
 veloping the old Connelly gold mine,
 as recently reported.

Raleigh—The Shaw Ridge Lumber &
 Manufacturing company has been in-
 corporated to deal in lumber, etc. The
 capital stock is \$7,500.

Raleigh—E. G. Moring, S. C. Pool,
 J. N. Holding and others have incor-
 porated the Raleigh Spring Bed Co.
 to manufacture spring beds, etc. The
 capital stock is \$5,000, with privilege
 of increasing to \$100,000.

Ridgeway—A factory for the manu-
 facture of the Whiteman tobacco han-
 ger will, it is stated, be established.

Rocky Mount—Charles Wilson
 contemplates the erection of a cigar
 factory.

Salem—The South East Improve-
 ment Co. is negotiating for the estab-
 lishment of cotton mills; iron works
 and other industries.

Salem—The Salem Iron Works will
 it is stated, erect new works.

Stillsbury—Handle and Spoke fac-
 tory, Peacock & Burrier will establish
 the handle and spoke factory mentioned
 last week.

Shelby—D. M. Baker, A. R. Roda-
 sill, of Kings Mountain; P. C. Beam
 and others, have, it is stated, purchased
 the Buffalo paper mills near Shelby,
 and will convert same into a cotton
 factory.

Shelby—A chair factory has, it is
 stated, been established.

Stanley's Creek—The Farmers' Al-
 liance is reported as heading a move-
 ment for the organization of a stock
 company to build a cotton factory.

Washington—G. A. Phillips and T.
 E. Warren will establish, it is reported
 a harness factory.

Wilmington—R. S. Tucker, of
 Raleigh; T. W. Whisnant, of Char-
 lotte; A. H. Howell and others have,
 it is stated, incorporated a stock com-
 pany to erect an oyster canning fac-
 tory at or near Cedarhurst.

Wilmington—The city will petition
 the legislature for authority to issue
 \$100,000 of bonds.

Winston—The Winston Electric
 Light Co. will, it is stated, develop
 coal mines on Town Fork.

Wilmington—A bill has been in-
 troduced in the legislature to incor-
 porate the Real Estate Improvement Co.,
 previously reported as organized.

To run a public school and to
 give education free to the children of
 the State and by that very public
 school system put in the hands of a
 handful of a heartless, selfish, un-
 scrupulous, and avaricious class of
 men, is a business a failure.

Excerpts from N. A. Dunning's Phil- sophy of Price.

Value is without doubt an essential
 element used in exchange, but I do not
 believe exchange is an essential element
 in value. In my judgment there is a
 manifest difference between value in
 use and in exchange which should be
 fully examined. Value in use is the
 holder's value; value in exchange is
 the seller's value.

Difficulty of possession nor attain-
 ment, though combined with utility
 will confer value.

Value in use is an absolute term, value
 in exchange, commercial value or price
 is a relative term. The intrinsic value
 of a thing is what it is worth to
 me, if I keep it.

The price or commercial value of
 a thing on the other hand, is what
 some one else will give me for it. The
 price of a thing is what it will bring
 in the market; and while there is
 only one price, there is always several
 values. A price can only be arrived at
 when two or more values coincide, or
 when the estimate put upon an article
 by a seller agrees with the estimate put
 upon it by a buyer.

The price of any article is simply its
 commercial value.

Almost everything at the present
 time, as the arts and sciences are ad-
 vanced, everything no doubt, will have
 two values—commercial value or price
 intrinsic value or worth. The first
 depends entirely upon the conditions
 surrounding it; the latter remains the
 same under all circumstances.

Price is the result of commerce,
 trade or business.

We inquire the price of wheat to-
 day, and are informed that it is worth
 one dollar per bushel. This is the
 commercial value placed upon that
 product from the present understand-
 ing of the situation it occupies. To-
 morrow it may be higher or lower, to
 a better knowledge of the facts relating
 fluctuation (or change in price) it re-
 quires only the same quality to relieve
 hunger or sustain animal life.

In the early age of our race there
 were no commercial relations, no ex-
 changes, and consequently no commer-
 cial value or price. The intrinsic
 value of food and raiment was always
 considered.

The dogma of supply and demand
 will not admit of want and hunger
 amidst plenty and low prices.

It does not matter how urgent the
 demand or abundant the supply, there
 must be some ability to purchase; or
 the demand is not satisfied.

There can be no price without pur-
 chaser; no purchaser without the nec-
 essary ability to purchase. Therefore,
 it must follow that the ability to pur-
 chase, in all cases, absolutely estab-
 lishes the commercial value of price.