

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XXII.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1891.

NO. 19.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ANGER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ATTENTION!

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

J. W. BOSTIAN

MY STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HAT, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES

IS FULL AT ALL TIMES!

I will start North in a few days for the purpose of making large additions to my stock of Dress Goods. Watch this space. It will be to your advantage to do so.

J. W. BOSTIAN.

Main Street—Knox's old Stand.

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.

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Mahogany Crush Plush at \$90.00. Former price \$75.00.
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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Wheeler and White Organs and Decker Bros. Chickering & Sons and Wheelock Pianos.

BED ROOM SUITS!

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

A LARGE STOCK

Of Chairs, Sofas, Mattresses of all kinds Spring Beds, Work Tables for Ladies, Pictures and Picture Frames of every style and quality always in stock, or will be made to order on short notice at reasonable prices.

BABY CARRIAGES!

A large stock of Baby Carriages with wire wheels at \$7.50.
Silk Plush Seat and Satin Parasol Carriages with wire wheels at only \$16.50. Formerly sold for \$22.50.

UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT!

Special attention given to 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, I am,
Yours anxious to please,
G. W. WRIGHT,
Leading Furniture Dealer

CALL ON ME BEFORE PURCHASING!

Uncle William's Picture.

Uncle William, last July,
Had his picture took;
"Have it done, of course," says I,
"Yes the way you look!"
(All dressed up, he was, for the
Barbecue and Jubilee,
The Old Settlers held). So he—
Last he had it took.

Lide, she'd coaxed and begged and pined,
Sence her mother went;
But he'd cough and shake his head
At all argy-bent;
Mebby clear his throat and say,
"What's my likeness 'mount to, hey,
Now, with mother gone away
From us, like she went?"

But we'd projick'd round, till we
Got it figgered down
How we'd get him. Lide and me,
Drivin' into town;
Pragged how well he looked, and fleshed
Up around the face, and freshed
With the morning air, and breshed
His coat collar down.

All so providential! Why,
Now he's dead and I zone,
Picture 'pears so lifelike I
Want to start him on
Them old tales he us to tell
And old talks, so sociable,
And old songs he sung so well
'Fore his voice was gone!

Face is sad to Lide, and they's
Sorrow in the eyes—
Kisses it sometimes, and lays
It away and cries;
I smoothed down her hair, and 'low
He is happy, anyhow,
Bein' there with mother now—
Smile and wipe my eyes.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

A BIG SCHEME ENDS IN A FUEBLE.

Millions Lost by the Defeat of the Free Coinage Bill.

While our people generally had been watching with a good deal of interest the course of free coinage legislation, a small number in New York and other cities had much more at stake. They undertook to buy large quantities for speculation. It was a success as to quantity, but the profits went wrong.

In July last, when it became certain that the bill providing for the purchase by the government of 450,000 ounces of silver a month would pass Congress and become a law, a number of pools were made up to buy silver bullion, in the expectation that there would be a good advance in price. The conclusion reached by the speculators was correct. When they began their operations silver was below \$1 an ounce. On the passage of the bill it jumped up rapidly until it was quoted at \$1.21. To make the silver in the silver dollar worth \$1 in gold it would have to be quoted at \$1.29. The men in the pools expected that the price would go to about \$1.25. The new law went into effect on August 13. It was calculated that the production of the American mines for the ensuing year would be 55,000,000 ounces. Of this amount the government would be required to purchase at the ruling market price, 54,000,000 ounces, and the rest would be 1,000,000 ounces more. The surplus, therefore, was reckoned at only 2,000,000 ounces. America had previously been a heavy exporter. The preceding year it had sent abroad about 23,000,000 ounces.

The outlook for these speculators was good, but they had only further indications to go by, and the succeeding events proved what had been proved many times before: that it is impossible to corner the products of the earth. It had been tried in grain, coal and oil, and always with the same result. The more the speculators bought the more there was to sell. Nature's bounteous hand could never be emptied.

The pools conducted their operations entirely in New York. Most of them were formed there. There was one pool, known as the "Congressional pool," made up in Washington. Its members were principally senators and congressmen. The orders of this pool were executed in New York. To facilitate operations in silver a sort of silver clearing-house was established. The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company received the bullion on storage, and issued it for certificates, which were recognized by the New York Stock Exchange as "good deliveries." Instead of having to deliver the silver when a sale was made, certificates representing the amount of the transaction were transferred. Thus heavy expenses for cartage and risks of fraud and loss were obviated.

The greater part of the dealings in silver since the new law went into effect has been through the medium of certificates. Each certificate represents 1,000 ounces of silver. The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company at first charged 2 cents per 1,000 ounces, subsequently reduced to 1 cent. The certificates were guaranteed by the Western National Bank, which also settled "differences." The silver, of course, could not be delivered in amounts of exactly 1,000 ounces, owing to the different weights of the bars. Sometimes lots of silver would run over, and other times they would fall under. In either case the Western National Bank would receive or pay the difference, as the case might be.

Almost the entire production of silver came to New York, as here was

the natural market for it. The government bought on regular days of each week at the prevailing market prices, but the store in the safe deposit vaults kept steadily mounting up. The reason was easy to find. The mines had all increased their output in anticipation of greater profits. Many old mines that had been abandoned on account of the low grade of their ores, which could not be smelted with profit, were re-opened and even refuse heaps were worked over. As the accumulation grew larger the price began to descend, and fell steadily until it was below \$1. Then the agitation for free coinage began. If successful, that would, speculators understood, provide a market for all the silver that might be produced, no matter how great the amount. The agitation was so energetic that it seemed at one time destined to be successful, and the price of silver rose to \$1.13.

When the opposition to the free coinage of silver assumed increasing proportions the price of silver took a downward turn again, and the adverse report of the House committee on coinage set it once more below \$1. The quotation is 97 cents. There are now in the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company 7,392,847 ounces. There is enough more bullion stored in other places, including the vaults of banks and safe deposit and trust companies, to make the total amount stored in New York about 10,000,000 ounces.

The production of silver since the enactment of the new law is calculated at 40,000,000 ounces in round numbers. The average cost to the speculators has been about \$1.10 an ounce. They have been compelled to keep the government supplied in order to prevent importations from other countries, and their sales have realized only about \$1.05 an ounce. They are, therefore, out 5 cents an ounce on their transactions. By this calculation the total losses on their dealings in the bullion alone have been \$2,000,000. Storage charges and interest on the money required to carry the silver during the total has up to \$2,500,000. The future of silver speculation is problematical. The speculators think they have a chance to recoup part of their loss. They have been practically no exportations from this country since the law went into effect. Now that free coinage is doubtful they expect that exportations will be a good deal, and that they will be enabled to advance the price at least a few cents an ounce. Calculating on the basis of previous exportations and the requirements of the world, they say the extra stock ought to be wiped out in two or three months.

The silver in the silver dollar is now worth on the New York market 75 cents.

Trees and Planting.

After having well planted trees in a northern climate should have the earth around them stirred quite often in the early summer months, an occasionally through the entire summer. They should also be mulched with green weeds, half rotten straw, or any substance which will retain moisture. A friend of Robert W. Furness having purchased a variety of trees for a park, asked for instructions in regard to their plan in and after-care. He replied, telling him: 1. Do not expose the roots of any tree to a warm or cold drying wind; let them stay packed with damp straw in your wagon, taking them out as wanted, and planting them one at a time. 2. Do not crowd your trees into small, deep holes, but provide for each one a hole large enough to take in the roots in their natural position, and with some room to spare. 3. If the soil is thin and poor, plow or dig out at least ten inches of the clay sub-soil and fill up with good, black surface soil from under a tough sod; or take sod and all and chop up with a spade in the bottom of the hole, thus making a rich bed of good, black dirt to set the tree in, and so to work in and cover the roots. 4. Bear in mind that if the place where you want to plant your tree is not favorable to growth, that now is the time to make it so—not after two or three fruitless attempts and failures. 5. Remember that a tree will be sure to starve and die without plant food and moisture, and that this can not be found in or contained by a hard, tough, clayey sub-soil. 6. Keep in mind the fact that most trees do not require to be planted on prairie soil deeper than three or four inches, but a mound of good soil corresponding to the size of the tree and hole should be built up three or four inches higher than the surrounding surface. 7. Cultivate often with horse-power where it is possible, leaving the ground smooth and even to assist in retaining moisture. After July 1st mulch freely with green weeds or half rotten straw, or cover with a flat rock, or any substance which will retain moisture in a day season. Water thoroughly once a week through August, or until rain comes to your relief. You will find in tree-planting, as in nearly everything else, that work thoroughly done is the most satisfactory and profitable. Never use a spade to dig holes for planting trees where a plow can be employed.—Western Rural.

Oxford day: Oxford invested \$75,000 in new houses in 1890.

North and South.

HOW THE SON OF A NORTHERN GENERAL AND A SOUTHERN GENERAL'S DAUGHTER BEHAVED.

To one of our resorts there came ten years ago a dignified southern general, with his wife, and a daughter so lovely that all who saw her were charmed. The first few weeks the southern visitors were quite exclusive and frowned upon any attempts of the citizens of the North to get acquainted with them. They came simply for a change of air and did not care for society. A northern general, with his family, stopped at the same house, and there was a son in that family. There almost always is a son in a northern family when there is a pretty girl around. The two generals were introduced, but for weeks they only passed the time of day, and were so dignified that it was a wonder they did not break their backs. The lady from the South became interested in the gentleman from the North, and before anybody realized that a calamity had befallen the two families they were head and ears in love. The southern general was mad, and that made the northern general mad, and there were stormy times about the coal resort on the lake. The old southerner stamped his feet and said they should never marry, and the northern general kept cool and said if the young folks wanted to marry he didn't know any reason why they shouldn't, and as he was in love with the girl too, and would give all he possessed for her as a daughter, he swore he would see that she was properly doped with that old Confederate could go further. The old Confederate said he would shoot up enough Yankees for a mess if they tried any such wooden nutmeg game on his family, and so they had it until the summer was gone, and—well, you know how it is yourselves. The young people coaxed, and finally the southern general said they could do as they pleased, and they were married. Today there are four boys and two girls that have come to bless that union of the North and South. Two of the boys have been named after two of the greatest Confederate generals, and two have been named after two great northern generals, and several months of the summer you can see that old Confederate grandfather in Wisconsin, the guest of the northern grandfathers, playing with those six youngsters, and several months of winter the northern general is visiting the South to see these kiddie crowd. It is a grand sight to see the two grandfathers bending over a cradle, looking at the youngest child, and arguing as to which grandparent the child resembles. The old fellows are good friends; the southern general thinks his northern son-in-law is one of God's noblemen, and the northern general knows that his beautiful daughter-in-law is one of the sweetest women on earth. Ten thousand such weddings between the northern and southern young people would forever silence those who may wish to see the two sections at enmity.

A Day's Farm Work.

BRIGHTEN THE "EVERY DAY" AND YOU WILL NOT FORGET THE HOLIDAYS.
J. M. Rice, Christian county, Mo., seems to know how to get the most of a true living on a farm, and in a recent number of the Practical Farmer tells how he gets some of it.

He says: "There should be a time when the work for the day is over, when the harassing chores are all done and real rest at noon be had, and real rest and recreation in the evening. It is our rule to have the work to stop in time, that the chores may all be done before dark. Throw aside at least some of the work-day clothing and gather in a well lighted room where books and papers abound. Don't be content to have on your table the interesting local paper and even a good farm and home paper; but let there be a half dozen suited to the varied tastes of the family. In our little circle of six, no two of us are equally interested in the same things. Why should not the wants of each man be supplied so far as possible? You may say you can not afford it. We think you can, and we have often thought we were at the bottom round among 'common farmers'—but what the library was better supplied than the dining-room table. We think more of the minds of our children than we do of their bodies, and in the little circle of growing boys and girls we see the good fruits of the outlay.

"There has never been a day or night when the farm has not been our home, and we have tried to make it a pleasant place for the young people, and we have the satisfaction of seeing them with a deep love for the farm home, with no desire to wander away from its fold. Yet they have a deep interest and an active place in every good work in the community. Brighten the 'every day' and you will not forget the holidays.

Chollie (singing)—How can I leave thee?
Ebel (singly)—The front door is still doing business at the old stand. Try that.

Letter From Mill Bridge.

GOOD STOCK AND HOW TO RAISE IT—ENSILAGE AND ITS VALUE.

At your request I give you a few items from this place.
For the past six weeks we have had nothing but mud and water. Farmers have not been able to get more than one or two days work with the plow in each week. But we all hope for better weather soon.

Our stock is looking well, notwithstanding the scarcity of grain. The writer put up about 400 tons of ensilage of green corn, pea vines and green clover. We have been feeding about 100 head of horses and cattle from it twice a day, with a little dry hay once or twice each day. Our stock is looking about as well as it did last June on clover pasture, and we have fed less grain than ever before in the same length of time and to same amount of stock kept. Last week we sold Mr. J. E. Michey, the enterprising butcher and stock-dealer of Salem, a considerable number of beefs, which were put up in winter quarters, and we have kept them in that condition mainly on ensilage. The time is coming, and in the very near future, that we will all have our little silos, more especially in this part of the country, where we can't grow clover and the grasses with any certainty. Not under the most favorable circumstances can we raise grass and clover with success.

I have just had shipped to me by J. W. Ahm, of Seipio, N. Y., a French couch colt, which will be two years old this spring, and of which I am very proud. Mr. Ahm is the same party that imported and sold me the black percheron "Rustique," and the horse is considered by all who have seen him the best they ever saw, either in this State or the West. He and "Victor," my grade percheron, are in fine condition. We have kept them through the winter with no grain, but fed nearly entirely on ensilage and hay.

But I will return to the subject of ensilage. Where a farmer's barnyard has sufficient elevation so there would be no danger of water seeps, I think he could sink a pit for a silo as cheap or cheaper than an ice house. All the lumber required would be clap-boards, pine pole rafters and sills. But when a barn is on a level, seepy soil, I would advise to build on top of the soil. There may be some danger in feeding ensilage. We have had a number of sick cows and horses this winter; have lost a few cows, but lost a fine young lot for two weeks ago. I don't know whether it was from eating ensilage; maybe they would have been sick if fed on dry feed alone, as there was so much damaged corn last season. It was caused by the drought and after the drought excessive rains. It caused so much smut on the corn stalks that a great many thought it would cause sickness among stock. In addition to the smut, in some fields one-half of the corn rotted. Notwithstanding all this, I expect to put up more ensilage another year.
Very Truly,
J. M. HARRISON.

Population by Counties.

OFFICIAL FIGURES FROM THE CENSUS REPORT.

County	1880	1890
Alamance	18,271	20,798
Alexander	9,439	10,879
Alleghany	6,322	7,588
Anson	20,927	24,529
Ashe	15,928	18,002
Beaufort	21,072	23,500
Bertie	10,174	11,521
Bladen	10,708	12,073
Brunswick	10,298	12,807
Buncombe	35,238	41,223
Burke	14,373	16,270
Cabarrus	18,112	20,707
Caldwell	12,226	14,022
Camden	5,697	6,522
Carteret	10,827	12,033
Caswell	10,025	11,948
Catawba	18,688	21,749
Charlham	25,447	29,024
Cherokee	9,974	11,514
Citron	9,471	10,834
Clay	4,493	5,191
Cleveland	20,230	23,519
Columbus	17,851	20,302
Craven	20,535	23,115
Cumberland	27,321	31,378
Currituck	6,747	7,829
Dare	3,776	4,323
Davidson	21,702	24,123
Davie	11,021	12,770
Duplin	18,036	20,666
Durham	18,041	21,136
Edgecombe	24,118	27,519
Forsyth	28,437	32,871
Franklin	21,048	24,577
Gaston	17,757	20,314
Gates	10,257	11,825
Graham	3,341	3,850
Granville	24,448	28,151
Greene	10,029	11,590
Guilford	28,002	32,390
Halifax	28,747	33,329
Harnett	18,709	21,411
Haywood	13,349	15,199
Henderson	12,558	14,575
Hertford	13,851	15,844
Hyde	8,300	9,490
Iredell	25,466	29,490
Jackson	9,531	10,879
Johnston	27,271	31,617

This is an off year with the Alliance in politics, but it should not be an idle year. The army that is wise will recruit and drill while in winter quarters. This is what the Alliance should do for the next struggle will be much greater than the previous one. Fill up the ranks, strengthen the column and let us pose a one solid front at the next national election. If we win, victory is ours.—Georgia Alliance Monthly.

Our Progress.

ENTERPRISES UNDER WAY.

From the Manufacturers' Record.

Asheville—A bill has been introduced in the legislature to incorporate the Manufacturing and Improvement Co., of Asheville.

Asheville—The Hammond Manufacturing Co., of Archdale is considering the removal of its sash, door and blind factory to Asheville.

Asheville—R. L. Graham and others, mentioned last week, will erect an ice factory, as reported. They are the incorporators of the Asheville Ice & Coal Co., also reported last week; machinery has been purchased.

Asheville—The Asheville Furniture & Lumber Co., is reported as improving its furniture factory and lumber mill.

Bosler—Deans, Truitt & Co. are improving their dry-kilns.

Charlotte—E. M. Holt's sons have, it is reported, recently enlarged and put new machinery in their cotton mill.

Cary—A gold mine is reported as to be developed on the property of Mr. Yates, near Cary.

Cherryville—David Manney is president; W. A. Manney, vice-president, and J. M. Rhodes, secretary of the Cherryville Manufacturing Co., lately reported as incorporated to erect a cotton mill.

Concord—J. E. Beatty and D. L. Lefler are reported as developing a gold mine on Westly Castle's place.

Durham—W. H. S. Burgwyn, of Henderson, is investigating with a view of establishing a tobacco factory in Durham.

Elkin—T. J. Lillard will probably erect an electric light plant.

Fayetteville—A syndicate represented by Mr. Spencer is reported as having purchased the site and water-power on Rockfish, and will probably establish a factory.

Hickory—The Hickory Manufacturing Co. will erect an additional building to its woodworking factory, and may put in new machinery.

High Point—The Piedmont Broom Works will, it is stated, increase its capital stock.

Huntersville—A canning factory will be erected.

Huntersville—The stock company reported in our last issue will erect a cotton factory, as stated, in the spring. Address for further information to J. W. Muller, secretary.

Roanoke—A bill has been introduced in the legislature to incorporate the Roanoke Land Improvement & Construction Co.

North Carolina—W. E. Perego & Co., of Baltimore, Md., contemplate the erection of a saw and planing mill in North Carolina.

Oxford—New machinery has recently been placed in the Oxford Knitting Mills.

Raleigh—A bill has been introduced in the legislature to incorporate the Tyson & Jones Buggy Co., of Moore.

Raleigh—A bill has been introduced in the legislature to incorporate the Southern Manganese Co.

Ridgely—E. R. Penn & Co. will, it is reported, erect an addition to their tobacco factory.

Salem—Wade & Cheving have re-erected contract to improve the Winston-Salem Land Improvement Co.'s property near Salem.

Salisbury—The cotton mill recently reported as to be erected by a stock company will be known as the Vance Cotton Mills.

Stantley County—C. C. Wade of Montgomery county, W. T. Harris, H. C. Ivey and others are the incorporators of the North Carolina Slate Co., lately reported as to develop slate quarries and erect works.

Wilmington—A bill has been introduced in the legislature authorizing the issue of \$100,000 of bonds by the city for street improvements.

Wilmington—The Champion Compress & Warehouse Co. has amended its charter so as to authorize it to erect a jute bagging factory.

Wilmington—A bill has been introduced in the legislature to incorporate the New York & Wilmington Land Improvement & Banking Co.

The county secretaries want to take warning. The enemies are on our march. You will be often asked for all the names of the sub-Alliance secretaries. Do not give them away, you have no right to. These names are the private property of the Alliance and when you are requested to give them to unknown parties you can safely conclude they are not the friends of the Alliance. They only want such names for partisan and speculative purposes. They will use such names to beat and undermine the Alliance. Look out for them.—Alliance Sentinel.

This is a great country. Congress has adjourned, but the baseball war has begun which promises to furnish excitement for the summer.