

# Carolina Watchman

J. L. RAMSEY, Editor and Proprietor

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
One year in advance \$1.50  
Six months .75  
Clubs of five 1.25  
Clubs of ten or more 1.00

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Entered as second-class mail at Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1891.

The mark after your name shows that your subscription has expired and is an invitation to renew.

## The Alliance.

The Alliance has and may always make mistakes. This is to be expected. But it is the greatest, broadest and most useful organization now in existence. It is gaining strength and friends rapidly. People who are not eligible are beginning to lay aside prejudice and see it in its true light. They recognize the fact that it is born of necessity and is therefore indispensable. The members of the organization are becoming better educated and understand better the real objects desired and how to obtain them. They are beginning to see their mistakes as members, and understand the real purposes. Our members are flushed with victory, but are not disposed to trample upon the fallen foe.

## Meeting of the Fifth District Alliance

The District Alliance in the 5th Congressional district, was organized at Greensboro yesterday by Bro. Terrell. The following officers were elected: President, W. D. Wall, of Rockingham county; vice-president, J. R. Wharton, of Guilford county; Secretary and Treasurer, W. B. Willis, of Walnut Cove, Stokes county.

## By unanimous vote the WATCHMAN

was made the organ for the district.

## The fifth district consists of

Alamance, Orange, Granville, Caswell, Person, Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford and Durham counties. Two delegates and each county lecturer will make up the representation. The next meeting will be held in Greensboro.

## GROVER CLEVELAND

has written a letter to the Indiana Tariff Reform League saying that he approves the objects of the organization and thinks the greater part of our troubles are due to excessive taxation. Grover is correct to some extent, but the Alliance is not narrow enough in its views to attribute everything to the high tariff. Those who expect to run the campaign on the old line may expect to get in the soup.

## In this issue will be found a

communication from Dr. R. L. Beall, of Lenoir. He asks for a suspension of judgment in the case of Cleveland vs. the people. Certainly he shall have a hearing, but Mr. Cleveland or somebody has made a big mistake. Who is it?

## OHIO

has the requisite number of sub-Alliances and the State Alliance will be chartered in April.

## ONE sub-Alliance

has been organized in Canada. Secretary Turner issued the charter.

## NEW YORK

has 65 sub-Alliances. The State Alliance will be organized next month.

## Hon Ben Terrell.

## THE CHARLOTTE MEETING—CONCORD—ALBEMARLE.

A large crowd of all-Alliance men and others gathered at each of the above places to hear the distinguished speaker. It is needless to say that his speech pleased all who heard it, as he has a national reputation.

## The speaker started out by saying

that he was glad to see before him many who are not members of our order. He said he was surprised that so many should oppose such an organization, an organization that could not fail to benefit all classes more or less. He mentioned the great danger of the land and other property falling into the hands of a few people, as in some of the foreign countries. In 1858 five-eighths of the agricultural people of this country owned property. In 1880 only three-eighths owned land. He stated that the man who owns the property owns the people. When Rome fell 2,800 men owned all her property. 550 men owned all the property in Greece when that government fell. Our farmers have declared that Americans shall own America. Foreign corporations shall not control this country. Sixty-one million acres of land are owned by foreigners. One hundred and fifty-one million acres are owned by insurance and other corporations. One hundred and fifty-four million acres are owned by foreigners or are controlled by those having mortgages. There is danger of a landed aristocracy. The millions of

acres are continually held by foreigners and their heirs. So these enormous estates are increasing year after year. It is one of the demands of the Alliance that alien ownership of lands cease. No man can go to Congress who will not pledge to have this demand made into a law.

## He next took up the demand for

government control of transportation companies. He said that the government created railroad corporations, gave them rights and consequently have the right to control them. We demand that the government do its duty in this matter. The speaker stated that the railroad corporations have been guilty of discrimination and other outrages. He further stated that corporations have tried, and to some extent have succeeded, in controlling our government, instead of it controlling them. He said it was time for the people to own these concerns instead of them owning the people. He said the Alliance is here and here to stay. These corporations should note this. He stated that cotton had been carried hundreds of miles at 50 cents per bale and a few miles only at \$2.25 per bale. They make the citizens of Dakota pay 25 cents per bushel to transport their wheat. It was partly done by great elevators and milling companies who worked in collusion with the railroad companies. The railroad companies were partners in the profit of the Standard Oil trust by paying them 15 cents on each barrel of oil shipped. So long as these abuses continue the farmers will fight for reform. The railroads get a right of way, charter, gift of land, subscriptions, &c. On this they put a mortgage, then another mortgage and the people pay the interest and immense dividends. He stated that a charter and "vested rights" mean nothing; that the government, state or national, has a perfect right to refuse to give "vested rights" when it is shown that they are not in the interest of the masses. One legislature or Congress can undo the work of the former. He said that we are cranky on the subject of money. We have made an honest demand for more money. He said that nearly every one of our national legislators was in the interest of the bondholders and some other select people. In 1855 the circulation was \$92 per capita. The price of labor and produce was high. It has been contracted until it is now estimated at from \$4.75 to \$10. He said that sectionalism was gone forever. The war is over; the politician need no longer appeal to our passions and prejudice. At the close of the war we owed an immense debt. We have paid it twice over and still owe more than at first. Contraction of the currency has been the direct cause. We have more than doubled the agricultural products of the country, yet the amount of money in circulation is only about one-fourth what it was in 1865. Our population has increased rapidly, yet the currency has been greatly contracted. Some weeks ago President Harrison invited the officers of the national Alliance to call on him. He told them that he was glad to see them organizing for mutual benefit, but thought their demand for more money unreasonable. His objection was because so many foreigners had invested in this country. Brother Terrell told him that in 1865 his (Harrison's) salary would have bought 12,000 bushels of wheat. To-day it would buy 48,000 bushels, a vast difference against the wheat raiser. The speaker said that free coinage of silver meant that a dollar in silver or greenback should be worth as much as a gold dollar. Gold and silver both have two values—one a money value, the other a commercial value. We take the position that the government has a right to make money. The National banks put in circulation. If the government can make money, the necessities of the people should govern the amount made. We need more money to transact our business, we must have it. The speaker stated that the man who owns a gold mine can coin it himself and make it legal tender for the payment of all dues.

## We are not against bankers.

At present they are a necessity under present conditions. The Alliance is not against any other class, but are for themselves first, last and all the time. The government allows the owner of a mine to increase the circulation. Why not the farmer increase the circulation with his cotton, tobacco or grain? We demand that our farm products be used to increase the circulation. Our farmers have found out these conditions and intend to be allowed to put money in circulation just as the owner of a gold mine or bond holder does. The Sub-Treasury will give us this privilege. We must have this plan put into effect to make the basis of circulation more extensive, more uniform. They have studied finance in Wall Street. The farmers are beginning to find out that those fellows have managed to get control of most of the money in this country. The farmer must study finance too. The producer should be a distributor of money. Referring to the constitutionality of the Sub-Treasury bill, the speaker said that Congress had no right to pass up in its constitutionality; the Supreme Court only can decide such matters. The government has a right to build warehouses. She builds other public buildings, cleans out creeks. The warehouses would be public improvements and the expense would be distributed among all classes of people, consequently it will hurt nobody. The speaker said that by storing produce it would create good markets. Instead of everything centering in New York and a few other great cities more markets would be created. It would cause thousands of cotton factories to be built all over the south and west because the cotton

## the Third Scotch-Irish Congress.

The third annual Congress of the Scotch-Irish people of America will be held in Louisville, Kentucky, from May 14th to 17th. The congress at Pittsburgh, Pa. last year was attended by President Harrison and his cabinet, besides other distinguished men. The gathering this year will be still more notable. It will assemble the best elements of the race, from all parts of the United States and British America. Among the eminent speakers who will deliver addresses are: Governor Buckner, Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Judge Wm. Lindsay and Henry Waterson, of Kentucky; Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York; Rev. Stuart A. Hays, of Toronto, Canada; Mr. Alexander, of San Francisco; Hon. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois; and Rev. J. H. Bryson, of Alabama.

## The Scotch-Irish Society of America,

with Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, as President will have charge of the exercises; but it will not be strictly a society gathering. It will be more properly a mass-meeting of the race. All Scotch-Irish people are earnestly requested to attend, and the local population without regard to race, will be cordially welcomed. Reduced railroad fare and ample facilities for sight seeing will be extended all who come. Another attraction to the visitors will be the great Musical Festival, which will be in progress during the evenings of the occasion.

## The objects of the society are

historical, educational and social. It is strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian. The only requisites for membership are Scotch-Irish blood, in any degree, good character and nominal dues, for which members receive the valuable historical works issued by the society.

## Send applications for membership

and for further information to A. C. Floyd, Sec'y Nat'l Society, Columbia, Tenn.

HELM BRUCE, Local Sec'y, Louisville, Ky.

## The farmer in politics was at first

regarded as a sort of joke by the leading journals of the country, and even viliplacant reference to "society's statesmen" are not infrequent, but it is plain that the would-be leaders and dictators are beginning to comprehend that the horny handed sons of toil are very much interested, not only in the present but all subsequent proceedings.—Appeal-Avalanche.

## All eyes are being turned to the

lit- de band of Alliance men who will figure in the next Congress. Two representatives, one from Kansas and one from South Carolina, will meet, one from the State where the first blood was shed in defense of free soil and the other from the State where the first shot was fired in defense of the South. The influence that this little band will have upon Congress is a problem, but if their number is not great enough the number of Alliance men will be increased at the next election.

## Alliance Conference.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21.—The business managers of the Alliance exchange of fourteen States in session here considering matters of interest to the Alliance. It is presumed that the meeting has special reference to cotton ties and bagging for next season's crop. Dr. J. H. Bruce, chairman of the National Executive Committee, arrived from Nashville this morning.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

Will Secretary Noble Resign?—The Senator from Ohio—Other Items.

Correspondence of the Watchman.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1891.

Will Secretary Noble resign and be appointed to one of the Circuit Court judgeships? There are many people here who believe that he will. He has had nothing but trouble since he entered the cabinet, owing to the continual differences that have arisen between him and the heads of the important bureaux of his department. Whether it has been altogether his fault or that of the officials under him, I am not prepared to say. His first difference, as everyone will remember, was that which resulted in the dismissal of "Corporal" Tanner from the head of the Pension Office, and the trouble which caused the resignation of Commissioner of Public Lands Groff is still fresh in the public mind, and now there is a very serious difference of opinion between him and Indian Commissioner Morgan, which the gossip claims have caused him to decide to resign.

From the fact that in all his past difficulties with subordinates Harrison has stood by the Secretary, I am inclined to think that if either official resigns it will be the Indian Commissioner and not Secretary Noble. It is not probable that a man of Mr. Noble's undoubted ability would care to accept an appointment upon the bench of the United States Circuit Court, at \$5,000 a year. If there were a vacancy in the Supreme Court and he could get it, he would probably take it—there are few men who wouldn't.

Mr. Harrison has decided to make the appointments of the new Circuit Court judges during the congressional recess, but private Secretary Halford says they may not be announced for several months. This is discouraging to hungry patriots that are applicants for these life-time positions, but, as it indicates a disposition to weigh carefully the merits of the applicants, it will probably be more satisfactory to the country at large than if these very important places were filled in a hurry.

Several prominent Ohio republicans have been during the past three days, and there are reasons for believing that they came for the purpose of getting a definite statement from Senator Sherman as to whether he proposed becoming a candidate for reelection to the Senate, it having been announced, whether by authority is not known, several months ago that Mr. Sherman can be easily re-elected if he wishes to be notwithstanding the candidacy of ex-Governor Foraker, but they seem mighty anxious to ascertain Mr. Sherman's wishes, and some men are uncharitable enough to say that it will please them the most if Mr. Sherman decides to try.

Secretary Risk is one of those who believe that the time has arrived when the interests of the American flag abroad, to say nothing of that of his country at home, imperatively demand retaliation by this government against those of Europe, particularly France and Germany, that prohibit the sale of our meat and products on the busy pretense of their impurity, and I have reason to know that he has made statements to the cabinet in advocacy of a policy of retaliation, but no action has been taken by the administration, and the telegrams sent from here several days ago saying our ministers to France and Germany had been instructed to notify the governments of those nations of our intention to retaliate unless the prohibitions of American meats were removed, were premature.

It looks now as if the contemplated trip of Mr. Harrison to the Pacific coast would either have to be postponed or abandoned altogether, owing to the pressure of official business. Mr. Harrison has set his heart upon the trip, never having visited that section of the country, and he says he will not give it up if he can possibly get away. But with the Behring Sea negotiations, the organization of the new Land Claims Court, and other matters just as important waiting to be acted upon, it is not expected that he will be able to go before May, if at all.

A bit of news two years old was made public by presidential proclamation several days ago. It was the full text of the extradition treaty with the Republic of Columbia, which was ratified by the Senate, March 23, 1889. Red tape is a great institution.

Gen. J. E. Johnson, who had been ailing for several days, died Saturday night. He was nearly 82 years old.

## A Plea For President Cleveland—A

Supplication of Judgment Asked.

Mr. Editor:—Will you allow a friend of Ex-President Cleveland to say a word in his favor? I am a Democrat, I am also a member of the Farmers Alliance, joining the Alliance last not destroyed my faith in the principles of the Democratic party. I believe in the Constitution—its true interpretation of our Constitution—they are broad as the whole country; they embrace every interest of the whole people. I believe it is the surest hope of the Southern farmer and indeed of all classes. If we cannot get what we want with its aid we can not possibly succeed by arrogantly repelling it and setting up an independent party of our own. Nor has joining the Alliance impaired any confidence in the honesty, ability and political sagacity of Mr. Cleveland.

Southerners especially should show some sense of gratitude to a man who has stood by their interests. Think of it and see what he did for the South while President. He was the first President since the war who recognized the Southern States as equal with the Northern. He was the first to treat us as brethren in the Union, en-

# News From the Lexington Dispatch.

The Methodist Sunday schools of Davidson circuit will hold a three day's conference at Midway early in May. Of course it will be a pleasant and profitable occasion.

On Saturday, the 23rd instant, an Alliance address will be delivered at Lick Creek Academy in Healing Springs township. Mr. J. A. Kinney, who is authority for this announcement, failed to furnish the name of the speaker.

Mr. J. L. Waitman says that the peach buds were not injured to any appreciable extent by the cold snap last week. He thinks that the prospect is good for an all round fruit crop.

The Davie Times says that there are dimes and dollars for a good harbor at Mocksville. There are so many barbers at Lexington that the dimes will scarcely go round, to say nothing at all about the dollars. Perhaps some of the artists of this town might find it profitable to emigrate.

Mr. Fred Hill, who has been studying medicine in Philadelphia, was taken sick a short time ago, and on Sunday sick as short as a telegram was sent to his relatives here informing them that they must go to Philadelphia at once if they wished to see him alive. Mr. W. G. Henry went by the first train, but since his arrival at Fred's bedside, better news has been received.

## Then look at the vast number of

private swindlers schemes he took the pains to look into and veto. Then again remember those maxims "public office is a public trust" "the Government is of the people by the people and for the people" upon which he acted in the face of friend and foe throughout his whole official career as sheriff, as Governor and as President of the United States of America—manifesting a courage and devotion to what he believed the good of the people unsurpassed in any age. And finally, but by no means reaching the end of the catalogue of his good deeds, let us remember that he left one hundred millions of dollars in the Treasury and vacated the Presidential chair calling upon our legislators to reduce our taxes and relieve our people of their burdens.

And now because Mr. Cleveland did not approve of a certain bill before the late Congress, which provided for the unlimited coinage of silver we are asked to forget all he has done for us, and treat him as an enemy. Is it fair? Is it just to treat him thus? No man dare to accuse him of dishonesty and selfish ambition. All thinking men concede his great political sagacity in seeing in advance what is best for the people.

After all may it not be that he foresees what is dangerous to the property and financial safety of the country a little more clearly than we plain farmers. If I understand him, Mr. Cleveland is not opposed to silver coinage as a circulating medium any more than to gold, but he is opposed to issuing it in such vast amounts as to depreciate its value; and he wants its value as compared with gold to be fixed, so that when we farmers ship our cotton, tobacco and wheat abroad to Europe (as we hope to do if his tariff reform is carried out) we will have a fixed standard by which to adjust balances, and not be compelled to take a depreciated currency in exchange.

Let us not say that he is our enemy in opposing that Free Coinage bill until we see clearly what it means. I can see this much, that when the Government purchases silver and coins it, that 20 cents on every dollar is saved to the people. I can also see that if every owner of a silver mine or of silver bullion can have it coined free, that he makes 10 cents on his silver dollar and the people lose that much. Let us not be ungrateful. Let us not be hasty to condemn a friend who has always proved faithful.

R. L. BEALL, Lenoir, N. C.

## Forsyth News.

THE REPUBLICAN TELLS IT.

The revenue collections in this district for February, footed up \$110,079.32 and of this amount Winston paid \$49,232.01.

The city commissioners raised the salary of their secretary and treasurer, V. W. Long, from \$400 to \$1,000 per annum.

At a house raising near Mt. Tabor, last week, we learn that Mr. James Estley had the misfortune to get a leg broken and otherwise bruised.

Mr. George E. Nissen, of Waughtown, his numerous friends will be gratified to learn, is improving, with favorable indications for recovering from his serious illness.

Mr. George Pell, late of the Daily Sentinel staff of this city, now with the Raleigh Chronicle, also reading clerk of the Senate, was presented by that body with a gold pen and pencil as a token of esteem and appreciation of his services.

Mr. Frank E. Patterson resigns as cashier of the People's National Bank of this city, and the directors could not have done better than they did in electing Mr. Thomas A. Wilson as his successor, who is an exceedingly clever young gentleman and an expert accountant.

## General Johnson's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The funeral of Gen. Joseph E. Johnson at St. John's Episcopal church this morning was simple and unostentatious, just as the departed Confederate hero had often expressed the hope that it would be when his friends should pay the last sad rites over his remains. There were no flowers except some palms from the Alter Society of St. John's and no military escort, but the sacred edifice was crowded to overflowing with friends and admirers of the deceased. Ex-Union soldiers came with ex-Confederates to pay tribute to the memory of one of the greatest generals of modern times, and many distinguished men were present to testify the respect they had for the deceased Virginian.

Rev. Dr. Douglas, rector of St. John's, conducted the services, and there were appropriate hymns rendered softly and effectively by the choir. The funeral though simple, was very impressive.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

# News From the Lexington Dispatch.

The Methodist Sunday schools of Davidson circuit will hold a three day's conference at Midway early in May. Of course it will be a pleasant and profitable occasion.

On Saturday, the 23rd instant, an Alliance address will be delivered at Lick Creek Academy in Healing Springs township. Mr. J. A. Kinney, who is authority for this announcement, failed to furnish the name of the speaker.

Mr. J. L. Waitman says that the peach buds were not injured to any appreciable extent by the cold snap last week. He thinks that the prospect is good for an all round fruit crop.

The Davie Times says that there are dimes and dollars for a good harbor at Mocksville. There are so many barbers at Lexington that the dimes will scarcely go round, to say nothing at all about the dollars. Perhaps some of the artists of this town might find it profitable to emigrate.

Mr. Fred Hill, who has been studying medicine in Philadelphia, was taken sick a short time ago, and on Sunday sick as short as a telegram was sent to his relatives here informing them that they must go to Philadelphia at once if they wished to see him alive. Mr. W. G. Henry went by the first train, but since his arrival at Fred's bedside, better news has been received.

## Then look at the vast number of

private swindlers schemes he took the pains to look into and veto. Then again remember those maxims "public office is a public trust" "the Government is of the people by the people and for the people" upon which he acted in the face of friend and foe throughout his whole official career as sheriff, as Governor and as President of the United States of America—manifesting a courage and devotion to what he believed the good of the people unsurpassed in any age. And finally, but by no means reaching the end of the catalogue of his good deeds, let us remember that he left one hundred millions of dollars in the Treasury and vacated the Presidential chair calling upon our legislators to reduce our taxes and relieve our people of their burdens.

And now because Mr. Cleveland did not approve of a certain bill before the late Congress, which provided for the unlimited coinage of silver we are asked to forget all he has done for us, and treat him as an enemy. Is it fair? Is it just to treat him thus? No man dare to accuse him of dishonesty and selfish ambition. All thinking men concede his great political sagacity in seeing in advance what is best for the people.

After all may it not be that he foresees what is dangerous to the property and financial safety of the country a little more clearly than we plain farmers. If I understand him, Mr. Cleveland is not opposed to silver coinage as a circulating medium any more than to gold, but he is opposed to issuing it in such vast amounts as to depreciate its value; and he wants its value as compared with gold to be fixed, so that when we farmers ship our cotton, tobacco and wheat abroad to Europe (as we hope to do if his tariff reform is carried out) we will have a fixed standard by which to adjust balances, and not be compelled to take a depreciated currency in exchange.

Let us not say that he is our enemy in opposing that Free Coinage bill until we see clearly what it means. I can see this much, that when the Government purchases silver and coins it, that 20 cents on every dollar is saved to the people. I can also see that if every owner of a silver mine or of silver bullion can have it coined free, that he makes 10 cents on his silver dollar and the people lose that much. Let us not be ungrateful. Let us not be hasty to condemn a friend who has always proved faithful.

R. L. BEALL, Lenoir, N. C.

## Forsyth News.

THE REPUBLICAN TELLS IT.

The revenue collections in this district for February, footed up \$110,079.32 and of this amount Winston paid \$49,232.01.

The city commissioners raised the salary of their secretary and treasurer, V. W. Long, from \$400 to \$1,000 per annum.

At a house raising near Mt. Tabor, last week, we learn that Mr. James Estley had the misfortune to get a leg broken and otherwise bruised.

Mr. George E. Nissen, of Waughtown, his numerous friends will be gratified to learn, is improving, with favorable indications for recovering from his serious illness.

Mr. George Pell, late of the Daily Sentinel staff of this city, now with the Raleigh Chronicle, also reading clerk of the Senate, was presented by that body with a gold pen and pencil as a token of esteem and appreciation of his services.

Mr. Frank E. Patterson resigns as cashier of the People's National Bank of this city, and the directors could not have done better than they did in electing Mr. Thomas A. Wilson as his successor, who is an exceedingly clever young gentleman and an expert accountant.

## General Johnson's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The funeral of Gen. Joseph E. Johnson at St. John's Episcopal church this morning was simple and unostentatious, just as the departed Confederate hero had often expressed the hope that it would be when his friends should pay the last sad rites over his remains. There were no flowers except some palms from the Alter Society of St. John's and no military escort, but the sacred edifice was crowded to overflowing with friends and admirers of the deceased. Ex-Union soldiers came with ex-Confederates to pay tribute to the memory of one of the greatest generals of modern times, and many distinguished men were present to testify the respect they had for the deceased Virginian.

Rev. Dr. Douglas, rector of St. John's, conducted the services, and there were appropriate hymns rendered softly and effectively by the choir. The funeral though simple, was very impressive.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

# News From the Lexington Dispatch.

The Methodist Sunday schools of Davidson circuit will hold a three day's conference at Midway early in May. Of course it will be a pleasant and profitable occasion.

On Saturday, the 23rd instant, an Alliance address will be delivered at Lick Creek Academy in Healing Springs township. Mr. J. A. Kinney, who is authority for this announcement, failed to furnish the name of the speaker.

Mr. J. L. Waitman says that the peach buds were not injured to any appreciable extent by the cold snap last week. He thinks that the prospect is good for an all round fruit crop.

The Davie Times says that there are dimes and dollars for a good harbor at Mocksville. There are so many barbers at Lexington that the dimes will scarcely go round, to say nothing at all about the dollars. Perhaps some of the artists of this town might find it profitable to emigrate.

Mr. Fred Hill, who has been studying medicine in Philadelphia, was taken sick a short time ago, and on Sunday sick as short as a telegram was sent to his relatives here informing them that they must go to Philadelphia at once if they wished to see him alive. Mr. W. G. Henry went by the first train, but since his arrival at Fred's bedside, better news has been received.

## Then look at the vast number of

private swindlers schemes he took the pains to look into and veto. Then again remember those maxims "public office is a public trust" "the Government is of the people by the people and for the people" upon which he acted in the face of friend and foe throughout his whole official career as sheriff, as Governor and as President of the United States of America—manifesting a courage and devotion to what he believed the good of the people unsurpassed in any age. And finally, but by no means reaching the end of the catalogue of his good deeds, let us remember that he left one hundred millions of dollars in the Treasury and vacated the Presidential chair calling upon our legislators to reduce our taxes and relieve our people of their burdens.

And now because Mr. Cleveland did not approve of a certain bill before the late Congress, which provided for the unlimited coinage of silver we are asked to forget all he has done for us, and treat him as an enemy. Is it fair? Is it just to treat him thus? No man dare to accuse him of dishonesty and selfish ambition. All thinking men concede his great political sagacity in seeing in advance what is best for the people.

After all may it not be that he foresees what is dangerous to the property and financial safety of the country a little more clearly than we plain farmers. If I understand him, Mr. Cleveland is not opposed to silver coinage as a circulating medium any more than to gold, but he is opposed to issuing it in such vast amounts as to depreciate its value; and he wants its value as compared with gold to be fixed, so that when we farmers ship our cotton, tobacco and wheat abroad to Europe (as we hope to do if his tariff reform is carried out) we will have a fixed standard by which to adjust balances, and not be compelled to take a depreciated currency in exchange.

Let us not say that he is our enemy in opposing that Free Coinage bill until we see clearly what it means. I can see this much, that when the Government purchases silver and coins it, that 20 cents on every dollar is saved to the people. I can also see that if every owner of a silver mine or of silver bullion can have it coined free, that he makes 10 cents on his silver dollar and the people lose that much. Let us not be ungrateful. Let us not be hasty to condemn a friend who has always proved faithful.

R. L. BEALL, Lenoir, N. C.

## Forsyth News.

THE REPUBLICAN TELLS IT.

The revenue collections in this district for February, footed up \$110,079.32 and of this amount Winston paid \$49,232.01.

The city commissioners raised the salary of their secretary and treasurer, V. W. Long, from \$400 to \$1,000 per annum.

At a house raising near Mt. Tabor, last week, we learn that Mr. James Estley had the misfortune to get a leg broken and otherwise bruised.

Mr. George E. Nissen, of Waughtown, his numerous friends will be gratified to learn, is improving, with favorable indications for recovering from his serious illness.

Mr. George Pell, late of the Daily Sentinel staff of this city, now with the Raleigh Chronicle, also reading clerk of the Senate, was presented by that body with a gold pen and pencil as a token of esteem and appreciation of his services.

Mr. Frank E. Patterson resigns as cashier of the People's National Bank of this city, and the directors could not have done better than they did in electing Mr. Thomas A. Wilson as his successor, who is an exceedingly clever young gentleman and an expert accountant.

## General Johnson's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The funeral of Gen. Joseph E. Johnson at St. John's Episcopal church this morning was simple and unostentatious, just as the departed Confederate hero had often expressed the hope that it would be when his friends should pay the last sad rites over his remains. There were no flowers except some palms from the Alter Society of St. John's and no military escort, but the sacred edifice was crowded to overflowing with friends and admirers of the deceased. Ex-Union soldiers came with ex-Confederates to pay tribute to the memory of one of the greatest generals of modern times, and many distinguished men were present to testify the respect they had for the deceased Virginian.

Rev. Dr. Douglas, rector of St. John's, conducted the services, and there were appropriate hymns rendered softly and effectively by the choir. The funeral though simple, was very impressive.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

# FRESH LOT

—OF—