

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XXII—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1891.

NO. 49

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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Without injurious medication.

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CARLOS MARTY, D. D.,  
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"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."  
EDWIN F. PARSONS, M. D.,  
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THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

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Can you read that?  
Do you know what it means?  
That's what!  
\$30.00 Tea Set at \$22.50.  
A \$5.00 Umbrella, at \$3.75.  
Warranted three years.  
A \$4 Clock at \$3.—Actual cost.  
A \$2.00 Breastpin at \$1.50.  
A 1.00 Breastpin at .75.  
A .50 Breastpin at .37 1/2.  
Everything under the discount head in same proportion. I am the loser and you make it if you come soon.  
Truly yours,  
W. H. REISNER.

## E. M. ANDREWS,

Carries the Largest Stock of

## Furniture, Pianos and Organs

To be Found in the State.

### BABY - CARRIAGES - AND - TRICYCLES.

I Buy in Large Quantities Direct from Factories and Will Give Low Prices.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Goods Exchanged if not Satisfactory.

## E. M. ANDREWS,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## COAL! KEEP COAL! KOMFORTABLE.

Having greatly increased my facilities for handling and storing COAL the coming season, I would now again respectfully solicit any and all orders entrusted to me, promising to furnish you promptly with what coal you may want at the lowest market price. In order to obtain advantage of the lowest summer prices, you should at once send me your orders. Remember that I handle only the best grades of screened coal, including the Red Ash, suitable for grates, stoves, heaters, &c.

Also keep on hand at all times the finest grade of blacksmith coal.

J. ALLEN BROWN.

## STATESVILLE MARBLE WORKS

Is the Place to Get Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

A large stock of VERMONT MARBLE to arrive in a few days. I guarantee satisfaction in every respect and positively will not be undersold.

### Granite Monuments

Of all kinds a specialty.

## C. B. WEBB,

PROPRIETOR.

Written for The Watchman.

### The Year of Ninety-Two.

When looking over history's page  
Great things appear to view,  
But greater things will be recorded  
In the year of ninety-two.

The country train now has started,  
With few stops it will go through;  
It will land in Washington City  
In the year of ninety-two.

The conductor is a farmer  
And knows the work to do;  
He will guide them safely to the city  
In the year of ninety-two.

All men upon this laborers train  
Are dressed in gray and blue,  
And they'll tread the streets of the capital  
In the year of ninety-two.

Orinoco, N. C.  
—CHAS. B. DAVIS.

### Home Orchestras and Ensembles.

We have now arrived at an age in this country when we should be stirring the parents of America, young and old, to an active consideration of the matter of daily rehearsing ensembles by the fireside.

By means of this influence, persisted in from decade to decade, have the true love and appreciation of good music been instilled into the mind and soul of the German people. By this influence can we quickly draw ourselves out of the mire of promiscuous appreciation and out of the quicksands of perverted taste.

Where can we witness a prettier animated picture than to look in upon a family gathered after the labors of the day to render some of the easier chamber music of the masters—a daughter at the piano, a little fellow agitating the violin, a robust chap manuevering the violoncello, a rosy checked girl pouting prettily upon the flute, the father sawing upon the double bass and the mother encouraging either by her presence or by performing upon the viola.

So much for the picture. Now let us proceed to a method of practice in order to obtain this result.

The first move in the program is the encouragement of the earnest study of stringed instruments. We have had the piano banged from early morn to evening late, and it is high time that the violin family had a fair show in the race for artistic development.

It is a bright and encouraging significance that the fair sex are making rapid strides into the orchestral arena, and they bid fair to hold their own. Many of the finest limit their attention to the strings, while some of the more courageous are taking up the reed and brass. The over nice fear that their facial expression may become disarranged, but I have yet to see a face that has been disfigured or made less kissable by the practice of wind instruments. The royalty of Europe are taking up orchestral instruments. The Countess of Radnor has an orchestra of ladies, many of whom have the title of "honorable" before their names. A few weeks ago, in Detroit, a brass band of ladies headed a company, and it was reported to me that they executed their work in finished style.

The Czar of the Russias, Queen Victoria and members of her family, Prince Henry of Prussia, Empress of Japan and Queen of Roumania have their favorite instruments. I believe you have an orchestra entirely of ladies in your city.

The expense for instruction upon orchestral instruments is moderate, and the benefits to be derived from a better status, physical, mental and moral, health and happiness, yield an enormous interest. In country towns meetings could be held from house to house, or a moderate sized hall fitted for occupation. Small groups of the musically inclined can begin with Haydn's duos, trios, and then march on by degrees to a rendition of works of other masters, quartets, quintets, octets, &c., a class of works that rarely receive a hearing outside of our larger cities. Familiarize our young folks with works of this class and we will quickly arrive at a high state of musical civilization, when a Thomas, Seidl or Nikisch will always play to overflowing houses.

I wish to reiterate that here is a rich field for our young ladies to explore and develop. Indeed ladies' orchestras, private and, in a few cases, public, are becoming quite the "fad" at the present time, and are bound to become more so in the future. Schools of music and conservatories should give encouragement to pupils to join an orchestra, which body must be a regular department of every well organized school of music.

Rice, of Oberlin; Dana, of Warren, Ohio; Jacobson, of Chicago; Claus and Chadwick, of Boston, are doing good work in this line. I am doing what I can at De Pauw with an orchestra of about forty-five. Will probably increase this number to fifty and fifty-five the coming season. The success is very encouraging and the stimulating influence upon the public very marked.

What a charming picture is presented to us upon an advent of an amateur orchestra. Of course portions of the rehearsals and concerts are rather rasping to delicate nerves; but this is a great advance upon the tympnic snap and crash of the amateur brass band. Then again there is something ever so much to the advantage, from an artistic point of view and education, in an orchestra. In the future the great adjunct in our musical

education will be the amateur semi-professional and symphony orchestra.

JAMES HAMILTON HOWE,  
De Pauw University, Indiana.

### How to Sharpen a Screwdriver.

The screwdriver is found not only in the tool chest of every mechanic, but in most houses and in not a few offices. It ranks with the hammer, the saw and axe in general utility, and yet very few persons know anything about how it should be sharpened so as to do its work most efficiently—that is, with the least expenditure of power and the least injury to the heads of screws.

In driving a screw into the wood the force used to press the screwdriver against the head of the screw tends to aid the latter in penetrating the wood, but when we attempt to extract a screw every pound of pressure that we apply tends to render it more difficult to get the screw out. It therefore becomes very important that the screwdriver should be so formed that it may be kept in the nick of the screw by the exertion of the very least degree of force, for if it has any tendency to slip out we can keep it in place only by applying pressure, in which case we can run great risk of injuring the neck and rendering it impossible to draw the screw.

If we examine a screwdriver in the condition in which it is ordinarily found we shall find that it presents a section in which the sides of the wedge in which all screwdrivers terminate, are curved with convex sides outward.

Now, the effect of thus curving the sides of this wedge is to render it greatly obtuse.

Moreover, when we turn the screwdriver, the tendency to slip out of the nick is just in proportion to the obtuseness or bluntness of the wedge, and, therefore, this form is the very worst that can be chosen. In the hands of most good workmen, therefore, we find that the screwdriver ends in a wedge, of which the sides are perfectly straight. This is a very good form, but it is not equal to a form in which the sides of the wedge are curved, but with the concave sides turned outward. In this way we lessen the obtuseness of the wedge at the extreme point, and produce a turn-screw which may be kept in the nick by the least possible pressure.

To grind a screwdriver into this form it is necessary to use a very small grindstone, and many of the artificial stones found in market answer admirably. Most mechanics would find it to their advantage to keep one of these small grindstones for the purpose, and it could be run in the lathe with very little trouble.—Technologist.

### Care of Ex-Confederates.

Georgia's Confederate pension system under which disabled veterans received from \$2 to \$25 per month, according to the disability, is highly creditable to the state, but it should accept and maintain the home near this city in order to complete the good work. It will be of interest to review the situation in other Southern states.

Virginia led in the movement, and established a confederate home at Richmond, for the support of which the state expends \$10,000 a year. Pensions to the amount of \$5,000 annually are also paid.

Alabama has no home, but pays \$125,000 a year in pensions.

Arkansas has a home at Little Rock built by private subscription, supported by state aid.

Florida has no home, but pays \$30,000 a year to disabled Confederates who have resided in the state fifteen years.

Mississippi is without a home, but has made liberal provision for her indigent and disabled Confederates.

Missouri pays no pensions, but a movement is on foot to raise \$100,000 to endow a home without state aid.

Maryland has a home costing \$10,000 near Baltimore, aided by the state to the extent of \$10,000 annually.

Louisiana has a home near New Orleans, and the state grants it \$10,000 a year.

North Carolina not only pays pensions, but has appropriated \$41,000 for a home.

South Carolina pays about \$50,000 in pensions, but has no home.

Texas has a home established by subscription. It costs \$3,500 a year.

Tennessee has established a home at the old home of Andrew Jackson, "The Hermitage," the state having given 475 acres of land and \$10,000 for improvements in 1839. The legislature in 1891 appropriated \$25,000 for a building and \$5,000 a year for its support, and in addition \$50,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure annually in pensions, which range from \$2.50 to \$25 per month. It is thought \$25,000 per year will cover the pension list.

Of all the southern states Kentucky alone has made no provision for her ex-Confederates.—Atlanta Constitution.

### It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Salisbury, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that cured his wife who had been threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cookport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Free trial bottles at Kluttz and Co's drug store. Large bottles \$2.00 and \$4.00.

### The Husbands Got Dinner.

"There is absolutely no need of having a bad cook," said the master of the house, somewhat dictatorial, with a good natured albeit lofty pity for feminine incompetence. He and his friend had been listening with languid interest to a conversation between their respective wives on the ever fertile theme of servants. "Now, I do not pretend to know anything," he went on, "but I am sure I could train any Biddy, and I venture to say that Tom here and I could serve up a perfectly well cooked, palatable dinner, with no other aid than our common sense and general knowledge of cooking, which was obtained during our camping out expeditions. I think you women make altogether too much fuss over such matters; the whole affair is so simple and easy."

"I have often thought the same thing," joined in the graceless Tom, "it ought to be easy enough to teach a woman to be a good cook." His wife turned upon him with a stare of amazement. "Et tu Brute!" she exclaimed, laughing. "But I tell you what it is, Amy," she said suddenly to her friend, "let us challenge these men to produce the dinner they seem to think is such an easy matter to concoct, and prove their assertions."

The husbands, nothing loth, consented to the trial, and it was finally agreed that the next evening's dinner should be the proof of the argument. Cook was made happy by a couple of theatre tickets and a holiday, and the two men took possession of the kitchen early in the afternoon; and at the regular hour the undeniably excellent little repast was served.

Neither of the cooks, however, made his appearance, so the ladies sat down together to discuss the following menu: A delicious, clear, clam soup; salted dome, done to a turn with a sauce tartare; chicken "dissosse," with a cream sauce, with very young green peas and new potatoes; and some delightful little birds blanketed with thin slices of pork, accompanied by a salad with mayonnaise dressing (the sauce tartare, by the way, for the fish, was the same dressing, with capers and cut up cucumber pickles). "There is no desert, ma'am," said the giggling waitress; "the gentlemen say they are all done up."

The dinner, however, had been a distinct success, and quite ready to confess themselves vanquished, the young wives, finding that their husbands did not put in an appearance, descended to the lower regions in search of them. There they found the complacent chefs extended on a couple of kitchen chairs, perfectly limp and too utterly "played out" even to boast of their victory. "I never had a backache before in my life," groaned one, "and how it does hurt!" "Our triumph has cost us dear," whimpered the other. "I feel like going straight to bed." "No, we could not touch a bit of dinner," they protested in chorus.

"Amy, what do you-y-your cook do?" asked the now humbled master of the house. "Only twenty dollars!" "Make it thirty, forty fifty anything. I consider her cheap at any price. We have concluded that to serve up three good substantial meals a day a woman must not only be a genius but an angel. I will never say another word against a cook as long as I live!" "Amen," added Tom solemnly.

The above being an exact account of a dinner cooked by the aforesaid grumbler, may interest our young housekeepers, although the victory gained seemed a very doubtful one. The result, however, was eminently satisfactory, inasmuch as the ladies frankly acknowledged that an intelligent knowledge of what should be cooked, and the masculine mind was made to realize some of the labors and disencumbrances of the cook.—New York Tribune.

### El Perkins on Bill Nye.

"You are a lawyer as well as an editor," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "I practiced law for about a year, but," he added, without changing a muscle, "nobody knew much about it; I kept it very quiet. I have been a justice of the peace in Lermitie for six years."

"Did you ever marry anyone," I asked.

"Oh, ye; I married my wife; and after that I used to marry others, and then they try for other ones."

One day I asked Mr. Nye how he kept his teeth so white.

"Oh, that's easy," he said; "all teeth will remain white if they are properly taken care of. Of course, I never drink hot drinks, always brush my teeth morning and evening, avoid all acids whatever, and, although I am forty years old, my teeth are as good as ever."

"And that is all you do to preserve your teeth, is it?" I asked.

"Yes, sir; that's all—barring, perhaps, the fact that I put them in a glass of soft water nights."

### Fuckler's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Pimples, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by T. F. Kluttz & Co.

### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

### Will You Reply?

MR. EDITOR:—This is a rainy day and as I heard some good talk on the sub-Treasury, on September 1st, I thought I would say a few words. Suppose our government should loan, at one per cent., all the money each person wanted who could give ample security, this loan to be paid in one year or fifty years, or at the pleasure of the person borrowing, and this paper money to be a full legal tender for all debts and taxes or custom dues. Is it not proper to loan to each individual instead of loaning to bankers which is class legislation, and really in equity unconstitutional.

To accommodate the farmer and backwoodsman could not three commissioners at each county seat be appointed to discharge the duties as to the safety of each loan as honestly as banks now do who monopolize the loans at from eight to sixteen per cent. profit to themselves instead of the interests of the people. Should not all the money of our nation be furnished by the government alone and under its control, as well as the post offices and our postage stamps; could it not be done as honestly and as safely. Would not the farmers now crushed down with mortgages at high rates of interest all over the country, shake off their shackles and stand up as men freed from the worst form of slavery?

Would not the interest at one per cent. fully compensate the government for each and every expense incurred in such loans for the welfare of the whole people instead of loaning out the money to bankers as a class, for them to re-loan to the people to their own private advantage and gain? As the bankers have thus far, as a class, had all of these advantages, is it not right that each individual be treated alike in this matter in the future. If the tool of exchange is subject to a high rate of interest, why should not each plow of the farmer or the tool of the mechanic be subject to the same law? If you test it by law of nature, will a gold or paper dollar planted in any soil reproduce its like by an increase? If you test it by the law of God, is it not condemned? Then shall not give thy money upon usury nor lend thy victuals on increase.

"Take not usury, nor more than thou gavest." This is Bible language, and is unmistakable to an infidel, how about believers?

Now call in reason and see the result in figures that cannot lie: One hundred dollars at six per cent. with interest compounded for fifty years annually amounts to \$1,812; at eight per cent. to \$4,600; and one thousand at 10 per cent. to \$117,330; but we will take a smaller sum to show in the simplest manner possible how unreasonable and unjust is the fearful power of interest. One dollar at 6 per cent. loaned 100 years with interest added to the principal at the end of each year amounts to \$340; at 8 per cent., \$2,208; at 10 per cent. to \$13,809; at 12 per cent. to \$85,075; at 18 per cent. to \$15,145,007; at 24 per cent. to \$2,551,798,391, all from a poor single dollar, and reason cannot do less than condemn it as unjust and unnatural. Are not those who are most deeply interested in obtaining money at one per cent. (or the actual cost of loaning it) at least one hundred to each single person, who would from self interest oppose it? After our late war when money was plentiful and wheat \$3 a bushel, it would take less wheat to pay our national debt than to pay it now with wheat bringing a market at 90 cents a bushel. If pork was \$10 dollars a barrel, no one was so poor but what could eat it three times a day, while laborers were paid from \$1 to \$2 per day. To-day one hundred and twenty thousand men in this country would go hungry if it could be sold at \$5 a barrel.

As this subject of money is an open one for discussion, I shall be glad to hear from all that are interested enough to answer each question in detail.

C. A. CAMPBELL.

### A Drunken Cow.

Some days ago one of our countrymen, who lives at Pasadena, was astonished to see one of his best cows lying apparently dying in front of the barn. The animal lay there inert, with open eyes, oblivious of every thing. The man called a veterinary surgeon, who could not diagnose the case, and a butcher was sent for to bleed the animal. He was some time in coming, and when he did come the cow was found eating at a haystack, but with legs a little unsteady. An investigation followed, and it was found the cow had eaten copiously of the refuse at a neighboring winery.

This stuff composed of grape skins and stems, had fermented and induced a state of intoxication.—Los Angeles Progress.

### Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters say the same song of praise—a purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood—Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of headache, Consumption and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c and \$1 per bottle at Kluttz & Co's drug store.

### You Will Be Wanted.

Take courage, young man. What's in you are but a humble and obscure apprentice—poor and neglected orphan, if you have an intelligent mind, all untutored though it may be, a virtuous aim and an honest heart, depend upon it, one of these days you will be wanted. The time may long be deferred. You may grow to manhood, and may even reach your prime ere this call is made; but virtuous aims, pure desires and honest hearts are not to be wanted. Be chivalric in your conduct with circumstances. Be active, however small your sphere of action. It will surely enlarge with every moment, and your influence will have constant increase.

### A Cowardly Government.

On the train from Baltimore to Washington, on our recent trip East, we had an interesting experience, says the editor of the Great West, St. Paul, Minn.

We spent our days in Washington, and our evenings and nights the guest of the amiable and cultivated family of Dr. Dunn, Mt. Washington, a Baltimore suburb.

The second morning, on the train to Washington we began conversing with a young man scarcely past his majority, and found that he was an employe in the Census Department, one of those recently dropped from the rolls. His father was an Alliance man in Ohio.

"Do you think you were dropped from the rolls on account of your father's relations to the new party?"

"Oh no, they know nothing about that—my work was on farm mortgages and was finished four weeks ago; and I have been employed in other department work for three weeks."

"And paid from the mortgage fund of \$1,000,000?"

"Yes."

"Did you know that was against the law?"

"No—but what does the department care about that?"

"May I quote this, from shorthand?"

"I don't care."

Well, why don't Porter publish the farm mortgage returns?"

"BECAUSE HE DON'T DARE TO"—he has his instructions from the cabinet. They have held consultations over it.

"How do you know?"

"Never mind, I do know."

"How near were you to Paris?"

"Near enough to know."

"Do you suppose that record will ever be light? No sir. It is the most appalling record ever disclosed on earth! Never will it be published as it came in."

"Will it be published at all?"

"Yes, of course, in time. They are now getting new reports from all over the country, and new clerks are handling them."

"Do you really mean that the honest farm mortgage reports would damn our financial system?"

"IF WOULD DAMN ANY FINANCIAL SYSTEM."

There was more talk upon the matter, but this was sufficient. The fact is that the government at Washington is a nest of corruption breeding cowardice.

### Garfield, N. C.

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