

Democratic County Convention.

The democratic party of Rowan county are invited to meet in their several townships and precincts on Saturday, the 30th day of May, to select delegates to the county convention, which is called for the 14th of June at the court house in Salisbury. A special train will leave Salisbury on Saturday morning, May 14th, at 10 o'clock, to select delegates to the State Democratic Convention, which meets in Raleigh on Wednesday, May 18th.

The citizens of China Grove are raising funds for the starving Russians. Mr. John L. Shaver is adding a second story to his house on South Linnis street.

A smart lot of about 15 can obtain a desirable position by applying at this office.

The body of one Sheldon was brought from Asheville last night, en route to Cuba.

There have been good breaks at the tobacco warehouses in this place during the past few days.

The fifth course of the Neave Music School will be given at the residence of Professor Neave Saturday night.

Tuesday last was the birthday of Gen. Robert Lee. It is a holiday in the Southern States, but was not observed here.

Rev. W. H. G. of Livingstone College, this city, is prominently mentioned in the great-works of the colored A. & M. College.

Through the efforts of Hon. John S. Henderson, China Grove and Gold Hill have been made money order and postal office.

The work of macadamizing Council street goes bravely on. That popular thoroughfare will soon be passable from the depot to Main street.

The democratic executive committee of the seventh congressional district is holding a meeting at the Mt. Vernon hotel in this city today.

The work of repairing the old National Hotel commenced a few days ago. Interior improvements are now being made. We learn that the front will be penciled soon.

A concert will be given at the Byden basement every day by the pupils of the graded school. The proceeds will support the State display at the World's Fair.

Anybody fail to get the WATCHMAN this week they will remember that all have behind have been cut off. We beg pardon we will renew and get others to do so. Now is the time to make it.

Several days ago M. S. Brown received a large, elegant new show cases for his clothing store. It is with pleasure we state that they were made in the South, being from a manufacturer in Nashville, Tenn.

A building lot in Boyden's grove, opposite S. H. Wiley's residence on Bank street, changed hands Tuesday. The lot changed hands from E. B. C. Hambley to J. H. Neave, the consideration being \$2,000.

We learn that a new schedule will soon go into effect on the Richmond & Danville road which will bring the north and south through about one hour and fifty minutes earlier. The W. N. C. train will arrive earlier to make connections.

See the appointments of A. C. Shuford, Alliance lecturer for the seventh district, which are published in this issue. He will speak at the fair grounds to-morrow. The speaking is open to the public and all are invited to attend.

Mr. Jesse Miller, president of the county Alliance, called in to see us Tuesday. He says that there is an excellent prospect for wheat but that very little wheat was planted in his neighborhood. The Alliance crop is also promising.

Tuesday of this week was the Confederate Decoration Day. Formerly it occurred about two weeks later. Those who usually decorate the graves of the Confederate soldiers here were not aware that the time had been changed, and no decoration was done.

The commencement exercises at Livingstone College ended to a close yesterday. On Sunday Dr. Keith, delivered the inaugural sermon to a large audience. The annual address was delivered yesterday by Rev. Dr. Gregg, of Rockwell, N. Y. A large part of the students left this morning for their homes in various States.

An interesting Gospel meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. hall last Sunday evening. Rev. Dr. Payne, of Concord, delivered an address. These meetings are conducted every Sunday evening by Rev. Dr. Payne. All young men, whether members or not, are earnestly invited to attend.

There will be a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association at the hall tonight at 8 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to explain committee work, add committees and put the Association in better working order. The Ladies' Auxiliary Society will furnish refreshments. All of the members and others who are interested in the work are earnestly requested to be present.

About Creameries.

Messrs. Gaylord and Gibbons, representing a Chicago manufacturing concern, have been in Rowan county about three weeks, trying to interest the farmers in establishing creameries. The building is now going up for one at Rockwell. Mr. E. B. C. Hambley takes all the stock. The farmers in the neighborhood will furnish part of the milk.

There was a meeting at Wood Grove Alliance last Saturday afternoon to discuss the creamery question. On his return Mr. Gibbons informed us that about half of the stock had been taken. We have not learned whether it will be built or not.

We have two communications in hand on the subject of creameries. They came in to late for this issue, but will appear in our next. One, which is from a man who knows of what he speaks, shows that the Chicago men are charging entirely too much for their plants. The other from a well known stock raiser of Rowan county.

At this week we will run a dairy department in the paper, if we find the farmers take sufficient interest in it. Articles on creameries, grass growing, stock raising, silos, etc., are earnestly solicited.

We were shown a huge leather back carp Tuesday morning that was caught Monday evening at Ford & Lindsay's mill in South River, by Mr. John Hall. Before being cleaned the fish weighed 160 pounds. At one haul of the net 323 pounds of fish were caught. The carp brought in was served to the guests of the Mt. Vernon hotel Tuesday.

A call has been issued for the democratic primaries to be held in the various townships and precincts on Saturday, May 7th, to select delegates to the county convention, which meets in the court house in Salisbury, on Saturday, May 14th, at 12 o'clock. The primaries will be held at about 12 o'clock, except at Heilig's Mill, Lataker township, which meets at 1 o'clock.

The granite business of Rowan county is assuming immense proportions. A special train is run nearly every evening to the Granite Quarry to transport the granite, as the regular train cannot bring it in. The special yesterday evening returned after 6 o'clock, bringing ten cars of granite. Of these one was loaded with carbing, three with Belgian blocks and six with loose granite for macadamizing. Some of this is used on our streets, but a large part goes to other cities.

Mr. J. M. Bradshaw, a fireman on the Western, but who was recently transferred from here to the Asheville & Spartanburg road, is back again considerably damaged. He reports making a narrow escape in a wreck on the A. & S. Sunday night. His car was one of the rear end of his train while coming down a grade, and with lantern in hand he started back to see what the matter was. His train was stopped and by the time he got near the end the missing cars came crashing into the rear car. He was thrown about forty feet and coal and other debris nearly covered him.

The Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum of North Carolina will be held at Meroney's hall, next Wednesday night. Speaking begins at 8 o'clock. This promises to be a grand occasion. About sixty-five representatives from subordinate councils will be in attendance. Nearly four hundred invitations will be issued in Salisbury. Each member will receive three tickets. The banquet will follow immediately after the adjournment of the Grand Council, and will be held in the dining room of the Byden House. A royal feast will be served.

Wrong impressions are sometimes very amusing. Some one was heard to remark a few days ago that the candles on the new chandelier in the Lutheran church burned so even. This person did not know that the gas jets were imitations of candles. They have deceived a number of persons. Another story is told on a good Christian lady who recently visited the Y. M. C. A. hall. Some boys were playing the game of "authors," and on meeting one of those boys on the street a few days later she told him that she did not approve of them playing cards. To a person not acquainted with the game the cards do look strangely suspicious.

Wedding Bells. Hymen, the god of marriages, reaped a bountiful harvest in Salisbury last night. The Methodist church was crowded at 9 o'clock to witness the marriage of Mr. Edwin Cuthrell and Miss Estler Stewart. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Randle, of the First Presbyterian church. Miss Lillian Warner played the march. Mr. Cuthrell is one of the most popular young merchants of Salisbury, and Miss Stewart is a charming young daughter of Mr. J. J. Stewart, editor of the Truth. The young couple left on the 9:45 train for a bridal tour to northern cities. We wish them a happy life.

Another wedding occurred at the same hour in the Lutheran church. The contracting parties were Mr. J. P. Weber and Mrs. Emma Mowery, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Mowery. The officiating minister was Rev. C. B. King, the pastor. Miss Annie Gowen played the March. The church was full of spectators.

Mr. A. J. Dula, of Old Fort, and Miss Lillian Folsom, of Salisbury, were married at the residence of the bride, on South Main street, last night. The couple have gone to Massachusetts, the former home of the bride, to spend their honeymoon.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MECKLENBURG NEWS.

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Mr. F. M. Vogel, a former resident of Charlotte and brother of our old friend John Vogel, the tailor, died in Baltimore on the 20th.

The ball grounds at the park will be the finest in the South. Mr. Latta is sparing no money to make them complete in every respect.—Observer.

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The Fayetteville Presbytery adds its protest to the many already expressed against the desecration of the Sabbath by opening the World's Fair on Sunday. Civilization and human liberty go hand in hand with religion and when we lower the standard of religion we imperil both. An irreligious foreign element should not dictate a standard of morals to the country, and publish to the world through the exposition.

When a question came up in the Senate on the 20th involving the question of free coinage, Mr. Hill faced the music and placed himself on record as endorsing that measure. When asked some time ago how he stood on the silver question, he said, "We will not cross that bridge until we have reached it." Mr. Hill's action places him on the side of the reform element of the country and in open antagonism with the money power of the East.

The committee on amusements of the coming celebration to-day accepted the contract of the Aeronaut Company for three ascensions of their mammoth balloons. The first will be by a man, the next two by a celebrated female aeronaut, who leaps from the aerial vessel at an altitude of 3,000 feet, and plunges through a tube of 2,500 feet opening her parachute. This will be a sight worth seeing, and in making this engagement, additional proof is given of the interesting character of the three days entertainments.—News.

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"Pure and undefiled democracy" is the attractive phrase with which a Southern journal begins the party platform. It sets no thinking, and the more we thought the more we were puzzled. Glancing at the next paragraph, we read with a sigh of relief: "David B. Hill steps upon the platform of pure and original democracy." Then we had a clue to the writer's thoughts. "Pure and undefiled democracy" is synonymous with "pure and original democracy," and David B. Hill is the embodiment and representative of either or both. How illuminating? The whole thing is as clear as mud. We think we understand how "pure and undefiled democracy" compares with Tammany Hall and the present Maryland legislature.—Prohibition Advocate.

As we see it, the pure and undefiled democracy of the Cleveland wing means dear money, cheap products, cheap labor and tariff for revenue.

That of Mr. Hill's following means anything to win. The pure and undefiled democracy of the Alliance means a government for the people, versus a government for corporations. Who is nearest the democracy of a Jefferson and a Calhoun?

They will talk about being poor, though, and keep on taxing themselves to keep up an expensive machine which has never done anything for them except to make them poorer. If they are carried into execution would crush the life out of them.—Observer.

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part of which sum is used in helping the weak. As a rule our lecturers pay their own expenses and work for nothing.

On one occasion a British officer was sent under a flag of truce to the camp of General Sumpter. After discharging his mission he was invited to dine with General Sumpter and his staff. The menu consisted of roast potatoes served on a log. Shortly afterward the British officer sent in his resignation to Cornwallis with the explanation that men who are willing to endure the privations that the continental soldiers were suffering for the sake of liberty were invincible. Could the editor of the Observer come over into the camp of the Alliance he would doubtless receive a revelation as startling as that of the British officer. He would learn that the same spirit which actuated the continental soldier inspires the Alliance. Our forefathers fought tyranny from without. We are striving to emancipate ourselves from oppression within, more gallant than the tyranny of Great Britain. The "impossible scheme" we presume must be tariff reform. For twenty-five years we have gone to the ballot box and voted for that issue without results, as the majority of the people of the Union have been against us. Now, however much we deplore the present protective tariff we think it time to change our policy and vote for measures of relief that the toilers on the farm, in the work shops and factories can all endorse.

There is such a thing as winning success too dearly, just as there is such a thing as a man making \$10 at too great cost to his character and cleanliness of soul; it is dirty, dishonorable money in his pocket. A party, like an individual, must stand by principle, come weal, come woe, and those who have no sympathy with its principles have no part or lot of any sort in the matter.

Well, that is "the most unkindest cut of all." The inference is clear and pointed that success to democracy by help of the 1,000 Allianceman of Mecklenburg, and the \$9,000 of North Carolina would be a "dirty, dishonorable" success. How hard the Observer is striving to disrupt the democratic party. The platform of the industrial convention consists of three planks, viz: reform in money, land and transportation. The success achieved in 1890 was on a platform that fully covered the finance and land planks, advocated, as it did, the free coinage of silver, the substituting of legal tender government paper for bank bills and reclaiming the public lands from home and foreign syndicates. The victory won in 1890 by Alliance voters on an Alliance platform, was not considered "dishonorable," nor have we seen very disastrous results grow out of that victory. Why should the partisan press feel such apprehension from affiliation with the men in '92 who gave them success in '90? Alliance people have contented themselves with preaching reform and voting, while others have named the candidates for office. Does the nameless grow out of a fear that the Alliance people may want a hand in the selecting as well as electing?

We desire to call especial attention to an enterprise being inaugurated among the farmers and for their special benefit. It is a butter and cheese factory. The plan is to issue stock to the amount of \$5,000 in shares of \$100. When the stock is subscribed a company erects the factory and demonstrates their ability to make 41 pounds butter from scrub cows, milk; from Holstein, and 8 from Jersey, to 100 pounds of milk. When they have done this the stockholders will be expected to take the factory and pay half each and the rest in six months. The firm who builds the factory will furnish an expert cheese and butter maker. The advantage to the farmer, growing out of the enterprise, will be many fold. First it will enable him to get sale at his door daily, for his milk, instead of having to churn and market his butter at 12 1/2 to 25 cents per pound. Giving a sure and steady market, he can dispense with part of his horse power, and put in clover the land he is exhausting by raising corn to feed horses or mules with which to plow 6 cent cotton. By increasing his stock of cows and clover crop he will improve his farm. By putting his land in grasses he may dispense with the labor necessary to cultivate it and save worry, risk and freeword. The farmer's milk will yield a little more when freshly milked than the value of the butter at 25 cents. In addition to the value of his milk, the shareholder will receive the profits arising from the cheese that is made from the residue after the butter is taken off. Each holder of one share of \$100 will be entitled to the raising and fattening of two hogs. That will in itself pay a fair dividend on his money without any trouble to himself. Milk will be hauled by the company from anywhere within a radius of 8 miles. An ordinary scrub cow will yield about \$6 per month, a Holstein \$9 and a Jersey \$11.

A local paper criticized the Progressive Farmer for advising the farmers to stop raising an "overproduction of cotton and raise a crop of politics." The farmers went into politics in '61 under the leadership of the Yancey and Hildens of the South and the Greelys and Searwards of the North. The result was a carnival of bloodshed, with a harvest of wrecked hopes and homes. In '65 they (the farmers) returned to their vocation of raising cotton and corn, but the politician continued to ply his trade, and whilst we were darning in the ground to get a living Mr. Politician, at the suggestion of the men who make a living by their wits, converted a non-interest-bearing debt, in the form of a circulating medium of exchange, into an interest bearing non-circulating bonded debt, of two billion seven hundred million dollars, enabling the speculator by the exchange to make about 60 per cent. on one billion six hundred million by the change, and making the producer a perpetual tribu-

ary to the speculator. While we continued to plow the politician next removed the tax from incomes and lifted a burden of two hundred and forty-seven millions of tax from the non-producing capitalist and piled it upon the producer. We continued to plow and hoe, with constantly decreasing prices for our crops and constantly enhancing value of the dollar we had to purchase with our cotton and corn. We plowed and hoed on, and Mr. Politician got in another nice job by demonizing silver—the money of our fathers, and giving to the powers of Lombard and Wall streets the power to measure our products with their own yardstick, and with the power to contract or expand the length of their measure at will. Thus while grabbing away to feed and clothe the world, politics had burdened us with debt, had crippled us by taking away our currency and by enabling distant capitalists to absolutely fix the price of our crops and the wages for our labor. But it was bad policy to "kill the goose that lay the golden egg," and even a slave cannot serve his master satisfactorily without the tools to work with, so it became necessary to help the dear farmer by giving him a substitute for the money that had been taken from him. How was it done? By enacting a national banking law, making the capitalists bond the only basis of banking, thus adding 25 per cent. to the value of the bond and putting sixty odd millions more in the pockets of the gold kings who had purchased our bonds at 40 per cent. And by enabling the bondholder to deposit his bond, receive from the government 90 per cent. of its value at 1 per cent. to be loaned to the industries of the country at whatever their necessities compelled them to pay. "You may let politics alone but politics will not let you alone," said Tom Dixon. Politics in the Alliance, say the political journalists is a perversion of its principles and destructive to its existence. Well, it may result that way, but it will be because a combination of political leaders and capitalists who are the beneficiaries of politics will not tolerate interference with their interests. The suggestion of the Farmer to diversify our cotton crop with a little politics is good.

Democratic County Convention. A convention of the democratic party of Mecklenburg county will be held in the court house in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May, 1892, at 12 o'clock in., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and Congressional conventions.

Township primary meetings, to elect delegates to the county convention, will be held at the usual places in the several townships of the county, on Thursday, the 5th day of May, 1892, at 4 o'clock p. m., in Charlotte township, and 2 o'clock p. m. in the other townships. All democratic voters are cordially invited to attend and participate in the primary meetings.

By order of the County Executive Committee, T. R. ROBERTSON, Ch'm.

The People's Ticket. Sharon township has started the ball rolling for a People's ticket. That township Alliance, or a portion of it, anyway, has put out this legislative ticket for the coming election: For the Senate, Thos. L. Vail; for the House of Representatives, R. B. Alexander, H. K. Reid and Geo. H. Wear. The talk is that this ticket will be adopted by the People's party all over the county, and that farmers will be run for county offices. Begins to look like the News ought to have that butter-milk, anyway.—News.

We think the News misconstrues the action of the Sharon people. It is customary to suggest names for public office. Why should not the people of that or any other community suggest names of men whom they think suitable for office? We suppose they expect to offer the names of the gentlemen before the nominating convention of the democratic party.

Resolutions. At a recent meeting of the citizens of Long Creek township the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, We the citizens of Long Creek township assembled as non-partisans, believe the principles as set forth in the Omaha demands are the principles upon which our government should be founded, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we accept them as our platform and will stand by them in the coming elections and cannot support any political party which will not adopt

them as a part of their platform in the coming campaign.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the Charlotte papers, Progressive Farmer and Salisbury WATCHMAN with request to publish.

ADAM SAMPLER, Secretary. A. McCoy, Chairman.

The following resolutions were adopted by Pine Grove Alliance No. 392. Resolved, That we the members of Pine Grove Alliance of Mecklenburg county North Carolina, do unanimously endorse the St. Louis demands in toto.

Resolved, That we will not vote for or support any man for office who will not pledge himself to use his influence and power to exact said demands into the laws of North Carolina and the United States of America.

Resolved, That we expect to work for and use every effort to put in force the above demands and earnestly appeal to the farmers and laboring men of the United States to do likewise.

Resolved, That the poor people of this country are in such a deplorable condition that we believe that we have a right to complain and demand immediate relief.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the CAROLINA WATCHMAN for publication and that other papers friendly to the above demands copy the same.

M. M. McComb, Sec.

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There is such a thing as winning success too dearly, just as there is such a thing as a man making \$10 at too great cost to his character and cleanliness of soul; it is dirty, dishonorable money in his pocket. A party, like an individual, must stand by principle, come weal, come woe, and those who have no sympathy with its principles have no part or lot of any sort in the matter.

Well, that is "the most unkindest cut of all." The inference is clear and pointed that success to democracy by help of the 1,000 Allianceman of Mecklenburg, and the \$9,000 of North Carolina would be a "dirty, dishonorable" success. How hard the Observer is striving to disrupt the democratic party. The platform of the industrial convention consists of three planks, viz: reform in money, land and transportation. The success achieved in 1890 was on a platform that fully covered the finance and land planks, advocated, as it did, the free coinage of silver, the substituting of legal tender government paper for bank bills and reclaiming the public lands from home and foreign syndicates. The victory won in 1890 by Alliance voters on an Alliance platform, was not considered "dishonorable," nor have we seen very disastrous results grow out of that victory. Why should the partisan press feel such apprehension from affiliation with the men in '92 who gave them success in '90? Alliance people have contented themselves with preaching reform and voting, while others have named the candidates for office. Does the nameless grow out of a fear that the Alliance people may want a hand in the selecting as well as electing?

We desire to call especial attention to an enterprise being inaugurated among the farmers and for their special benefit. It is a butter and cheese factory. The plan is to issue stock to the amount of \$5,000 in shares of \$100. When the stock is subscribed a company erects the factory and demonstrates their ability to make 41 pounds butter from scrub cows, milk; from Holstein, and 8 from Jersey, to 100 pounds of milk. When they have done this the stockholders will be expected to take the factory and pay half each and the rest in six months. The firm who builds the factory will furnish an expert cheese and butter maker. The advantage to the farmer, growing out of the enterprise, will be many fold. First it will enable him to get sale at his door daily, for his milk, instead of having to churn and market his butter at 12 1/2 to 25 cents per pound. Giving a sure and steady market, he can dispense with part of his horse power, and put in clover the land he is exhausting by raising corn to feed horses or mules with which to plow 6 cent cotton. By increasing his stock of cows and clover crop he will improve his farm. By putting his land in grasses he may dispense with the labor necessary to cultivate it and save worry, risk and freeword. The farmer's milk will yield a little more when freshly milked than the value of the butter at 25 cents. In addition to the value of his milk, the shareholder will receive the profits arising from the cheese that is made from the residue after the butter is taken off. Each holder of one share of \$100 will be entitled to the raising and fattening of two hogs. That will in itself pay a fair dividend on his money without any trouble to himself. Milk will be hauled by the company from anywhere within a radius of 8 miles. An ordinary scrub cow will yield about \$6 per month, a Holstein \$9 and a Jersey \$11.

A local paper criticized the Progressive Farmer for advising the farmers to stop raising an "overproduction of cotton and raise a crop of politics." The farmers went into politics in '61 under the leadership of the Yancey and Hildens of the South and the Greelys and Searwards of the North. The result was a carnival of bloodshed, with a harvest of wrecked hopes and homes. In '65 they (the farmers) returned to their vocation of raising cotton and corn, but the politician continued to ply his trade, and whilst we were darning in the ground to get a living Mr. Politician, at the suggestion of the men who make a living by their wits, converted a non-interest-bearing debt, in the form of a circulating medium of exchange, into an interest bearing non-circulating bonded debt, of two billion seven hundred million dollars, enabling the speculator by the exchange to make about 60 per cent. on one billion six hundred million by the change, and making the producer a perpetual tribu-

ary to the speculator. While we continued to plow the politician next removed the tax from incomes and lifted a burden of two hundred and forty-seven millions of tax from the non-producing capitalist and piled it upon the producer. We continued to plow and hoe, with constantly decreasing prices for our crops and constantly enhancing value of the dollar we had to purchase with our cotton and corn. We plowed and hoed on, and Mr. Politician got in another nice job by demonizing silver—the money of our fathers, and giving to the powers of Lombard and Wall streets the power to measure our products with their own yardstick, and with the power to contract or expand the length of their measure at will. Thus while grabbing away to feed and clothe the world, politics had burdened us with debt, had crippled us by taking away our currency and by enabling distant capitalists to absolutely fix the price of our crops and the wages for our labor. But it was bad policy to "kill the goose that lay the golden egg," and even a slave cannot serve his master satisfactorily without the tools to work with, so it became necessary to help the dear farmer by giving him a substitute for the money that had been taken from him. How was it done? By enacting a national banking law, making the capitalists bond the only basis of banking, thus adding 25 per cent. to the value of the bond and putting sixty odd millions more in the pockets of the gold kings who had purchased our bonds at 40 per cent. And by enabling the bondholder to deposit his bond, receive from the government 90 per cent. of its value at 1 per cent. to be loaned to the industries of the country at whatever their necessities compelled them to pay. "You may let politics alone but politics will not let you alone," said Tom Dixon. Politics in the Alliance, say the political journalists is a perversion of its principles and destructive to its existence. Well, it may result that way, but it will be because a combination of political leaders and capitalists who are the beneficiaries of politics will not tolerate interference with their interests. The suggestion of the Farmer to diversify our cotton crop with a little politics is good.

Democratic County Convention. A convention of the democratic party of Mecklenburg county will be held in the court house in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May, 1892, at 12 o'clock