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The Carolina Watchman.

THE WATCHMAN is the Organ of the Farmers' Alliance in 6th and 7th Congressional Districts.
Advertisers, make a note of this.

VOL. XXIII- THIRD SERIES. SALISBURY. N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1892 NO. 35.

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ONE WORD.

I come to you with a small affair that you may need. In England, the Continent and many foreign countries, myself and wares are well known. Many American families in their return from abroad bring my articles with them, for they know them pretty well, but you may not be one of these.

Confidence between man and man is slow of growth, and when found, its rarity makes it valuable. I ask your confidence and make a reference to this Journal to indorse that confidence. I do not think it will be misplaced.

I make the best form of a cure—an absolute cure—for biliousness and headache that can be found in this year. The cure is so small in itself, and yet its comfort to you is so great—20 minutes being its limit when relief comes—that it has become the marvel of its time. One and a half grains of medicine, coated with sugar, is my remedy, in the shape of one small pill, known to commerce as DR. HAYDOCK'S NEW LIVER PILL. It is old in the markets of Europe, but is new to North America. The price is as low as an honest medicine can be sold at, 25 cents. Send a postal card for a sample vial, to try them, before you purchase.

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NOTICE.

My wife, Mary T. Hall, having left my bed and board, I hereby notify all persons that I will not be responsible for any debt, contract or obligation which she may make, nor for any liability which she may incur. A. L. HALL.
This June 7th, 1892.

Prices

TELL THE TALE.

The suits we are selling this week at $10 take the lead of anything ever placed on sale for the price. They are made in every style—Cassimeres, Flannels, Serges, Worsteds, Suits that are well cut and elegantly trimmed, Suits that will wear well are yours for a $10 bill.

Suits that would be a bargain at $3 or $4 more, but in order to clean out odds and ends, and broken sizes, we offer them for

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Our line of $4.00, 5.00, 7.50, 12.50 and 15.00 Suits are the best, cheapest and nobbiest Suits we ever sold at these prices. Makes of first class material, and are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. We are going to cut prices right and left until every suit is sold. We have a full line of summer Coats and Vests — Alpaca, Seersucker, Mohair, &c.

Full line of Trunks, Traveling Bags, Satchels, etc.

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

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IN MEMORIAM

OF COL. L. L. POLK.

A noble man is missing from the front rank in the fight,
A voice is hushed which never spoke except for truth and right,
His valiant form no more shall lead our forces to the fray;
His forceful face in slumber sleeps, our chief has passed away.
Yet while we mourn, as mortal must, for him we loved to greet,
We'll face the work he left to do, and trust again to meet;
He lives, though lost to mortal's sight; he acts, though naught we see,
He still inspires the gathering hosts, he helps to make man free.
Then doubt not ye, who loved him here, the purpose from on high,
Such souls as his immortal are, they were not born to die;
His name our shibboleth shall be, his zeal our model grand,
Among the nation's honored dead his tomb shall ever stand;
And on the shaft which marks the spot of his last earthly sleep,
We'll carve these words: "He sowed the seed, that freedom men might reap."

—*Dr. A. S. Houghton.*

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

New Stories of the Most Famous Twins that Ever lived—Their Homes and their Families.

The recent death near Mount Airy, N. C., of Mrs Sallie Bunker, window of Eng Bunker, one of the world-renowned Siamese twins, recalls to mind much of the domestic history of these gentlemen and their families, comparatively little of which has ever found its way into print, which now comes direct from one who lived in the neighborhood of their homes in the old State, and who was a personal friend of the twins from their youth up.

Chang and Eng were born in 1811, in the lowlands of Siam, of humble parentage, and at an early age lost their father. As soon as they were old enough to be of use to their widowed mother she put them to the light work of tending a large flock of ducks, which they used to carry out every morning in a boat to a neighboring marsh, where the wild rice was plentiful; there they remained all day and night, and at the blowing of a horn, the ducks would waddle back to the boat, crawl aboard, and then the twins would paddle them home. When the boys were probably 12 or 13 years of age an English traveller named Bunker happened that way, and after viewing them with amazement for a stipulated consideration with their mother, obtained possession of them.

Leaving the East shortly after Mr. Bunker for several years exhibited the twins in every part of the known world, treating them with great kindness and making money by them wherever he went, until in 1832 he had amassed a fortune, and the twins being by this time of age, he considerately gave them their freedom, with permission to adopt his name, and with enough ready cash to start them comfortably in life. This happened in Raleigh, North Carolina, and the young men, though they loved their protector well, loved freedom better; so, with a friendly parting on both sides they started out to make their way alone—and yet together. While in Raleigh they heard some talk regarding the excellent hunting to be found in the mountainous part of the State, and wishing for a little recreation, they journeyed to the Piedmont section, where they finally took up their residence at the house of a well-to-do farmer named Yates, living in the county of Wilkes, situated at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains, and seventy-five miles west of Greensboro,

Farmer Yates was fond of the chase. Living in good, old-fashioned style, with plenty of negroes and dogs, raising supplies of all kinds, and surrounded by a large family, he took life easy and made it pleasant for the twins, who boarded with him for a considerable time. While there Eng Bunker became greatly attached to Miss Sallie Yates, and Chang lost his heart to Miss Adelaide. Some time between 1835 and 1840 a double marriage took place at the residence of Father-in-law Yates, and the twins commenced their married life on a farm which was in easy reach of their wives' old homestead. Here they lived happily, farming part of the time and at intervals going on the road with Barnum and others, returning occasionally to their families and fireside with well-filled pockets. But the farm on which they lived did not suit the twins, so they purchased about 2,000 acres in the adjoining county of Surry, within three miles of the then little village of Mount Airy, now the terminus of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. On this estate they erected a large, comfortable farm house, with all necessary outbuildings, and made many improvements. Being of a cheerful, kindly disposition their lives passed smoothly for many years, while several children were born to each wife.

Some or the children were nearly grown when one day, from some cause or other, a squabble ensued, in which the mothers took part, and subsequently Chang and Eng, being men of spirit and courage, drew knives and were about to attack each other, when the wives, seeing the danger, begged them to desist. The twins ceased struggling, but decided that they would then and there be separated, and at once sent to Mt. Airy for their family physician, Dr. Hollingsworth, a man with quite a local reputation as a skillfull surgeon. He arrived with his instruments, and after being told what was wanted, remarked:

"Very well, just get up on that table and I will fix you, but which would you prefer, that I should sever the flesh that connects you or cut off your heads? One will produce just about the same result as the other."

This brought the twins to their senses, for they knew very well that the great surgeon in London, Paris, and New York had decided that it would be death to separate them.

In a perplexity of mind how to guard against future warfare in the household, the twins called in Dr. Hollinsworth and Messrs. Gilmer and Rawley, of Mount Airy, as arbitrators. These gentlemen, after revolving the problem in their minds, drew up a legal contract whose principal provisions were that out of the money owned by the twins a similar mansion and like outbuildings as those which they then owned shuld be built on the large estate about one mile from the existing homestead; that the land should be equally divided between the brothers by a competent surveyor; that no transaction of a business nature should take place on these farms between the two brothers, that the family of Chang should live in one house, while that of Eng should live in the other. And, while the wives occasionally visited each other, it is worth noting that for many years the children did not interchange visits, though they met at church or in the village. It was also agreed that Eng should spend three days and three nights with his folks, and that Chang (who, of course, could not help being present) should, during that time, remain passive and not in and way interfere with the affairs of Eng; then Chang should spend three days and nights at his own house. Eng, being during that time as mindful of attending strictly to his own business, and on that of his brother, as Chang had been. These provisions were accepted and religiously observed by the brothers until death, they alternating every three days in their visits to their family. Indeed, so particular were they in not having business transactions with each other that if, for, instance, Eng needed corn for his cattle, and Chang had it for sale, Eng never once hinted at buying of his brother. And again, as sometimes happened, if one brother received an invitation to dinner or tea the other would, of course, go, but upon leaving would remark to the host, "will pay my visit to you at some future time."

Allusion has been made to the cheerful disposition of the twins. They were lively and very fond of a joke, and several might be related did space permit. Two will suffice. On one occasion, while driving through the neighborhood in a buggy, they were thrown out, resulting in one being badly bruised while the other escaped without a scratch. It then became necessary for the injured twin to remain in bed for a week, and, of course, his brother had to do likewise, explaining to a friend who called to see them that he stayed there to look after his brother and keep off the flies.

The other joke occurred on a trip they made from Greensboro to Raleigh. Before starting Eng purchased one ticket; they then boarded the train, and after a while the conductor came around for tickets. Eng handed his up, but Chang, with a merry twinkle in his eye, remarked: "I have no ticket, and I have no money." Then when the conductor threatened to put him off Eng interposed and told him it could not be done, as he (Eng) had given up his ticket. At this the passengers raised such a laugh that the conductor concluded to pass Chang, whose passage was, however, soon after properly paid, for in all dealings they were strictly honorable. So far as can be learned their lives at their homes were irreproachable; they were virtuous, temperate, scrupulously honest, sociable, and, while never having professed religion, they often attended church; their manners and dress were those of gentlemen, though their education had been gained almost entirely by travel. They were naturalized citizens, and regularly voted the Democratic ticket.

When the war ended it found them with forty or fifty slaves, and, though these of course were liberated, they had hidden supplies of gold which carried them comfortably. This fact was well known, and after Stoneman's raid through that section the twins were one day surprised by a camp follower who forced himself up into their gold. Upon an immediate refusal he threatened to shoot, whereupon they both rose from the chairs on which they were seated and exclaimed, "D—— you, shoot!" and then hustled the fellow out.

During their travels the twins accumulated much money, and in their absence from home their wives managed their property in an excellent manner. Several children were born to each wife, and all these received a first class education, and were brought up as members of the church principally of the Baptist denomination. All the children, save one deaf and dumb daughter, were healthy and strong, have married, and are counted as some of the best citizens of that section of the State, and inherited about $200,000 left by their fathers.

The last scence in the history of the twins was as sad as it was remarkable, and without precedent. While with Barnum in 1873 Chang had suffered from a slight stroke of paralysis, but after medical treatment and rest had apparently recovered, and Christmas was merrily spent at home. About the 15th or 16th of January, 1886, the twins were over at Eng's house and after a comfortable supper, followed by their usual pipe, they retired in seeming good health. Early the next morning Eng woke up, and calling to his wife asked her to ascertain what ailed Chang, as he could not awaken him. Mrs. Sallie Bunker, very soon discovering that Chang was no more, despatched a boy on horseback to the village (some three miles distant) for Dr. Hollingsworth. After the messenger had gone Eng complained of feeling numb and cold in his extremities, and his family did all they could to restore the circulation. He rapidly grew colder, and within an hour after awakening and before the doctor arrived he had joined his brother on the other shore.

—*Richmond Dispatch.*

MR. WARNER DECLINES.

He Was Solicited and Had About Decided to Run, But Changed His Mind.

Correspondence of the Watchman.

SANDERSVILLE, N. C.

About every two years something comes along and strikes us Americans in the stomach as hard as a mule can kick and leaves us all doubled up. It is followed by a choking, smothering sensation that is anything but pleasant. It makes me feel like I did just after I took my first smoke.

This peculiar thing is the desire to go to Congress or to the legislature or anywhere we have no business going. During the past few months I have been troubled with this thing bumping up against me every day or two. I had made up my mind to run. I didn't expect to do the country much good, but I thought Mr. Henderson was getting tired drawing his salary, and thought perhaps I might as well go up and see the horse races and chase the United States Treasurer around the first of each month with a bill for $418 and hear his excuses for not paying me promptly. Four hundred and eighteen dollars a month is pretty good pay for the services of men who couldn't earn 75 cents a day, in any other business. Don't you think it is?

Well, I told some of my friends and they told some of their friends. I expect some of them said something about the asylum being the best place for such as I, but they didn't let me hear it. I went to town first and talked with Col. Jones. He said: "Jake, I want to see you prosper, and I am willing to work for you. How do you stand on the silver question?" "Oh! I'm with the people," said I. "That is a question that I have studied and I will make the halls of Congress tremble when I get there." "That is all right," said Col. Jones, "you can tell the people that, but you must not go to Washington expecting to pass the free coinage bill. Why if that were passed you couldn't never hope to get any more democratic presidents." That was a stunner for me. I must tell the people on the stump that I was for free coinage, but when I get to Washington I must play mum.

Next man I met was a cotton mill man. He wanted to know how I stood on the tariff. I told him I would knock the McKinley bill four thousand miles the first week. "Hush!" said my friend. "You must go slow on that." It is well enough to abuse the tariff on the stump. Of course we have a tariff reform plank in the platform, but it wont do to go to Washington expecting to make any changes. We manufacturers can't vote for you if you really mean to kick up a row on that question." "Well," said I, "there's self interest in your policy, but I cannot afford to wear one face before I go to Washington and another after I get. I expect to make my hardest fight for financial reform though, and that won't hurt." "Stop," said my friend, "you can mention financial reform on the stump, but it won't do in Washington. The bankers stand by us on the tariff question and we must stand by them on financial matters."

Mr. Editor, then and there I resolved that I wouldn't be a candidate. It takes a bigger liar, a bigger rascal and a bigger fool than I ever expect to be, to go to Congress. I will go West and fight Indians or become a book agent—anything rather than allow my name to be taken in vain by either of the influential political parties now afloat. I am going to live a moral and upright life hereafter. If you see anybody wanting to buy a first-class Congressional aspiration as good as new send them to Sandersville at my expense.

Yours for peace,
JACOB WARNER.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If la grippe has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One bottle will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles 50c. at Kluttz & Co.'s drug store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE PLATFORM

Of the Chicago Convention as Officially Reported.

Section 1. The representatives of the democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled re-affirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by a long illustrious line of his ancestors of democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe that public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the federal government through accession to power of the party that votes them; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free, popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all money power at the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our government, and under the constitution as framed by the fathfathers of the republic.

Sec. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions that the policy of the federal control of elections to which the republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by federal authority, the outrage of the electoral right of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly defined by a republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate."

Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self perpetuating oligarchy of office holders, and the party first entrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal of the reserved right of the people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self government communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict, the republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authorative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all States. Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the assistance of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the democratic party, if it be entrusted with power, not only the defeat of the force bill, but also the relentless opposition to the republican policy of profligate expenditure, which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

Sec. 3. We denounce republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation. We endorse the efforts made by the democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw material and cheaper manufactured goods than enter into home consumption, and we propose its repeal as one of the beneficient results that will follow the action of the people entrusting power to the democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act. We call the attention of thoughtful merchants to the fact that for thirty years of restrictive taxation against importations of foreign products in exchange for our agricultural products the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage of two thousand five hundred million dollars, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $105 per capita, and that similar conditions are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting States. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.

Sec. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantage to the countries participating in a time-honored doctrine of the democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets, a freer exchange by pretending to establish trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusive agricultural while erecting a custom house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world, when they stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange there for commodies which are necessary and are comforts of life among our own people.

Sec. 5. We recognize in trusts and combinations, which are designed by capital to secure more than their just share of the joint product of capital and labor—a natural consequence of prohibitive taxes, which prevent the free competition, which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the right enforcement of laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

Sec. 6. The republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage until now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party touching the public domain and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alienated and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledged ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

Sec. 7. We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890, as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal; we hold to the use of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or to be adjusted by international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of any dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with gold and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable currency.

Sec. 8. We recommend that the prohibitive ten per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

Sec. 9. Public office is a public trust. We re-affirm the declaration of the democratic national convention of 1876 for the reform of civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regarding the same. The nomination of a president as in the last republican convention by delegates consisting largely of his appointees holding office at his pleasure is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the method by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which federal office holders usurp control of party conventions in the States and we pledge the democratic party to the reform of those and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

Sec. 10. The democratic party is the only party that has ever given the the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abread and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially with our neighbors on the American continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defence and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

Sec. 11. This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land, exiles for conscience sake, and in the spirit of the founders of our government, we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means to use its prompt and best ef-

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]