

WATCHMAN
is 60 per cent. more
circulation than any
other paper published
in Salisbury, and is
therefore the best ad-
vertising medium.

OL. XXIV-THIRD SERIES.

The Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1893.

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

NO 13.

GENERAL NEWS.

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The Statute of Adam and Eve.

"I see that some distinguished anthropologist has figured out that Adam was 128 feet tall," said Dick Godwin, a cloth salesman with headquarters at the Lindell. "I am sorry the old man is dead. I would like to sell him a carload of cloth for a pair of trousers. Eve, according to this believer in Edenic Brobdingnagian, was 118 feet from her dainty pink toes to the top of her blond bangs. And this pair of gigantic epicures divided an apple between them! Li were equal to Mrs. Parvum making two bites of a cherry. Eve's neck must have been at least six feet long, and her mouth an opening of a linear yard! She could carry a Saratoga trunk in each cheek with as much ease as her degenerate daughters transport a wad of spruce gum. Think of poor Adam trying to fill that mouth with caramels at one dollar a pound!"

"The precious pair must have stripped every fig tree in paradise to believe that the industrious theory builder is mistaken. Our first parents were far giants. Instead of degenerating physically he is steadily improving. Reverse the process of reasoning by which the conclusion is reached that Adam was 118 feet tall apply the true theory of progression instead of the false one of retrogression and we have for our primal progenitor a gentleman who might without removing his tall hat, walked beneath the huge legs of the late lamented Tom Thumb."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Frozen in the Act.

Joseph A. Baker, a leading farmer of Marion county, S. C., has recently been missing corn from his barn, which seems to have been extracted through a crack. Tuesday night he set a steel trap in the barn at the place where the corn had been missing, and next morning on going out he noticed the form of an old colored woman named Dolly Bethea, who had been some time in his employ as cook, standing fast by the side of the barn, with one hand through the crack, quiet and motionless. Mr. Baker entered the barn and unlocked the trap, when the old woman fell. Her hand was badly cut by the strong jaws of the powerful trap and her body was frozen, the weather being intensely cold. She was taken to the house and cared for but she died later in the day without having regained consciousness.

Plain Words from Grover.

A Baltimore Sun reporter recently met Mr. Cleveland and propounded a few interrogatories to which he received prompt replies. This is what the Sun's New York correspondent writes: "Do you think the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law of sufficient importance to make the question of an extra session, in case a repeal bill is not passed this session, a matter to be taken under consideration in view of the additional consideration of the tariff revision?" "I don't know," was the reply. "Do you believe a repeal will be passed?" "I hope so."

Have you anything to offer the public on the tariff? Will the McKinley tariff law be repealed?" "I'd like to know what else we are in power for."

—Lexington Dispatch: A good many of the wells in town are getting low in water, probably owing to the severe weather. We are really infirmity that the water in a well at least that far deep froze over at the factory Friday night. We have heard of cold weather and cold water but never do we remember to have heard of water in a well freezing. This breaks the record of freezing weather.

On Saturday Mr. Ross Luyet, who attends to Green's mill, in placing his gun behind a box, struck the hammer on it discharging the gun. The entire load entire load entered the right arm, halfway between the shoulder and elbow, passed up through the arm, and lodged just behind and a little below the point of the shoulder. Dr. Crawford attended him and made an incision and extracted forty-seven shot the wadding, consisting of paper and rag, together with the part of his clothes which covered that part of the wounded arm.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says H. M. Crisinger, a young farmer living at Greensburg, near here is better off by \$10,000 than he was a week ago. Three months ago Crisinger visited Pittsburg, and while walking down Fifth avenue was accosted by an old man, who introduced himself as David Dalison, of Wheeling, W. Va. He told Crisinger he had lost his pocket book containing a sum of money and a railroad ticket to Wheeling, and would up by asking Crisinger to help him out of the predicament. With some mental reservation about being swindled, he got a supper for Dalison, and then bought a Wheeling ticket and saw the old fellow safely to his train. Dalison said he would return the money and last Monday in the mail taken to the farm from this city was a letter from a Wheeling attorney telling Crisinger that Mr. Dalison was dead, and that his sum of money and railroad ticket had been found with a codicil bequeathing ten thousand dollars to the young man, in recognition of his kindness to a stranger in a strange city.

Gov. Hogg, of Texas, in his annual message, goes for the pistol-toters with a vigor that is refreshing. He says "the practice of carrying concealed and deadly weapons marks the unmanly spirit and cowardice of those who indulge in it."

The coal situation in nearly every city and town on the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cairo has become a desperate one.

Who Gave him the Food.

Dave took his seat at the breakfast table one morning, and without waiting for his father to give thanks began helping his plate.

"Before the blessing is asked?" said his mother in surprise. Dave sniffed the pleasant smell of the cakes awhile, and looked discontented. "I hope you ain't forgetting, Dave," said his mother, "the Lord that gives us our daily bread."

"Seems as if father gave it to us, though," said the little sinner. "Father ploughs, and reaps, and threshes, and pays toll for having it ground."

Farmer Bennett came then and reverently asked the Lord to bless the food he had prepared for them. He had been wiping his face on the roller towel at the kitchen door, and had heard what Dave said.

"I want you to take a grain of corn, Dave," he said, "and make it grow without any of the Lord's help."

"Sir!" said the little boy in surprise. "Of course you mustn't use His ear, nor His sunshine, nor His rain; I want you to do it yourself."

Dave hung his head and looked a little sheepish; he began to see what his father meant, and he never again proposed eating his Johnny cake without first thanking the Lord who sent it to them.—Christian Advocate.

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Prices in 1893.

The Concord Times says: We have in our possession a copy of the Western Carolinian, a paper published in Salisbury, of date of September 29, 1829. In looking over the markets we find that seed cotton was bringing from 1 1/2 to 2 cents a pound. The following are some other prices quoted: Corn 25 to 30, beef 2 to 4 butler 8 to 10, flower \$3.75 to \$4.00 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet potatoes 25 to 35, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 25, salt 1 1/2 to 2, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

A Very Unusual Case.

We learn that W. A. Prevost, Justice of the Peace in Randolph county, had a very unusual case before him the other day. The wives of two reputable men in this neighborhood had a cause of difference. They were both young and pretty. One of them waylaid the other and caught her, beat her, got her down, kicked her, and got upon her and when rested began once again and so hurt her that when the justice had the case before him, he would not try it, but sent it on to court, expecting that the injured woman might die.

Judge Gresham, a life-long Republican, voted for Cleveland. He says he is a Democrat as to the tariff. He gives good advice and we hope it will be taken. He says:

"If the Democrats, when they take charge, will carry out their pledges sincerely and consistently and knock out the protection fraud I will stay with them, and so will hundreds of thousands of independents who voted for Cleveland in November. But should the Democrats fail to keep their pledges not one of these men will be found voting the Democratic ticket in 1896. I feel pretty good, though, about the future, for the fact that Carlisle is going to take the Treasury is a guarantee that the new tariff bill will give tariff reformers satisfaction. It is gratifying to know that we have a man like Carlisle to help Cleveland through the great tariff fight which will soon be upon us. Carlisle is a great man and knows all about the tariff and can make no mistakes."

We regret that all of our southern papers could not pass over the death of Ex-President Hayes without attempting to renew the bitter feelings engendered by the peculiar manner in which he was declared president in 1876. He may not have been elected in the usual manner but as far as he was concerned, his legal and constitutional right to the office was undisputed and that of any president the United States has ever had.

Then why try to vilify the memory of a man who socially and otherwise was, at least, as good as his peers? The Messenger we are glad to see, does him justice.

It is cowardly to strike a man when he is not only down, but deserted by his friends.—Wilson Advance-Dem.

You never can catch a Yankee boy. You never can corner him. A gentleman traveling in the country at Stoddard, N. H., where it is all rocks and boulders and abandoned farms—fine old farm-houses going to ruin—saw a boy of twelve or fourteen hoeing in a cornfield on the side of what would be pasture land on anybody else's farm. The corn was rather poor-looking. The traveler reined in his horse and spoke to the boy. He said to him: "Your corn looks rather small."

"Well," said the boy, "we planted dwarf corn."

"Well, it looks yellow, poor and thin."

"Well, said the traveler, 'I don't mean that. It don't look as if you would get more than half a crop.'"

"I don't expect so. I plant it on shares."

And now they call Sam Jones a dude. The Washington Post says that he does not practice what he preaches. He lectured there Monday night and the post says: Sam Jones as usual, began by abasing the dudes and dummies, although Sam is plevelling in to something of a dude himself. He says a deal more attention to his dress than when he first began to startle his audiences by his blunt, broadside remarks, and last evening he wore a Prince Albert coat, neat trousers and vest, a collar of the latest fash, black tie and gold watch chain. His hair was cut fashionably long, and his appearance was a decided improvement over that of ten years ago. He is now cultivating a beard which rather adds to the long thin mustache he has.

Already Democratic Government has proven a blessing to Wisconsin, as it is estimated that nearly a million dollars will be returned to the treasury as a result of suits brought against delinquent Republican officials. If this sort of thing exist in all the Western States, it is not hard to understand the heart burnings which the Republicans have felt when they saw the States slipping away from them.—Richmond Times.

The number of deaths in Hamburg during 1892 is officially put at 10,919.

The Secret of Gladstone's Oratory.

It is difficult to read one of Mr. Gladstone's non-political addresses asking wherein is to be found the secret of the charm exercised by his oratory over all classes.

There is no gorgeous rhetoric, no melody of words, no spice of epigram. Again, there is no attempt to show learning, there is no special depth of thought, and there is no newness of view or originality of conception.

All these powers of the mind Mr. Gladstone no doubt possesses in a high degree, but unquestionably he does not let them be seen in his popular addresses. They contain plenty of good sense and good feeling adequately expressed, but to any more of them, judge on the surface, would be impossible.

How is it, then, that they are so successful and please so much more than the efforts of men who pack their speeches with the best things in the best language.

We believe that the answer is to be found in the fact that Mr. Gladstone has realized exactly the intellectual capabilities of popular audiences, and so manages to make every shot tell.

Burke praised one of the statesmen of his day, well-believe it was George Greenville, for always being able to hit the house "between wind and water." This is what Mr. Gladstone does; he never wastes shot on the deck or rigging, but pegs away at the place where he can do the most execution. But to hit this place among the majority of mankind an orator must not try to be too wise or too witty, and he must never be the least afraid of being commonplace, of moralizing, or of stating things which are supposed to be known to every schoolboy.

Half the things said by Mr. Gladstone last Saturday are things which many men would not have dared to say for fear of being told they had nothing new to say. Mr. Gladstone has the art of being only indifferent to such considerations, but, what is more, of being able to become genuinely enthusiastic over his review of what is commonplace and well known.—London Spectator.

The bills that seem to be most generally approved of all that have thus far been introduced in the Legislature, are the ones to repeal the privilege assignments, of making preferred creditors and the one to reduce the homestead exemptions. They are both moves in the right direction. When a person is compelled to make an assignment there is no fairness or reason in favoring some creditors and cutting others entirely out, and the law should no longer permit it. All should share alike. As to the Homestead, we believe it ought to be abolished altogether. If it cannot be done, it should be reduced very low. The lowest amount yet named in any bill that we have noticed is \$250 of real estate and \$100 of personal property, which are the figures given in Senator Cannon's bill. The present exemptions of \$1000 of real estate and \$500 of personal property work specially hard on the poorer people. They cannot get credit when they are not worth the homestead on account of the too prevalent custom of pleading this exemption when efforts are made to collect small debts. Both laws work very much against our people with Northern business men because they do not know they may be safe in trusting.—Newton Enterprise.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that the suit of the Cherokee Strip Livestock Association against J. R. Stoller was tried in Judge Slovic's court. Stoller was a tenant on the strip leased from the Cherokee Indians by the Association. He declined to pay last year's rent on the ground that the Association lease was invalid, in as much as the United States Government, and not the Indians, owned the land. The amount involved in the suit was only \$800, but its importance was great in that it brought forth a legal decision as to the title to the land. The court instructed the jury to find for the plaintiff. In his instructions the Judge declared the Association's lease with the Indians to be a valid one, and declared them to be the owners of the strip. The Association on the strength of this decision, will now sue the United States Government for damages in a sum aggregating millions of dollars. The damage has resulted, the members claim, by reason of the Government having ejected them from the strip two years before their lease expired, thus forcing a premature marketing of their cattle and denying them the opportunity of engaging in a profitable business.

A small boy's composition on "The Editor," ran as follows:

"The editor is one of the happiest individuals in the world. He can go to any circus in the afternoon and evening without paying a penny, also to inequities and hangings. Has free tickets to theatres, gets wedding cake sent him, and sometimes gets a licking, but not often, for he can take things back in the next issue, which he generally does. While other folks have to go to bed early, the editor can sit up late every night and see all that is going on. When I am a man I mean to be an editor, so I may stay out late at night. That will be jolly."—Ex.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ANCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it needs a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.
"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PALMER, M. D., 136th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.
THE CHATELAIN COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

IF YOU WOULD PROTECT YOURSELF FROM PAINFUL, PROTRUSIVE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED OR IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

CANTERSVILLE, April 20, 1893.
This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without success by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRASBURG.
Back to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Pimples AND Blotches

ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). It is a simple vegetable compound. It is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me. J. C. JONES, City Marshal, Fulton, Arkansas.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

will speedily remove all this trouble, enable you to eat and digest your food, prevent headache and impart an enjoyment of life to which you have been a stranger. Does small. Price, 50 cents. Office, 59 Park Place, N. Y.

CONDENSED STATEMENT.
JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

Assets:	\$11,459,638 78
Standard 4 per cent, and all liabilities.	11,032,526 25
New Insurance, 1891.	11,709,691
Outstanding Insurance.	50,586,622
Policy-holders in 1891.	1,447,900 43
Policy-holders since organization.	20,635,554 95
Income, 1891.	2,684,435 74

Assets Invested as Follows:

Loans secured by mortgages on Real estate, first liens.	\$9,541,192 92
New York City bonds.	271,882 5
Brooklyn water bonds.	144,000
Richmond, (Va.) bonds.	10,300
Loans to Policy-holders on Co's Policies.	278,739 34
Collateral loans.	3,500
Real Estate cost value.	501,818 25
Cash in bank and trust Co's.	247,708
Interest accrued, premiums deferred and in transit, etc.	416,067 77

Total \$11,459,638 78

For agencies and other particulars, address, H. D. BLAKE, Special District Agt., Raleigh, N. C.

Washington Life Ins. Co.
OF NEW YORK.

COTTON A SPECIALTY.
Don't sell before writing for particulars to J. J. ROGERS, Mgr., P. O. Box 212.

STATESVILLE MARBLE WORKS

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

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

Granite Monuments
Of all kinds a specialty.

J. C. B. WEBB & CO.,
Proprietors.

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