

Carolina Watchman.

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SALUTATORY.

On the 7th day of February inst. THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN and its type, presses, fixtures, and books, furniture, etc., were purchased by the undersigned, who will fill out unexpired subscriptions and advertising contracts.

We enter upon the duties that the purchase of this paper involves with the conviction that they are of grave responsibility—remembering that up to three years ago it was held in high esteem as a journal of reliability and wide influence. It had been unflinching in its advocacy of truth, justice and morality.

We have endeavored to act up to the Golden rule, and our advocacy of Democracy is in line with this life endeavor. The Democratic party—certainly since the war—has been in all essential things just, right, safe, and ever true to the people.

That period in the history of the WATCHMAN through which it has just passed—painful to revert to—had brought it to the verge of ruin; and good men who once took delight in sustaining it were forced to turn their backs upon it—when its old and familiar and honored name was dragged in the slums of demagogism by socialist sophists.

In our effort to rehabilitate the WATCHMAN we need the assistance of its old friends, of the hundreds of younger Democrats, and of the people of the county and section generally, who wish a clean, newsy sheet; we invite their substantial co-operation.

Thanking our friends and the press for words of cheer and kindness we modestly assume our duties.

J. W. MCKENZIE. C. H. BRUNER.

Was ever a law so generally, so vigorously, and so persistently demanded by the press of the State that received so little earnest consideration at the hands of our law-makers as the much-mentioned dog law? For a score of years—will it stop at a score—there has been a biennial outcry against the great waste, direct and indirect and every other way, incident to dog culture in North Carolina but so far the "pretty mouths" of the canines have drowned the ululations of the press.

We have been told by old soldiers that during the war vicious, snapping, biting sheep were promptly and invariably killed by the vexed soldiers. A similar just retaliation might thin out the dogs to a living basis.

There is no especial discredit in the fact that many of our good citizens whose business and location isolates them should have been deceived by the well-executed schemes of political confidence-men. Some of the very best men in the State have not until recently given any attention to State or national legislation.—One of the few good things the Third Party has done was to induce these men to read and think. They are sure to get right in the long run.

Some men seem to make the mistake of supposing that a single man can control the Legislature or the United States Congress. It is hardly likely that such men can influence the conduct of half a dozen of their nearest neighbors.

The nomination of Judge Walter Q. Gresham to the first place in Cleveland's Cabinet was courageous, original, and perhaps wise, but our first impressions about it were not so. But Mr. Cleveland has a habit of doing things and leaving their policy and wisdom to become apparent afterwards. Judge Gresham is quite a fresh recruit to be placed at the head of the Department of State. The lives of two men only stand between him and the Presidency. It is thus seen that there is an unpleasant possibility, remote as it seems, that the national Democracy may have to suffer a disappointment before the next Presidential term expires similar to that which marked the incumbency of John Tyler.

Cholera is reported at St. Petersburg, Marseilles, and Hamburg. There are but few cases as yet, but these few, scattered at such widely separated points, may become fearfully significant as the season advances.

North Carolina Leads the South. Cor. Charlotte Observer.

According to the Textile World, North Carolina leads the South; and among the States of the Union it stands second only to Massachusetts in the number of cotton mills established in 1892.

This rapid industrial development would undoubtedly be arrested by any restrictive legislation. The sixteen new mills established in 1892 gave employment to 1,835 operatives and will consume not less than 16,000 bales of cotton. This means that the farmer will receive higher prices for cotton than without these mills, for it is well known that the local demand around mills always makes a comparatively high market. It means that about \$1,000,000 was invested in home enterprise, the taxes and dividends of which will remain in the State. It means that 1,835 people are furnished with comfortable homes and remunerative employment; and, estimating their wages at \$1.00 per day, it would amount to more than \$300,000 per year going into the pockets of the operatives and thus kept within the State.

In the midst of this rapid development, when North Carolina is fast coming to the front as a manufacturing State, every patriotic citizen will advise that unless there are very grave reasons for doing so, the government should not throw any restraints upon this industry.

Moreover, while no one would deny the right of the Legislature to pass laws that may be necessary for the public good, when it comes to prescribing the hours during which a man must conduct his legitimate business, and issuing mandates to parents as to the comparative amount of labor and rest they shall allow their children, the whole thing smacks of governmental paternalism that is contrary to the traditions of a free people and is especially repugnant to the Southern idea of governmental control and limitations.

The principle of this bill, if carried to its logical conclusion, would make it perfectly competent for the government to enter every household in the State and issue a decree that not more than five children shall sleep in one bed; and, laying its paternal hand on each child's head, say: "Now, Susie, it is time for you to go to bed, the law don't allow you to sit up later than 10 o'clock; and Johnnie, you must not go outdoors in the winter time bare-footed lest you catch cold."

It may be replied that the government does not propose to do any of these foolish things. It simply proposes to regulate the running of cotton and woolen mills. This suggests another objection to the bill. It is class legislation, a special law directed against one industry and affecting one class of laborers. The statement has been frequently made and it will be found true by anyone who investigates, that the same class of labor on farms has less comfortable houses, has harder work and is more exposed to severe weather. But the law does not step in and prescribe hours or work for children on farms. Why, then, should it do so for women and children in the factories, where the work is confessedly so light, pleasant and remunerative that applicants are ready for every vacancy?

It happens that the bill, as reported to the House by the committee, would not require any change in the running hours of the mill with which your correspondent identified. It may be that a large number of manufacturers would have no personal reason for objecting to the bill in its present shape. It might even be granted that every member of the Legislature considered sixty-six hours per week a sufficient length of time to have operatives work. Still it would by no means follow that a law on the subject was either necessary or wise.

Manufacturers, as a class, are not hard-hearted or tyrannical toward their operatives. Through considerations for their comfort, on account of the competitors in the business and for economic reasons, operatives are better provided for than ever before in this State, and I believe it can be safely left to the persons most directly concerned to make further improvements as circumstances may permit.

Not only are the operatives living in comfort, but as a class they are contented and happy. It is a mistake to suppose that there is any wide-spread demand from them for the passage of any restrictive law. Most of it comes from operatives in a few mills, and if one is to judge by the circulars so industriously distributed around every

mill just before the elections, the seeds in some cases were sown by politicians dishing for the laboring man's vote.

It should be remembered, too, that one restrictive law, however mild, is sure to be followed by more radical proposals, and following in the wake of these we may expect friction, dissatisfaction and strikes. Is it wise to disturb the present harmonious relations existing almost universally between employer and employe?

Kansas achieved notoriety forty years ago as "bleeding Kansas" and she has been going along achieving more or less notoriety ever since. The originator of the Third party idea was a Kansas man, and Hon. Jerry Simpson is also a Kansas man, Mrs. Lease is not a Kansas man, but she couldn't help that. She comes as near it as she can. The third party, or as it is now called, the populist party, took deeper root in Kansas than it did anywhere else and hence the notoriety which she is achieving now. The tussle is between the populists and the Republicans, each clamoring that the lower house of the legislature belongs to them, and having exhausted all modes of procedure except the proper one—the courts—they have now resorted to sledge hammers, cudgels, revolvers, &c., to get and hold possession. Both of these parties are demonstrating the fact that neither is fit to rule. The sensible, conservative people of the State, and there must be some, must see it this way, and the result will be that Kansas will in due time become a democratic State.—Wilmington Star.

Huntsville, Ala., has a girl 19 years old who weighs but twenty-seven pounds. She has a fairly well developed head, though devoid of human intelligence. Her body and limbs are spider-like and ossified.

There is a certain farmer living within a mile of Angle says the Goldsboro Headlight, who has been married nearly twenty-five years and has a wife and eight children, four of them being grown, yet has never had a death in his family nor needed a physician for any member thus far.

The legislative committee on the Soldiers' Home has agreed to favorably report a bill appropriating for its maintenance \$8,000 a year, and for this year \$2,000 for improvements and additional dormitory. Ever since the Home was established the Raleigh physicians have attended, free of all charge, the inmates of the Home, but the committee suggest that there be a regular physician.

The populists and Democrats of Nebraska have elected Judge W. V. Allen, a Populist, to the U. S. senate. He says he will help the Democrats organize the senate. If there was any doubt how the next U. S. senate will be, it is now removed. It will certainly be controlled by the Democrats.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Review wants the legislature to pass an act defining what a "good moral character" is. The correspondent says the law providing that a man must be of "good moral character" to obtain license to sell liquor is construed so differently by county commissioners that there should be something authentic on the subject.

They are making great preparations in Washington for Cleveland's inauguration, and every available park and open space is being planked up with seats. Capt. Bassett, who has seen 15 inaugurations, says that the coming one will be the greatest ever known.

The Alliance store that has been running at Mocksville, Davie county, has closed its doors. The loss to the stockholders will be at least 75c on the dollar.

The Senate committee on Railways decided unanimously to report favorably the bill regarding separate cars for whites and blacks, but will not report it until one or two railway officials are heard.

President Butler of the State Alliance issues an address to the Alliance in the Progressive Farmer this week. This shows how the veins of the Third party spread through the Alliance. It also shows how greatly the order has been weakened by the retirement of its members. Many are behind on dues and others have withdrawn. No figures of membership are given out, but it is said that 25,000 is a liberal estimate. These figures are not official.—Raleigh Correspondent.

The colored people of Jackson, Tenn., were greatly excited last Friday over the following notice posted in a public place in that city: "From \$20 to \$100 in cash will be paid for young, healthy negroes for dissecting purposes by the Memphis Medical College. Dead or alive—either taken, and money paid on delivery. Meet agent any night on the corner of Market and College Sts. The Jackson Tribune and Sun report a conspicuous absence of negroes about the place designated at the time mentioned.

A negro preacher living near Raleigh, saw for the first time in his life the skeleton of a whale in the state museum. After learning what it was he walked gravely up and down and critically examined its huge proportions. The enormous mouth seemed to impress him and he fervently exclaimed: "Well, well, well, I've bin a preachin' de gospel for nigh forty year, an' I sometimes preach about de whale swallowin' de Jonah, but I declar' to gracious I never believed it afore now; de Bible sho's true."

Harmonizing The Laws.

The common law of England forms the basis of every State code except that of Louisiana. But every State has thought proper to make statutory departures from the common law in many particulars, and the changes go on year after year. No two States have the same divorce laws, the same exemption laws, the same laws for the making and probating of wills, the transfer of property by sale or descent, the negotiable instrument, the law of commercial paper, or the regulation of numerous other details which enter into the business transactions of the citizens of the forty-four States that compose the Union.

The extrajudicial and the cost and misarrange of justice which result from this Babel of law books, from conflicting decisions and from incessant changes by State Legislatures, cannot be calculated. The vexations arising from such conditions furnish a powerful motive for the concentration of additional powers in Congress, to make uniform to all the States, and apply uniformly to all the States.

What is the proper remedy? It seems to us to lie in the States themselves, rather than in any further centralization of power in the Federal government. They should by concerted action organize a commission, on which cannot afford to devote to the matter sufficient attention to justify the hope of success. If, however, the importance of the question were appreciated by the State Legislatures provision might be made for sending delegates, appointed by the Governors, to the proposed commission or convention, accompanied by a sufficient appropriation to secure the services of able and careful members of the bar.

To the success of this plan the American Bar Association can largely contribute, and we commend it to their consideration or convention. Only half or one third of the States act in the matter the benefits would more than justify the outlay. Other States would soon follow their example.—N. Y. World.

It Folded up With Them. Ever since its invention, the folding bed has been a fruitful theme of humor for the newspaper paragraphers. The News has always scouted the idea that one of these things could shut up with its occupants, but that such an occurrence is possible, was demonstrated in Charlotte last Wednesday night, at the home of Mr. Josiah A. Berry.

Recently, Mr. Asbury got one of the newest makes of the folder and up to the night in question he was proud of it as a child would be of a new toy. He never has a bad conscience, but he could have slept well in it even with that. Mrs. Asbury had been quite sick for several days past, but was better Wednesday and sat up a while that evening. Shortly after she and Mr. Asbury had retired, something broke loose about the fastenings of the folder, and they felt it lifting up slowly from the foot. After it got a start, and before they could realize what was really happening, it went as far shut as it could go, and they were fastened in a most uncomfortable condition, perfectly helpless to extricate themselves. Their cries were heard by their sons, who were in a room above, and hastening down, they pulled the concern out straight and released their parents. Mr. Asbury was squeezed so tight that he had three ribs fractured, and has been confined to his home. Mrs. Asbury was not injured.—Charlotte News.

Hoke Smith. Mr. Hoke Smith, selected by Mr. Cleveland for a Cabinet place, is a young man, is the editor of the Live and able Atlanta Evening Journal, is a very successful lawyer, and has the honor of being like the ablest of the Georgia delegation in the Federal House—a native of North Carolina. He was born at the town of Newton, N. C., in September, 1855, and is about 37 years old. He is said to have made a fortune of some quarter of a million and mainly at law. He is no doubt a man of good abilities and will discharge the duties of his high office with ability, patriotism and efficiency. The Augusta Chronicle says of one of our dispersed abroad: "That Mr. Smith will measure up fully to the demands of either the office of Attorney General or Secretary of the Interior none doubt who know his marked ability, his high ambition, his determination, and wonderful capacity for work. Mr. Smith is entirely deserving of his high honor."

The Sun on Gresham. Until the 14th the Baltimore Sun had only published the telegraphic report about Judge Gresham's selection as Secretary of State, and the Sun of that date contains an editorial on the subject in which these significant words appear: "The report that the position of Secretary of State has been offered to Judge Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana, and that he has consented to accept the place may prove after all to be without foundation." But adds the Sun: "The appointment of Judge Gresham, if it takes place, will be considered in two aspects: first as a measure of success, and second, as a measure of patriotism. The two, however, resolve themselves into one and the same question, and can be answered by the old saying, which is almost accepted truism, that 'He serves his party best who serves his country best.' "That should Mr. Cleveland believe that the service of Judge Gresham will promote the good cause, and put him in charge of the Department of State, the appointment will secure the support and approval of sincere and patriotic democrats, whose confidence in him is unshaken."

The Raleigh Correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch telegraphs that paper that Judge E. T. Boykin has tendered his resignation and will retire from the Superior Court bench. No cause is assigned but as Judge Boykin is in very poor health that is supposed to be the reason. The correspondent states further that there are a number of applicants for the vacant position.—Later we learn that boy report is denied.

Two Dangers.

Existing conditions that have more or less agitated the minds of the people for the last several years has developed serious thought among our best people. Dangers threaten the stability of the Republic, which leads our able contemporary, the State Chronicle to say on this subject: "The life of all government is threatened by two dangers, first, tyranny or abuse of power, second anarchy or defiance of authority. Destroy the equilibrium of the forces, and you destroy government. In the French revolution no man knew whether the government of today would exist tomorrow. The mob set up an idol one day and dragged it down the next. Here was not government but plunder. Here was robbery, pillage and murder disguised as government. In autocratic Russia no man knows to-day what will be the policy of the government to-morrow. And here again is not government but plunder. In the last anal, sis both tyranny and anarchy are forms of plunder. The chief function of government is economic. The abuse of this function is plunder. If a man conceals his property and pays less tax than he should, he plunders the government. If all men should do this, government would be destroyed and anarchy would reign. All lavish and extravagant expenditure of money, all excessive salaries of public servants, all investment of private funds in private enterprises, are various phases of plunder and forms of anarchy. Tyranny also is plunder. It seeks money for money is power. It gets plunder by excessive taxation of all, or by stealing from the few who may be more easily and quickly plundered than the many. We cannot have the Republican policy of plundering the people to enrich a few private enterprises. Neither can we have the Roman imperial policy of plundering the few for the satisfaction of the many. Government exists not for plunder, but for justice."

The Alliance Charter. The following, from the State Chronicle of the 17th, will be of interest to many of our readers; a majority of whom will doubtless agree that the proposed bill should be enacted: "A bill has passed the House providing for the repeal of the charter of the State Alliance. It is now pending in the Senate. But it should not be understood that the General Assembly proposes hostile legislation to the alliance. Such is not the object of the bill, for immediately upon its passage, another bill was introduced providing for a new charter. It is said that the repeal of the old charter was necessary to a settlement of the business affairs of the alliance. It seems that large sums of money have been contributed to the Business Agency fund by members of the order, and, since the chief officers of the organization, with some exceptions, have aided themselves with the third party, these contributors are unwilling that this fund should remain as even apparent support of the credit of those who have perverted the objects of the alliance by betraying it. Under the new charter the alliance can be reorganized, and those who desire it can still allow their portion of the fund to remain in the hands of a Business Agency, while those who do not can withdraw it. This is an opportunity that should be given, and a right which should not be denied. The contributors have every claim for such an option, and it should not in justice be refused them. Such is our understanding of the scope of the proposed legislation. If it be, as has been intimated, that this fund is under the influence of men who belong to the third party, then it is proper for it to be removed from such influence. It is strictly an alliance fund, and was raised by contributions from members of the order and to be used only in the interest of the order. It would therefore appear that there can be no reasonable objection to legislation giving the opportunity and right indicated. It may be expected that opposition will come from third parties and from salaried officials, but this will hardly avail against a simple principle of business as well as common justice."

(The University is doing admirable work for the State; it has a standard of scholarship which is recognized at Harvard University to be equal to the standard of Yale, Columbia, Cornell and other great Universities. It is fully abreast of the University of Virginia. It is helping our poor boys with scholarships. It is helping to build up our public schools. It is in sympathy with our people. It is friendly to all the colleges. It is a glory, an honor and a strength to North Carolina. It has an honorable career that runs through a century, and it is now entering upon a new career that will be grander and nobler. Let the State guard it, love it, and treasure it forever.—Raleigh Chronicle.

Every man has 240 bones. Except the minstrel corner men who have 244 each.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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MILLINERY! MRS. W. R. BARKER, Main Street, Salisbury, N. C. Invites special attention to her line of HATS, BONNETS, GLOVES, INFANTS' CAPS, etc. Latest Paris and New York styles of Millinery will arrive in season. She can please you in style, price, and quality.

Special Notice. The old and the new finance committee of the Salisbury Fair Association will meet in Salisbury next Saturday, Feb. 25, to settle the financial difficulties of the Association. Let us have a full attendance and adjust this matter. The Fair Directors will meet in Salisbury on March 4. BY ORDER COMMITTEE.

What's the Matter with it? If you think there is anything the matter with your watch, let us take a look at it. Don't let it go on ticking itself to destruction. A few particles of dust will, in a few weeks, do more damage than the ordinary wear and tear of a year's time keeping. Our guarantee is for Twelve Months. Have you seen the beautiful line of SILVERWARE?

SILVERWARE? we are now offering, and the complete selections of clocks, watches and jewelry. We are prepared to satisfy the desires of the most fastidious, in anything in our line, and a call will convince you that we are HEADQUARTERS.

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Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube gets inflamed it has a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; and cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness, caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular free. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cts.

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