

# The Carolina Watchman.

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### Vance on a Nation's Character.

At a banquet of the Southern Society in New York the other night, Senator Vance responded to the toast: "A Nation's Character is the Sum of its Great Deeds," in the following speech:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—I approve of and heartily indorse the Southern Society of New York. I am glad to be in your midst. Your existence in this city—the metropolitan city of the western world—is an object-lesson of true patriotism and manly self-respect, not only deserving of the admiration of your Southern countrymen, but well worthy of the careful consideration of your late enemies of the civil war. Thoughtful men among these will see at once in the tender love which you cherish for the land of your birth, your sorrow for its misfortunes, and your zealous care for its good name, an earnest fidelity to the new duties and obligations which you have assumed under the mandate of the inevitable. They see that you approach them without fawning upon power, or unmanly and foul-bred insinuations upon the cause which failed or upon your associates who failed with it. They see that you deem it necessary to prove that you are sincere to-day by professing that you were yesterday, or to show your devotion to the Union of the present by the readiness with which you deserted the Confederacy of the past, and you invite them to believe that the same love and fidelity which you so richly lavished on that section in which you were born can, and if it need be, will be poured out in equal affluence upon our whole mighty land.

True patriotism, in fact, is based upon the love of home, and cannot exist without it. In the valley is nestled the cottage in which, perhaps you were born. In youth it is all the world you see and your affections fasten upon the objects it presents—the people by whom you are surrounded, the stream which rushes by the door, the roof-tree, the fields and the inclosing hills rising to the distant mountains. As life advances you climb those hills and the horizon enlarges as you go. You still love the scene, but with a fiercer affection. Finally, when you stand upon the mountain's summit and see the narrow valley widen into the limitless plain of a great country, watered by the mighty river pouring its flood into the sea which the stream of the narrow valley has become, and other valleys and other streams melt into still other plains, then as the glorious conception breaks upon you, the contrasted love of home is broadened and diffused over the whole into the love of country or patriotism, a sentiment for which men pledge life, for an ancestral honor, and gladly die in redemption of that pledge. But the seminal germ is the love of home, birthplace, kindred, friends, which supports and illuminates the whole. It is the pure gold undilutedly beaten out.

Like all good things, patriotism has also its shams. Since the close of the war the tendency in this direction has been everywhere manifest, and honest men should be everywhere careful to rebuke it. There is a cheap courage—some men exhibit by defying their friends, which is close of kin to cowardice, and there is a patriotism which some men manifest by humbly and ignobly confessing to the sins and shortcomings of the land which gave them birth, which is still closer of kin to treachery. It is the impersonation of human meanness. No true son of that Southern land will permit his tongue to utter words of blame or derogation of its people or in impeachment of their motives.

The noblest conceptions of human liberty which ever animated the sons of man had their home in the minds and hearts of the Southern people. The very truest ideals of government for the security of that liberty by law, and guarding it by constitutional limitations against the insidious approach of power and the snapping effects of time, were conceived and promulgated by Southern statesmen. In their work to-day we live and move and have our political being. In the inspiration of their genius these United States have become great and prosperous beyond the dreams of poetry. Because they disregarded the accumulation of dollars, covert sinner for their avarice has crept into the mercenary spirit of the time, but the philosophic historian will record that by their unselfish wisdom and love of country they have done a work for their posterity far greater and grander than the scraping together of all the dollars which could be piled between earth and sky.

Once more I say, I approve of the Southern Society of New York. I say keep alive the remembrance of your early home; cherish its lessons, its charming associations, with all the recollections of its far reaching forests, its glorious mountain ranges, its fertile valleys, flowing streams, its wide spreading plains, whose blossoms welcome our Southern sons, and do not forget the old plantation.

"Dar's where my heart is turning ever; Dar's where the old folks stay."

There is no sentiment so delightful and none more ennobling. Scott adds a climax to one of his best described heroes, Fergus McIver, by representing his last request to have been that when his severed head should be exposed it

should be on the Northern Gate of Carlisle, so that even in death his eyes might look upon the highlands of Scotland. Though God is everywhere, the exiled Prophet Daniel, with a patriotism as fervent as his religion, prayed with his face toward Jerusalem.

In the rush and roar of this mighty city, its throbbing masses, its forum, its hustling, and all its exciting centers of activity and human energy, let there be, now and then, reflective pauses in which your faces shall be turned toward the land of your birth, and when your hearts shall exclaim, "If I do not remember thee let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joys."

### More Than a Billion.

The session of Congress just closed appropriated about \$519,000,000. The long session appropriated over \$500,000,000. So that the total sum spent by the Fifty-second Congress will exceed \$1,025,000,000.

This surpasses the record of the first Billion Dollar Congress, which merited and received the severe condemnation of the people.

The Democratic House must receive its full share of the blame for this reckless extravagance. It has been false to the pledges upon which it was elected. It has discredited Democracy. And yet it is not as the Republican organs would make out, wholly to blame for this disgraceful record.

Nearly every appropriation as passed by the House, in which these bills must originate, was increased by the Republican Senate. The aggregate of the additions is not yet figured out, but it will, judging from the past, more than equal the amount by which the total exceeds a billion dollars.

All these bills were likewise approved by a Republican President. Mr. Harrison did not, we believe, in a single instance interpose his veto to protect the taxpayers.

In addition to this, the increase of permanent appropriations made by the Fifty-first or Reid Congress, which the late Congress was bound to provide for, amounted to nearly \$70,000,000.

The Republicans are therefore directly responsible for about \$100,000,000 of the total appropriations, and share the responsibility for the rest—in both houses they have voted, as a rule, for lavish expenditures.

It is well that we are now to have the whole responsibility fixed upon one party, and a President who is not afraid to say no!

### Four Important Appointments Made.

Last Thursday the President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state.

Robert A. Maxwell, of New York, fourth assistant postmaster general.

Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico.

Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, to be consul general of the United States at London.

Edward Maxwell Shipp, of Virginia, assistant surgeon in the navy.

Ex-Governor Gray is one of the most prominent Western Democrats. He was an active candidate for the presidency and after Mr. Cleveland was nominated his name was presented for the vice-presidency. Notwithstanding any disappointments Mr. Gray may have experienced he worked earnestly for the success of the national ticket, stamping the Hoosier state, where he is extremely popular with the rank and file of the party. The Mexican Mission has been recently raised to the first-class and there is a salary attached to the post of \$17,500 a year. It is one of the most important offices in the gift of the President.

Patrick Collins, of Boston, who is to be consul general to London, is one of the most prominent Irish-Americans in this country, and he has all of their warm-hearted, sincere characteristics.

There is no Democrat in the city of Boston more popular than "Pat" Collins, as he is familiarly called. He has always been a Democrat, and worked in the trenches with the boys. He has several times refused the nomination for mayor of Boston, and it was reported that President Cleveland offered him the position of attorney general in his cabinet.

It has been known for some time that the fourth assistant postmaster general would come from New York state and it has been well understood that Maxwell would be the man.

He is one of the most astute and thoroughly posted Democrats in the Empire state. Mr. Maxwell has always been identified with Mr. Cleveland's political fortunes.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, who is to be assistant secretary of the department of state, is one of the young men of distinguished lineage and unusual brains, who have deserted the Republican party in Massachusetts. The tariff made him a Democrat. Mr. Quincy was in charge of the literary bureau of the National Democratic committee in the recent campaign and did splendid service. He is an accomplished writer and orator and though he has had no experience in matters of state, will make an excellent officer.

### From Paris to Italy.

After spending about a week in the great metropolis of France, on Jan. 31 at 9 p. m. we left for Italy and the East. The weather was disagreeable and the cars very inconvenient for such weather and such a trip. Six of us were locked in one of those little compartments. They have two metallic vessels about 3 feet long and 8 inches wide filled with hot water to heat the car, and that is all the heating apparatus they have. Of course these are changed every two or three hours, but they do not heat the car as it should be for cold weather. They do not even carry drinking water on the car. That night I was like a boy. When anything is scarce he is always more fond of it, or when there is none, he always wants it the most. So that night I was very thirsty. I got off at a station away down there in France to try to get some water. But the French word for water had slipped my memory and English was a strange sound in that section. I had learned during the last week in Paris that when I could not succeed with words, sometimes I could make them understand by gestures. So I commenced gesticulating like I was in the act of drinking. A young man seemed to catch on at once; he tried to understand you. He motioned for me to stand on the platform, and he ran across the street. I stood there until the train was about to start when I got aboard. You can imagine how I felt when that youngster stuck a bottle of beer at me through the car door. Well, mistakes will happen, and especially in France if you can not speak French.

We got a little sleep during the latter part of the night, and when I awoke and looked out next morning, the mountains were towering up on either side with their peaks covered with snow. Our train ascends the valley of the Albarno with the Jura no outcrops on one side and the Alps on the other. Old castles are seen along this route. We soon reach Modan. Here a custom-house examination by the Italians. This is a well fortified place, from what I could see of the different forts on the high peaks around the place. I suppose they have not forgotten Napoleon's attack. In a few minutes after leaving Modan we enter the great Mt. Cenis tunnel, which is 8 miles in length, and when you reach the center you are over 4,000 feet under ground. It takes about 30 minutes to run through, but the scene that is presented on emerging from this tunnel is one for the most skilled artist. It can not be depicted in a letter. I had a great many pictures of the Alps and thought that many of them were overdrawn. But I am now convinced that the painter's brush has never done the subject justice. For several weeks we had seen but little sunshine, but as we rolled out from that dark tunnel and saw the snowy peaks glittering in the sunlight under a clear sky, our hearts rejoiced. While these mountains are capped with snow, along down the sides it looks warm, and a great many little stone houses may be seen surrounded with green grass. I saw one house on the very top of one of these peaks, from which if one should fall he would go for thousands of feet below. We went along down a gorge with the mountains towering far above us on one side, while the deep gorge was on the other, thousands of feet deep.

As we were rolling around the sides of those mighty Alps memory took a backward roll to Napoleon and Hannibal. No one can imagine what these men with their soldiers endured and suffered. Over these same defiles and mountain ranges these great armies marched through snow-drifts, bridging streams and enduring many hardships. What a great undertaking it was. But a strong determination generally opens a way. When Napoleon was told that these Alpine mountains stood an impassable barrier for his armies, he said, "There shall be no Alps!" His motto was, "Where there's a will there's a way."

We glide slowly along down the mountain slopes and soon are in the luxuriant and sunny plains of Italy.—*Rev. W. L. Grissom in W. Carolina Advocate.*

### When You Rest, Rest.

A fund of good advice to tired housekeepers and mothers is embodied in these words: When you rest, rest. If you have a few moments to sit or lie down, do nothing else in that few minutes. Do not allow your mind to plan what work you will do next, nor how you will do it. Women make a mistake in catching up a lot of crocheting or reading instead of giving themselves up to entire repose of body and mind. We may think it possible to make the most of the precious spare moments by doing two things at once, and while the body is at rest allow the mind to be active and at work. The temptation to read a new book or the latest periodicals is strong, but the art of learning not even to think is one which should be acquired. By entire inactivity and repose the amount of rest to be gained during a few minutes of respite from work and care will be almost doubled.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard has been appointed as a member of the examining board of Covitz Theological Seminary, near Philadelphia.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

If Congress persists in refusing to fix a day later in the spring than the fourth of March for the inauguration of our Presidents, all of the out door ceremonies should in the interest of humanity be abolished. It is little short of a crime—certainly a crime against health—to keep thousands of people standing for eight hours in an inch or two of snow and slush, or sitting on temporary stands, poorly protected from the bitter north-west blast which drove the snow flakes in all directions, as was done here on Saturday, in order to give them an opportunity to see the inaugural parade. By ten o'clock in the morning there were several hundred thousand people on Pennsylvania Ave, between the Capitol and 22nd street, and they remained there until after six in the afternoon, some sitting on stands, paying from \$1. to \$5, each for the privilege, and others standing, although the greater portion of the time a blinding snow storm was in progress. The procession was supposed to be started at about one o'clock, but as a matter of fact its head did not reach the President's reviewing stand until after three. There was terrible suffering from the cold, and President Cleveland got his full share of it, and if he hasn't a constitution of iron he will pay for constantly baring his head as the various organizations in the line passed before him, the marching men suffering but little less than the on-lookers. So evident was Mr. Cleveland's suffering that Gen. Scofield, who was sitting with Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, and other prominent ladies and gentlemen, directly behind him, placed a long military cloak over his shoulders before the parade ended.

The attendance at the inauguration was large, but not as large as it would have been had the weather been clear. The storm reduced the number of excursionists from the immediate vicinity more than one half, according to the estimates of the railroad men. It also played havoc with the street decorations, and kept a number of the most striking features out of the parade, besides lessening the number of paraders in the organizations which braved the weather, and I am very much afraid that it will result in a harvest for the doctors, and perhaps for the grave diggers too.

The inaugural ball was a great success. The immense hall of the Pension Office, so well adapted for the purpose, looked with its \$10,000 worth of illuminations and decorations like a veritable fairy land, although the 12,000 men and women in full dress who attended did not at all resemble fairies. Mrs. Cleveland was, of course, the observed of all observers, and if the indications are not at fault she is going to be more of a popular idol during this term of her husband than she was before, if such a thing can be possible. The official programme for the ball closed at midnight, but somehow the ball went on quite a while after it was Sunday morning.

"What does it mean?" Was a question heard on all sides when it was learned that President Cleveland had not said one word about the annexation of Hawaii in his inaugural address. What made this omission singularly significant was that he prefaced the address by saying: "I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance" etc. Hon. Don M. Dickinson when this Hawaiian matter was first brought to public attention while acting in other matters for Mr. Cleveland, strongly endorsed annexation and gave Congressmen the impression, if he did not say so in exactly those words, that Mr. Cleveland favored it. If Mr. Cleveland favors it, why did he not give some indication thereof in his inaugural address? or, does he consider that it is not a question of "present importance?"

Now that one has the chance to carefully examine the legislative results of the Fifty-second Congress, it is really surprising, even to those who have been with it during its two sessions, to see how puny they are. Not a single measure of national importance, except the automatic car compensation bill, that was seriously opposed in either House or Senate, got through. The Anti-option bill, after having passed both House and Senate, died in the Senate through its failure to get a two-thirds vote in favor of concurring in the Senate amendments to the bill. Numerous financial and tariff bills were brought forward, some of them were passed by the House and some by the Senate, but none of them by both. No provision for the admission of territories was made, although bills for the admission of three were passed by the House and endorsed by a republican senatorial caucus. The Nicaragua Canal had never come to a vote in the Senate, where it originated, and the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii was left untried upon, as was the nomination of Judge Jackson's successor on the U. S. Circuit Court, and a number of others.

It is expected that 16,000 carloads of exhibits will be received at the grounds of the world's fair between now and May 1.

### IN COMMAND.

Correspondence of the Watchman.

For a quarter of a century the democratic party has been an underling and a reproach. It is now at last in command.

And why has it been so long out of power? Was it not worthy of the confidence of this republic that it has not been so long entrusted with the control of the helm of government?

If you would have these questions truthfully answered, inquire of history—seek in the examples of the past the solution of why error must prevail for the longer period and truth for the shorter period in the life of every nation that has lived.

I maintain that every government—England, France, Germany or any other—no matter how many safe-guards in its constitution against it, and to the utter prejudice of the republican principles, has developed a tendency toward and been always striving strongly to attain consolidation.

The elements of a monarchy are everywhere present and only need a head-Grant and his minions were as near being a king and his courtiers for two presidential terms after the fall election of 1868, as could be.

The democratic party in our country has been the sole balance-weights, the sole ratio of resistance to this centralizing tendency.

The time will no doubt come when the struggle of the South in behalf of States' rights from 1861 to 1865 will have been proven fortunate for the existence of the whole government. In that, although it failed, it drew attention to the vagueness of the constitution thereon, and impressed the nation with the idea of encouraging state governments to zealous watchfulness and giving its due weight and prominence to the supreme court.

In a government like ours, a union of active, enlightened and independent states, with conflicting views, and sometimes interests, it is easier to put a proper restraint on vague and undefined powers, than to give them an energy, however useful and necessary, beyond the express provision of the instrument that confers them.

Now the present administration would seem to have a herculean task before it. It is expected to counteract the evils to an extent, of the worst kind of government for the past twenty-five years—the government of a few to the detriment of many. But as the blessing of God, like a great leaven, permeates the nation whose rules profess and practice impartiality, so may we confidently believe that the administration of Grover Cleveland will restore to health every function of our diseased and bruised and injured land.

### Phylomel.

### Lynchings.

Asheville Weekly Citizen:—Rev. T. H. McCallie, preaching on "Mobs and Mob Law" at Chattanooga last Sunday, gave ten reasons against mob law. Most persons will think his first reason, "It is murder," sufficient, but all of them have force, and, spoken in a city where a lynching occurred only recently, they will be taken as having been given after more than usual consideration of the subject:

"Second. It is lawlessness. It overthrows the good work done by the courts of the country, and puts contempt upon them.

"Third. It is contagious, and leads to other crime.

"Fourth. It utterly fails in its effect. Instead of striking terror in the hearts of the people, it makes them forget the crime avenged, in the new one committed by the mob.

"Fifth. It is cowardly. Its vengeance is wreaked only on the weak and defenseless, the poor and humble. If a rich man's son, a man of influence and many friends, had committed the crime for which the negro was hanged, he would not have been molested. It is committed under cover of darkness, by men who are afraid to show their faces.

"Sixth. It arouses bitter antagonisms.

"Seventh. Its example is bad. It teaches others to do likewise.

"Eighth. It brings our city and state into discredit, and leaves the stigma of lawlessness upon them.

"Ninth. It does not accomplish the end intended; viz: the cessation of the offense to the part of others. Punishment to have an effect, must be judicial and not the wild ebullition of human passion.

"Tenth. It is in danger of striking down the innocent. Every man is in the sight of the law innocent, until he is convicted by a fair jury.

Shelby Aurora: They have at Henriceta no graded school supported by taxation, but have something better for a cotton mill operators, for the free school runs ten months in the year, and is under the able supervision of Mr. B. J. Bridges and daughter. The owners of the mill, aided by the school tax of a per pupil give free tuition to all the children—this shows liberality and magnanimous spirit in the management.

A school teacher in Concord tells the following: Some days ago he was endeavoring to make clear to his young pupils the meaning of the word "slowly." He was walking across the room in the manner the word indicated. "Now, children, tell me how I walked." One little fellow who sat near the teacher of the room almost paralyzed him by blurting out, "Bow-legged."