

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. 11--FOURTH SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C. THURSDAY JUNE 14, 1894.

NO. 18.

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.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ACHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, without injurious medication.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its benefits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTON, 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. PARKER, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Av., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Against an Income Tax.

New York, June 11. To-night's meeting to protest against the income tax, held under the auspices of the Business Men's Association of New York, in Carnegie Hall, was a proof of the power of New York and the patriotism of its citizens. The audience, the speakers and the vice-presidents were of the class of men who turn their faces against any encroachment of the United States as promptly and sternly as they would turn their faces to confront a foreign invader.

The meeting represented in a degree, perhaps never before aggregated in one meeting, the business interests of New York and the thrift and enterprise of its citizens as demonstrated by their savings in banks and their investments in insurance.

Looking over the audience on the main floor from a position near the stage, its most notable characteristic was the large proportion of young men and men under middle age and the more than usually large representation of the sex which is just now demanding its equal political rights. In the boxes ladies almost equaled the number of male escorts, and throughout the evening displayed an intelligent and enthusiastic appreciation of the strong points made by the speakers.

SETTING THE BALL IN MOTION.

On the stage the men were older on an average; they were the men who have built up in New York its great commercial, banking, insurance and general interests.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel W. L. Strong, who briefly introduced as president of the meeting Mr. Evan Thomas, president of the New York Produce Exchange.

When the secretary came to the signers of the call he found the task too much for one evening's work, and read as follows: "Representing the insurance interest, John A. McCall and a hundred others; representing the savings banks, John P. Townsend, president of the Bowers Savings Bank, and 15 others; representing the dry goods interest, the firm of Catlin & Company and a hundred others; representing the jewelry industry, the firm of Ludwig Nessen & Co., and 20 others; representing general commercial interests, R. M. Galloway, and 50 others; representing the grocers, F. B. Thurber and 50 others; representing the clothing trade, Rogers, Peet & Company and 15 others."

The audience glanced at the programmes as the secretary read and saw that the "others" represented the largest and best-known individuals and firms in the interests named.

A REPRESENTATIVE PRESIDING OFFICER.

Mr. Thomas then, in a brief but very strong speech, said that he supposed he had been selected as president of the evening because he represented the strongest commercial body, not only in the United States but in the world, whose members did last year a business of first hand of \$446,000,000.

Mr. McCall stepped forward and read a letter from Senator Hill, characterizing the income tax as socialistic in inception, un-American in theory, and unjust because it is unnecessary, and President Thomas introduced the first regular speaker of the evening, Hon. Simon Sterne, attorney-at-law. Mr. Sterne aroused the highest pitch of enthusiasm when he said that 70 per cent. of this proposed income tax would be paid by the people between the Allegheny Mountains and the Ocean, the northern line of Virginia and the western line of Maine. Thus it is aimed directly at this section of the country, which spent thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve this Union.

The next speaker was Mr. Louis Windmuller, representative of the commission business interests, who said that unless business revives pretty soon there will be few people liable to that tax.

A BALE OF TELEGRAMS.

Secretary O'Dwyer lifted to the president's table a bundle of telegrams. There was really a bale of them. The secretary stated that they were telegrams from every city in the United States, every savings bank in the State of New York, every manufacturing interest in the country, approving the protest of the New York business men against the income tax. They numbered more than 2000.

President Thomas then introduced the third speaker, Professor Carlton F. Lewis, representing the life insurance companies. Professor Lewis made a remarkably strong indictment against the income tax, as it would affect the interests he represented. After showing clearly he represented. After showing clearly and forcibly that that the tax would be levied on insurance companies and policy holders in three different ways he asked in a hopeless voice: "But does it stop here?" Then he proved that it did not, but made its final and fourth levy upon the sum to be paid to the widows and orphans.

Other speakers were John P. Townsend, representative of savings banks; Fred Taylor, of banking and brokerage interests; Elijah R. Kennedy, of fire insurance interests, and G. Waudo Smith, of the grocers.

The Philadelphia Record says: There is mourning on the British steamship *Elsie*, lying in the Delaware River, near Girard Point, because "Little John the Baptist," a pet cub bear, fell overboard on Sunday and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday and is now on board the *Elsie*. The deed was of royal blood, having been caught in the Czar's domain, on the borders of the Black Sea, and on the long passage became the pet of all on board. The mistake of his life was walking overboard from an open port, which he thought was an opening in a tree.

A new invention is now in existence in the form of a porous window pane. The apertures are not large enough to let in a draft or any dust, but open enough to let in a cool zephyr.

The largest chicken grower in America, is ex-Vice-President Morton.

Free Sugar Was Voted Down.

The tariff bill was taken up, the question being on the Jones amendment to the amendment to the sugar schedule, postponing its going into effect from July 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895. Mr. Higgins, Republican, of Delaware, opened the time-killing debate. In discussing the position of the Louisiana Senators on the sugar question, a remark of Mr. Higgins brought out an explanation from Mr. Blanchard to the effect that he had voted in the House against a repeal of the sugar bounty, but had subsequently voted for the bill in the expectation and hope that the Senate would again put sugar on the dutiable list. Then Mr. Aldrich sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following telegram received by him from David S. Ferry, secretary to the planters' convention, recently held in New Orleans:

LANSIRE, LA., June 4, 1894.

HON. N. W. ALDRICH: The great majority of sugar planters of this State favor the bounty, or demand equivalent; as the present schedule means ruin. The sugar convention never passed any resolutions endorsing the acts of Senators Caffery or Blanchard, on their present stand. We simply appreciated their services; but approve the stand of Congressmen Price, Davey, Robertson and Meyer on their vote against free sugar and in favor of bounty. Refer you to published proceedings of convention sent you. I authorize you to use this telegram if you wish.

(Signed) DAVID S. FERRY. Mr. Higgins resumed his remarks, and argued against the Jones amendment, proposing the time for the sugar schedule to go into effect, characterizing it as "the last dreadful act of extortion which this bill proposes to perpetrate on the American people." Mr. Chandler also argued against the amendment. Mr. Aldrich then went into an elaborate discussion of the sugar provisions, to show that they would result in large benefits to the Sugar Trust.

The Sugar Trust scandal was again brought up, and Mr. Vest recalled the condition of things during the pendency of the McKinley tariff law. There was then, he said, a duplicate of the present condition—the same lies, the same fabrications, the same attacks upon public men, the charge that the committee on ways and means in the House was receiving representatives of the refiners through the back door, and the charge that the Senate finance committee was being improperly influenced. "So that all this stuff about there being no parallel to the case amounts to nothing," Mr. Vest supported his assertions with extracts from Republican newspapers of 1890, condemning the action of the Senate in increasing the protection to the sugar interests from 46 cents per hundred pounds to 60 cents. The Senator from Maine, he said, had the hardihood to say that the Sugar Trust did not then attract attention, in the face of the fact that \$8,629,000 shares of stock of that trust were sold in the New York stock market in 1890.

Mr. Aldrich expressed on his part "great surprise at the hardihood" of Mr. Vest in stating that the Senate had raised duties in 1890 from 16 to 60 cents per hundred pounds. "So you did," Mr. Vest persisted. "Nothing of the sort ever took place; and nothing approximating it," Mr. Aldrich said with equal persistency. Then Mr. Sherman got into the discussion in an attempt to prove that there was no Sugar Trust in 1890; but he was immediately met by his colleague, Mr. Brice, who asserted positively that the Sugar Trust or commission was then in existence, having a capitalization of \$50,000,000, and when the Sugar Trust had made its arrangements with the Senate committee then controlling the McKinley bill, the price of the stock rose from 63 to 95.

Mr. Vest charged Mr. Aldrich with wanting to retain the McKinley act, "the paradise of the trust," with 60 cents per hundred pounds on refined sugar and with raw sugar free. "And we," he continued, as Republican Senators indulged in a quiet laugh, "are fighting that trust today, and doing the best we can to cut down its protection."

The controversy was suddenly stopped by a knock from the gavel of the Vice President, who stated that the hour had arrived for beginning to vote on the sugar schedule, and that the question was on the

amendment offered by Mr. Jones postponing the repeal of the sugar bounty provision from July 1st, 1894, to January 1st, 1895. The vote was taken and the result was announced as 40 to 31, but then there were some withdrawals of votes on account of pairing, and the correct result was given as 38 to 31. On this vote the Populist Senators, Messrs. Allen and Kyle, voted with the Democrats, and Mr. Peffer with the Republicans. Mr. Hill did not vote, and Mr. Irby, of South Carolina, was paired with Mr. Dixon, Republican, of Rhode Island.

A series of amendments were then offered by Messrs. Manderson and Allison looking to the retention and the gradual extinction of the sugar bounty. All were rejected. Then the question recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. Jones, inserting as an additional paragraph (82½) the following:

"On and after January 1st, 1895, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all sugars and on all tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, a duty of 40 per cent, ad valorem, and upon all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color and upon all sugars which have been discolored there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of ½ of 1 cent per pound in addition to the said duty of 40 per cent ad valorem; and on all sugars, tank bottoms, etc., which are imported from or are the product of any country which at the time the same are exported therefrom pay a bounty on the export thereof, shall pay a duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the 30th day of January, 1895, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same. That on and after January 1st, 1895, there shall be levied, collected and paid on molasses testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees polariscope, a duty of 2 cents per gallon; if testing above 56 degrees polariscope, a duty of 4 cents per gallon."

Mr. Peffer moved to amend the bill by a provision that all sugar shall be on the free list.

Mr. Allison suggested that as in the House bill sugar was on the free list, Mr. Peffer's object could be accomplished by voting down the Jones amendment.

Mr. Hill preferred that the Peffer amendment should be allowed to stand, as it brought up the plain, direct question whether sugar should be on the free list, and he desire to have a vote upon it. The vote was taken, and resulted yeas 26; nays 37, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Cameron, Chandler, Cullom, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lodge, McMillan, Mitchell, of Oregon; Morrill, Patton, Peffer, Pettigrew, Platt, Power, Shoup, Teller and Washburn—26.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Caffery, Call, Camden, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gordon, Gray, Harris, Hutton, Jarvis, Jones, Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Manderson, Martin, Mills, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Perkins, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Smith, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees and White—37.

Mr. Allison moved to strike out of paragraph 182½ the words "on and after January 1st, 1895," so as to make the sugar duties go into effect with the passage of the bill. Rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 33. Messrs. Hill, Kyle and Peffer voted aye and Mr. Allen no.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment to strike out of the section the provision for additional duties on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard, remarking that it would reduce by so much the profits of the Sugar Trust. Rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 33. The three Populist Senators and Mr. Hill voted aye.

Mr. Manderson had a proposition to make—half bounty and half duty. It was in the way of partial honesty. He offered an amendment to carry out that idea; but it was voted down without division.

Mr. Chandler began another speech with these cutting remarks: "The

sugar show is about to close. The Populists have got free barbed wire and free lumber; the Democrats have got the Populists; and the Sugar Trust has got them all." (General laughter.)

Mr. Chandler was followed by Mr. Aldrich, who began in this way: "It is evident that the die is cast. The spectacle of a party, hopeless and helpless, in the control of influences outside of this chamber, must be a humiliating one to the American people, but the fact of their existence is present and known to every man in the United States. If Senators on the other side of the aisle could vote on this sugar schedule according to their consciences, it would receive their almost universal condemnation. Not over six Senators on that side believe in the justice or equity of it. But influences not known to the organization of this chamber have demanded that certain provisions shall be put in the statutes of the United States, and the members of a great party cravenly subject to these demands."

Mr. Palmer replied with a show of indignation to the charges aimed at the Democratic Senators by Messrs. Hale, Aldrich and Chandler, "the licensed Thersites of this body." Finally the question was taken on the Jones amendment (paragraph 182½) and it was agreed to; yeas, 35, nays 28, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Caffery, Camden, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gordon, Gray, Harris, Hutton, Jones, of Arkansas; Kyle, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Pugh, Quay, Ransom, Roach, Smith, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh and White—35.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Cameron, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, of Oregon; Patton, Peffer, Pettigrew, Platt, Power, Shoup Teller and Washburn—28.

The pairs were—Bate and Proctor; Berry and Wilson; Brice and Wolcott; Call and Morrill; Daniel and Squire; Gorman and Jones, of Nevada; McPherson and Irby; Jarvis and Sherman; McLaurin and Dixon; Palmer and Hansbrough.

Paragraph 183 was amended by increasing the duty on sugar candy, etc., from 30 to 35 per cent ad valorem and by adding the words "saccharine, 25 per cent ad valorem."

That finished the sugar schedule and brought the Senate up to the tobacco schedule (F).

Philadelphia Record says: By the victory of his thoroughbred colt *Ladas* on Epsom Downs yesterday Lord Rosebery has realized all three of his ambitious wishes—to marry the richest heiress, to become Prime Minister, and to own the winner of the blue ribbon of the turf. Whether his latest success shall bode good or ill to his Lordship's political fortunes who can tell? It will, no doubt, make him immensely popular in the clubs; but the rising tide of protests from the Non-Conformists against "a horse-racing Prime Minister" looks ominous. The Non-Conformists, be it remembered, were always the mainstay of Mr. Gladstone in England.

DALLAS, Tex., June 6.—The wheat crop of Dallas county is now being harvested. It will sum up 600,000 bushels, or 150,000 more than last year. The commercial value is \$400,000. This is the finest crop produced in 40 years.

New York, June 6.—Miss Elsie Boyd Lombard, a young actress, was married to John T. Brush, president of the Cincinnati Baseball Club, this forenoon, at the Church of the Messiah. Miss Lombard had been upon the stage a number of years, and was connected with Jefferson, Florence, McKee Rankin, Nat Goodwin, Lyceum and other companies. Her most recent hit was in James A. Hearn's production of "Shore Acres." She now retires permanently from theatrical life.

Baltimore, Md., June 6.—The Democratic and Republican State Central Committees met here to-day and fixed the dates and places for holding the six Congressional conventions. President Cleveland made it very clear to Collector Shaw a few days ago that Federal office-holders must not be active partisans.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Washington Letter.

Correspondence of the Mascot.

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1894.

President Cleveland told a Democratic member of the house who asked him his opinion of the Senate amendments to the tariff bill that his opinion on the question of tariff reform should be well enough known without any additional expression at this time, and intimated that he considered prompt action on the subject by both house and senate of far more importance to the country than the mere details of this or that schedule in the bill, provided, of course, that the bill as a whole is kept in line with Democratic promises of tariff reform. That strikes me as the proper position for every patriotic Democrat to take at this time.

The Republican Senators are acting on the old legal maxim—"when you have no case abuse the opposition." Finding that they were defeated on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, which they had been for weeks claiming to be confident of defeating with the aid of Democratic votes, they have resorted to the cry of "sugar trust," thinking to blind the country to the fact that the sugar schedule last week adopted by the Democratic senators only gives the sugar refiners about half of what they are getting under the McKinley law. Senator Jones is confident that all of the amendments will be adopted and the tariff bill passed by the close of this week, and Republican senators privately admit as much.

The southern Democrats in the house were double disappointed by the defeat of the bill for the repeal of the tax on State bank currency. They had confidently expected 140 votes in favor of the bill, but it only received 102, while the opposition mustered 170. They claim that men who had allowed themselves to be counted in favor of the bill voted against it.

Secretary Carlisle waited until the fake story that he was preparing for another issue of bonds had advanced to the stage of pretending to give all the details down to the exact amount of to be issued, before he took the trouble to undo the work of the gifted writers of Washington fairy tales by officially announcing that he was not preparing to issue bonds, had not considered it even, and knew no reason why he should consider it at this time or in the immediate future. Secretary Carlisle has been during his entire public life known as a man who believes in the open and above board method of doing things, and the public may rest assured that should the necessity for another issue of bonds arise it will be duly and officially announced by the Treasury and not by fake newspapers. It is not believed that it will be necessary to issue more bonds, as there is no probability of the cash in the Treasury reaching an embarrassingly low condition before August, and by that time the increase in the government receipts under the new tariff law will probably be great enough to furnish relief.

The claim for \$15,000,000 against the estate of the late Senator Stanford, which was filed in California last week by direction of Attorney Olney, has been much talked in Washington. The claim is made to protect the interests of the government involved in the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad to the United States. This step is in line with a resolution introduced in the house sometime ago by Representative Boatner, of Louisiana, providing for the employment of counsel to bring suits against the original Central Pacific syndicate, composed of Huntington, Stanford, Hopkins, Crocker and Colton for money diverted by them for their own benefit from the earnings of the railroad. Mr. Boatner claims that the government can get at least \$40,000,000 by bringing these suits. The bonds upon which the railroad owes the government this money are not yet due, but the claim is put in now so that the statute of limitation cannot

be entered after default in the payment of the bonds. It is expected that this congress will legislate upon the indebtedness of all of the Pacific railroads to the government, and C. P. Huntington is now in Washington looking out for end of the matter.

Nothing startling has been brought out last week by the Senate committee that is investigating the charges concerning the alleged sugar trust scandal. The more testimony the committee takes the more apparent it becomes that these charges were based upon the flimsiest of foundations, helped out by conjecture and partisan politics.

The Senate will have a select committee of five to give hearings to the representatives of all the "industrial armies" and other cranks who have wild schemes to air, a resolution to that effect having last week been adopted.

Thirty-three Democratic Senators to be elected this year.

Belgium and Germany work the dogs and make them earn a living.

England is expecting a revolution and revolt from India.

The Republicans have carried the State of Oregon by 15,000.

Gov. McKinley has ordered out the State troops to suppress the rioting miners in his State.

The State bank tax cannot be repealed this congress as it is ascertained that a large majority is against it.

An association of bankers recently held at Atlanta endorsed the administrative financial legislation.

Clifton R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas has been defeated for renomination for congress.

Lehigh Valley Railroad shops have made a steam engine that will make 82½ miles an hour.

The ministers of the gospel of Lexington Kentucky have united in a fight against Breckenridge.

A Topeka, Kansas, a Republican convention declared for free silver.

In 1840 Jesse Seligman lived on a dollar a week and now he is worth \$30,000,000.

At Blue Creek, Alabama, 500 miners have joined ranks in a strike and threatening to blow up the mines works.

An extra appropriation of \$30,000 has been made by congress to complete public building at Charleston, S. C.

Gen. Coxey, has written a letter from Washington prison accepting the nomination for congress in the eighteenth district Ohio from the Populists.

Judge Barr, of the United States circuit court of Kentucky, has decided the separate coach law unconstitutional.

A million signature petition has been presented to the State constitutional convention in New York asking that women be allowed to vote.

M. Turpin, a Frenchman, has invented an electric war chariot, that will shoot 25,000 bullets automatically.

New York City spent \$16,000,000 last winter helping the poor. Good showing for New York. He that hath not charity has become as a tinkling symbol and sounding brass.

A female lecturer, in the form of a negro woman, is in England lecturing and has for her subject "Brutalities of the South toward the Negro."

The Wilmington Messenger says: The Atlanta Coast Line system and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company are jointly making a survey for a new road from Ashley Junction, S. C., to a connection with the Georgia railroad at or near Augusta.

Barnum once said to a business man: "If you have ten dollars to spend, spend one for the article and the other nine in advertising it." He is also reported as having said: "I can out talk any body on earth but the printer. The man who can stick type and talk next morning to thousands of people while I am talking to one is the only man I'm afraid of, I want him for my friend."