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## What is

# CASTORIA

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## Washington Letter.

Correspondence of the Watchman.

Washington, D. C., July 24, 1894.

He must be a queer sort of a Democrat who can get any satisfaction out of the present tariff situation. The report of a general disagreement as the result of nearly two weeks work on the part of the House and Senate conferees certainly does not look encouraging, although some of the gloom is lifted by the knowledge that while the disagreement is for reasons satisfactory to the conferees reported to be general it is in fact only over some half a dozen of the Senate amendments, including sugar, coal and iron. The House conferees, insisting that they should go on the free list, as in the Wilson bill, and the Senate conferees that they shall remain as passed by the Senate. It is not clear just at this time what the outcome is to be, but I cannot believe that the Democrats in Congress will be willing to carry the disagreement to the extent of allowing the McKinley law to remain in force, as is now being jubilantly predicted by the Republicans. It would be better if the conferees after another attempt fail to reach an agreement to call in some prominent Democrats from the outside and let them arbitrate. The Democratic party has promised the country a tariff law and it will be suicidal for the Democrats in Congress to fail to keep that promise.

The Senate committee on Territories decided at its meeting last week that although the Utah bill first became a law, Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted to the Union at the same time, and directed that bills therefor should be ready by its next meeting.

Political ingratitude is so common in Washington that it seldom attracts more than a passing notice, but the apostasy of Representative Denon, of Alabama, who has written a letter announcing his withdrawal from the Democratic party and his intention to act with the Populists hereafter, is such a glaring case and his object so plain to all that it is receiving more attention than it really deserves. Said an Alabama Democrat: "The reason given by Denon for leaving the Democratic party—his inability to support President Cleveland—and his financial policy—is absolute and ridiculous when the fact is remembered that he owes his seat in the House to President Cleveland, who, during his first administration, appointed him U. S. District Attorney for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama, thus giving him the prominence which enabled him to get nominated and elected to Congress two years ago. Now President Cleveland, as all the world knows, has not changed the financial ideas he held during his first term. It is Denon who has changed, and the reason, while obvious, is not flattering to him. The third party has been strong in his district for several years—the only beat his Populist opponent by 1800 votes in a total of more than 20,000—and Denon believes it will carry the district this year and

is willing to be elected to Congress as a Populist rather than to chance being defeated as a Democrat. Such men can be spared by the Democratic party.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, was made happy last week when the House, by a vote of 127 to 81, passed his voluntary bankruptcy bill. He has maintained ever since the Torrey bankruptcy bill was defeated that the majority of the House favored a national bankruptcy law, and that it was only because the Torrey bill put it in the powers of creditors to force a man into bankruptcy when he considered himself solvent that it was defeated. The vote on Mr. Bailey's bill, which makes a man judge of his own solvency, indicates that his judgment was correct.

Representative Springer, of Illinois, was last week given a hearing by a subcommittee of the House committee on Labor, on his bill providing for compulsory arbitration of all disputes between employer and employees, by a national board of arbitrators. Mr. Springer claims that his bill covers every possible contingency that may arise, and that if it be enacted into a law a long step will be taken towards the solving of the problem which has been so troublesome of late. A number of bills dealing with the same subject are being considered by the subcommittee.

Representative Bland, of Missouri, proposes to put the newly found friendship for silver which so many republicans are professing to the test, by getting his bill for the free coinage of silver reported from the House coinage committee, if he can manage to get a quorum of the committee who are favorable to the bill together soon. Owing to the absence of members and the nearness of the close of the session the chances are against Mr. Bland's succeeding. Another thing that adds to the chances against him is that a considerable number of members of the House, many of them democrats, are strongly opposed to any further agitation of the silver question at this time, and still more opposed to the taking of a record vote on the Bland bill.

The United States Fish Commission has discovered in the hitherto despised anchovy of the waters of the Northwest a possible rival of the world-famous sardine. The only approach that America has until now been able to make to the little pilehead of Sardinia has been the coarse menhaden, nicknamed the shadline. These Puget Sound and Pacific coast anchovies, which can be dipped up by the bucketful, and which the fishermen have cursed as nuisances for getting mixed up in their nets with the smelt, are said to far surpass the sardine in flavor and sweetness. Russian fishermen have begun to pickle them with vinegar and spices, and have found a ready market. America's triumph will be complete, however, when the delicious little fish of the Pacific shall be put up in olive oil.—Philadelphia Record.

**Senator Jarvis Speech.**  
Mr. HOAR. They have raised the cotton close at hand, they have have their stream and their abundant water power, and they are very much nearer iron and coal than we are. What advantage have we had that they have not had?

Mr. JARVIS. Mr. President, I shall answer that question very briefly. We were complete wrecks at the close of the war. You had your splendid factories then open and in progress. In natural advantages North Carolina, and Georgia, and Alabama are not only equal but are far superior to Massachusetts and the other New England States. The day may come by and by when North Carolina, and Georgia, and the other Southern States, and the Western States will be the equal of those other States in prosperity and in property. I trust that it soon may come.

I would not, Mr. President, take from New England or New York one dollar of their prosperity or rob them of one ray of their glory; but what I stand here and ask for is that the people who are thus fortunately situated and have these great accumulated fortunes shall bear their just proportions of the burdens of the Government, under whose laws they have been able to accumulate these fortunes.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator allow me? I do not wish to interrupt the Senator's argument, and I shall endeavor not to do so again?

Mr. JARVIS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator cited what either I or my colleague or both of us said about the \$400,000,000 in the savings banks of Massachusetts. Those \$400,000,000 are the property of 1,260,000 depositors, or thereabouts—I have not the fractions. So they represent deposits of \$360 apiece by the depositors. They are not the great fortunes of which the Senator speaks. The framers of this income-tax provision have respected the suggestion made by my colleague and myself, because they propose to exempt incomes under \$5,000 when they are not in corporate hands, and I think the committee themselves have agreed to exempt the savings banks where they are banks merely of deposit.

So the argument which the Senator is making of this accumulation of \$400,000,000 by the working people of Massachusetts, 1,260,000 of them having \$360 apiece in the savings banks, is an argument which nobody is now adhering to, unless the Senator still adheres to it.

Mr. JARVIS. But here is the fact: The Senator himself admits that he lives in a country and in a section which is so fortunately situated, and which has had the enjoyment of a peculiar kind of legislation, that the laborers of that State alone have a bank account of \$400,000,000.

Mr. President, in the section of country from which I come not only the laborers have no bank account, but if the farmers at the end of the year can possibly get both ends together they are peculiarly fortunate; yet on every proposition which has been made here during the progress of this bill to take some of the burdens from those people of North Carolina and the other agricultural States who have no bank account, and to leave in their pockets a little of the money which has been gathered up year by year, and month by month, and day by day, and which has been carried into the banks of New England, the Senator has stood here with all his might and energy and fought.

Carolina and South Carolina and all the Southern States and all the Western States have been flowing their money steadily for the purchase of manufactured goods from this favored territory. On and on the stream has flowed, until we see in this little corner of our great country, having only about 6 per cent of its area, nearly one-half of the accumulated wealth of the country.

When we come and ask our friends in that section to tear down, or at least to lower this wall of protection, so that the people living in other sections may have their goods cheaper, they say "nay," when we come and ask them to unloose the tight strings of the money purse, they say "nay," when we come and ask them to shoulder a fair proportion of the burdens of taxation, they say "nay," when we come and ask the Senators representing that section to take from the farmer and the laborer some of the burdens of taxation and put it upon the accumulated wealth of the country, the Senator from New York rises in his place and says that it is an iniquitous proposition; it is an inquisitorial proposition.

Mr. President, it may be inquisitorial, or it may not. I undertake to say that it will never be inquisitorial to those who honestly comply with the law. If there is any inquisition instituted, it will only be for those who seek to evade the law; and I submit that they are not entitled to the sympathies of the Senate.

Ah; but, says the Senator from New York, this is undemocratic, and he warns us that we are incorporating into the pending bill a provision which will sound the death knell of the Democratic party. Mr. President, after fifty-eight years of life in that party, and after thirty years of faithful service in that party, I undertake to say that if it has no higher mission than to bow at the footstool and worship at the shrine of accumulated wealth of this country, the sooner it dies the better. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Vice-President rapped with his gavel.  
Mr. JARVIS. Mr. President, as I understand Democracy it means sympathy with the struggling people of this country; as I understand Democracy it undertakes to protect the property of the country; but at the same time it goes out into the highways and into the byways, and puts its great arm around the laboring people, who create the wealth of the country, and undertakes to lift them up into a higher and a better life.

I thank God, for one, that the Democratic party to-day is in the hands of those who have the courage to take some of the burdens from the people and put them upon the accumulated wealth of the country, and instead of this bill sounding the death knell of the Democratic party, I believe it is but the first step onward to a higher prosperity and a more glorious career. If it shall only have the courage to move farther on the line which has been selected, I believe, instead of our Republican friends in 1897 seeing a Republican President inaugurated, that the standard of Democracy will be advanced still higher and that our banners will again float over the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the White House when the next President shall be inaugurated.

The Prohibitionists of Haverhill, Mass., having been defeated at the polls in the recent election, have hit upon a desperate expedient of entering into competition with the saloon-keepers of that city in the hope to drive them out of the business. Whisky is quoted at five cents a glass and beer at 2 cents. To the unsophisticated critic this would seem to foreshadow a big boom in liquor which will make the quiet town of Haverhill a paradise for drinkers. The old saloon-keepers may be obliged to put up their shutters; but what will become of the pampered reuelers when the Prohibition shops shut down?—Philadelphia Record.

Judge John Gray Bynum, is having some serious opposition in his district by L. L. Witherspoon, W. B. Council and Capt. J. W. Todd, but his friends say he will be renominated.

Hon. S. B. Alexander has written a letter withdrawing his name from the congressional contest in his district.

**Gold and Silver.**  
There is an enormous glut of gold reported from London, and it is confidently predicted the dam will break after a while and there will be a great and sudden rise of securities. Others predict a great gold boom like that the world had upon the discovery of gold boom like that the world had upon the discovery of gold in California in 1849. He is indeed "a smart man" who can tell what of the unexpected will happen and what this immense accumulation of highly appreciated gold in London portends. A writer in the London Pall Mall Gazette prophesies that the \$5,000,000,000 of sterling money now lying idle must break out and seek investments somewhere. Gold is moving from India to London in large quantities. The London Statist says this:

"If gold is exported in large quantities from India, the grounds upon which the closing of the mints was determined are completely cut away. It is proved conclusively that neither a gold standard nor a gold currency in India is possible. \* \* \* As Europe prefers gold to silver, India prefers silver to gold."

It thinks that India holding so much gold could make money more plentiful and cheaper if it would part with it and send to England. The goldolators predict vast productions of gold in Africa.

While all this talk as to gold is interesting particularly to the friends of the yellow metal, there is talk of silver progress too. Newspapers not heretofore favorable to silver, like the New York Press, Republican, and the Cincinnati Enquirer, Democrat, are talking rather more favorably of the white metal. The latter says:

"Ours is the greatest silver-producing country on the globe, and the best interests of all who are producing wealth will be immeasurably promoted by its universal use as money."

The Enquirer is ready to advocate any practicable, honest, honorable and statesman-like mode to make silver a universal standard of value. It is in the power of the American Congress to make it to the interest and profit of all commercial nations to join in the coinage of silver at a fixed ratio with gold. We heartily concur in the opinion of Balfour and other distinguished English statesmen that if the United States persist in the coinage of silver England and other European monometallist nations must conform their money to ours or lose their most valuable trade."

While silver is depreciated because of unfriendly American and English legislation and the action of the Latin Union in Europe, and gold is enthroned and highly advanced in value while products and investments are vastly depreciated, delay in adjusting the currency continues and the large part of the Democratic platform as to currency to this hour remains unredemmed, and no effort to do so is made by the "powers that be." Gold will never cease to control the world and effects injuriously American industries so long as this country keeps up its policy to coin only gold. Restore silver as it should be under the Constitution and the good effect will soon be seen as to foreign trade. Hear the Cincinnati Enquirer, leading democratic paper in Ohio, saying this:

Nations do not "swap" money any more than they trade yardsticks; they exchange commodities. Our commerce with foreign countries amounts to hundreds of millions annually. How many French francs or British guineas have you got? And can you purchase a drink or a dog in this country with your imported coin? The prattle indulged in by the metallists about "money that is good the world over" is mere goose-speech, intended for intellectual goslings. There is no such money.

"America sells a cargo of cotton in England and buys fine wines of France; No British money comes to America, no American coin is carried to France. Bills of exchange do the business and one debt is made to discharge the other."

The Atlanta Constitution, sound and wise and able on finance, says this:

"There is no more reason for waiting until Europe adopts bimetalism than there would be in waiting for Europe to adopt any other good thing which is within our control." The New York Press, Republican and gold bug, is impressed with the

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

triumph of silver. It finds nothing now to approve in a single gold standard. It is a marvellous change indeed that has come over it within a twelve month. Hear what this quondam organ of gold-buggery has to say, after a lesson of experience:

"Germany, for example, was upon a single silver basis when the war with France was fought, and the civilization of the country, like its military power, was never higher. France is, and for centuries has been, one of the most highly civilized nations in the world. It has led mankind in the useful arts, and in the meantime it has proved itself to be possessed of resources which have permitted it to recover from disaster more quickly than any other European nation has ever done. But France has always used silver more largely than gold, and at this moment its stock of silver is greater than any in existence outside of India."

It is admitted by all competent authorities that India has accomplished more for the development of its manufacturing industries during the last twenty years, when gold was at a premium, than during any other period in its history. This is true also of Mexico and of Japan."

All of the gold dolators are not Bourbons. Some really learn by experience and study and after awhile correct their mistakes. There is an encouraging outlook for the future of silver in our own country, is the belief of many newspapers.—Wilmington Messenger.

## Railroads and the Army.

Along with the other echoes of the strike comes the cry for a large increase of the regular army. In a large army, with adequate garrisons in or near all our large cities, it is urged, will be found the only secure protection against such outbreaks as this Chicago strike. To this it need only be said that when a society or nation becomes so degenerate, effeminate and corrupt that it can be saved only by soldiers it is not worth the saving. No nation has ever been in that way. The only sure defense of nations or communities is in the manhood and spirit of its citizens; and the manly virtues will be sadly wanting when it shall become necessary to invoke the aid of the regular army in putting down disturbances of public order.

It was not the presence of a handful of regular troops in Chicago that dispersed the mobs and opened a passage for the railway trains. It was the majesty of the American nation revealed in the proclamation of President Cleveland that paralyzed the conspirators against public order in the midst of their councils. The most reckless were quelled when they read in the proclamation the purpose of the Government to bring all its forces, not merely its little army, into the field if necessary for the maintenance of peace. The President thus spoke by the authority of the American people; and the people would have required no increase of the regular army to make good his word.

But we are told that it is now evident that the carrying corporations are unable to protect themselves from the frequent recurrences of strikes, and that it is, therefore, essential that the Federal Government should always have in readiness a large military force to overawe the lawless elements of society. For that matter, there never was a time when the carrying companies could protect themselves without the aid of the civil authorities. The business of the railroad corporations is to transport freights and passengers; and they could not do this with satisfaction to the public or to their own stockholders if they should be obliged to maintain a large police force for their protection. They are entitled, however, to the same protection for person and property that is due to all persons and property under a government of law. This duty of protection devolves, first, on the municipal authority; and when that fails the State must intervene

The final appeal in case of neglect of both the municipal and the State authorities is to the strong arm of the Federal Government. But there is no necessity for a standing army, the existence of which in a Republic is the last proof of an utter decadence of spirit and patriotism in its people. When the citizens of Chicago shall come to pay \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 in damages for the destruction of railroad property they will have a more lively sense than ever of the duty of keeping under stern subjection the lawless elements among them. If such an argument should fail to impress them, nothing else would be likely to serve.—Philadelphia Record.

## Great Strikes and High Tariffs Go Together.

The Baltimore Sun shows that the cause of the great discontent and frequent strikes of American labor for the past thirty years can be traced to no other cause but our disastrous protective tariffs. The Sun adduces from the mercantile statistics of the country the vast number of business failures, and it points out with unanswerable arguments the inseparable connection between these failures and the distress, dissatisfaction and revolt of labor. It says:

"If the constant stimulation of higher tariff rates could, as their advocates claimed, have given business larger profits and labor larger pay, the last twenty years must have witnessed a steady decline in the number alike of business failures and labor strikes. Instead of that, both have gone on increasing together. From 1873 to 1882, inclusive, ten years, 74,978 failures are recorded in this country. That was unprecedented. But in the eight years from 1883 to 1892 the more appalling total of 82,000 failures was registered. . . . Their number rose to very nearly 11,000 in 1890, the year of McKinley's climax tariff. The next year, protection having touched the high water mark of all our history, the list of insolvents touched high water mark, too, and 12,273 failures were the melancholy product of the last and greatest effort to tax the country into prosperity. And this tale of disaster was overtopped again in 1893, after two full years on the highest tariff ever enacted, by a grand total of 13,560 failures, representing liabilities of \$462,000,000."

This showing confirms the view of the Herald that the cause of the recent great strikes was to be traced to "protection." Surely partisanship may well pause and yield to patriotism in the light of these historical facts. Labor cannot be satisfied where business is paralyzed. Congress may now well take to heart the closing words of the Sun:

## Incidents of the Sympathetic Strike.

Among the minor incidents of the sympathetic strike it is related that there was a small strike at the Studebaker Wagon Works, at Chicago, on the part of the painters because of their sympathy with the Pullman Car Company's employees. Within an hour after the strikers walked out their places were filled with painters formerly employed by the Pullman Company.

In a heavy freight train from the West were several cars containing provisions charitably contributed in response to an appeal in behalf of the Pullman strikers, who were threatened with starvation. These cars were burned up, along with the rest of the train, by the sympathetic Chicago mob. So much for a sympathetic strike.

Try the Watchman for job work of every kind.