

# The Carolina Watchman.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

E. E. REYNOLDS, Editor.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL."

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

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SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1895.

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## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS DISCUSSED.

Our Relations With England.  
Cuban Insurrection and American Massacres, etc.

On Tuesday at noon the long-expected Message from President Cleveland was read before Congress. The document was very lengthy, but below will be found its salient points:

The present assembly of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances special importance.

The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties, and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

After reviewing in a general way the reports referred to the President proceeds:

The resumption of specie payments by Chile is a type of great interest and importance both in its direct consequences upon her own welfare, and as an evidence of the ascendancy of sound financial principles in one of the most influential of the South American republics.

I take pleasure in calling to your attention the economies bestowed on these vessels of our navy which took part in the notable ceremony of the Kiel Canal.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater degree of consideration than is usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Behring Sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, because their execution has been more or less imperfect.

The understanding by which the United States was put and Great Britain to the rescue of a hump, of \$125,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the parish tribunal of arbitration was not confirmed by the last Congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation.

I am skillful of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the Government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. Notwithstanding that Great Britain originated the proposal to enforce international rules, for the prevention of collisions at sea.

### VENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of interest and policy of the United States in regard to the controversy seems to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the Republic of Venezuela.

In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador at London for communication to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated were substantially as follows: It is the established policy of this government to firmly oppose to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions in the Americas, and that it is not permitted to acquiesce in any such increase.

In conclusion, I especially entreat the people's representatives in the Congress, who are charged with the responsibility of insuring the maintenance of the safety and prosperity of our common country to promptly and effectively consider the issue of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves.

I desire, however, to assure the Congress that the measures proposed to be taken with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve.

### CHILEAN FINANCES IN GOOD CONDITION.

The financial situation of Chile is highly satisfactory, according to the recent message of President Moutt to the Chambers. The expenses in 1894 amounted to 78,482,000 pesos. The receipts produced 94,042,000 pesos, which shows an excess of 15,560,000.

It is also estimated that under ordinary circumstances the financial exercise of 1896 will close with a surplus of about 13,000,000 pesos. The production of nitrate, the most important article of Chilean exports, which reached in 1893 20,695,161 Spanish quintals has been in 1894 to 23,310,283 quintals. The whole commercial movement in 1894 was represented by 126,524,000 pesos in value, 54,483,616 being for importation and 72,040,420 for exportation.—New York Tribune.

### ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women, who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

Reference is made to the extension of the civil service rules to certain consular appointments. It then follows:

### OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

By command of the people a customs revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great masses of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy, which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to our peoples' cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment, for the sake of securing special advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our interior and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American silver is not a commodity which can be built up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than an enervating patriotism in February, 1893, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical.

The results of prior bond issues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory, and the large silver reserve in the treasury was being sold to their public sale in open market gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that a large part of the gold paid into the treasury on account of sales was promptly drawn out again by the presentation of United States notes or treasury notes and found its way to the hands of those who had only temporarily parted with it in the purchase of bonds.

The message then takes up the repeal of the silver purchase clause, says it undervalued countries and produced the panic. The history of the issue and partial redemption of United States notes is given at length.

### GOLD RESERVE.

Stress is laid on the importance of the gold reserve of the government, and it is pointed out that the existence of Treasury notes. The rise and fall of the reserve is followed, and the history of the gold reserve is given in detail. It follows a history of the contract with the bond syndicate.

"I believe that the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement." "The further gold withdrawals it says. Quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in well-informed quarters. About \$10,000,000 has been withdrawn during the month of November. The foregoing statement of counts and conditions, develops the fact that after increasing our silver reserve from \$100,000,000 to \$120,000,000 to save our gold reserve, we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve \$79,533,866, as compared with \$100,000,000 in 1893, when the first bonds were issued.

The government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and treasury notes. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment the liability of these notes. The government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of \$55,609,000 in establishing a gold reserve, and of \$162,915,400 in efforts to maintain it.

### FAVORABLE SETTLEMENT OF ORENEZAS.

Trouble is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly known as "greenbacks," and the corresponding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, might be supplied by gold such as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the amount of time to be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the necessities of the country should require.

### BIMETALLISM IMPOSSIBLE.

No government, no human contrivance or act of legislation, has ever been able to hold together in free coinage a ratio of value of gold to silver which is established in the markets of the world. Those who advocate an independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teaching of the best and ablest economists of the world, both in the past and present.

The President then went on to argue the impracticability of bimetalism, upheld the gold standard, and said that "it does not desire silver nor seek its banishment," and that "as a standard it gives freedom for the expansion of silver and conservative credit."

He urges the advocates of free coinage of silver to re-examine their views and beliefs, and to oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teaching of the best and ablest economists of the world, both in the past and present.

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### THE PASSING SHOW.

A Few Snap Shots at an Endless Procession.

Of course the recent elections have attracted more attention than anything else in the grand circus parade we are engaged in watching. The Populists were not particularly concerned as to which old party won—since one is as bad as the other, and worse. We are interested in educating the people upon certain principles, but what the boys out of school do we are not responsible for. Let the play go on as it will. The Populists are busy educating and organizing for the coming revolution at the ballot-box in 1896.

"Government by Injunction" is being improved upon. The Great Northern railroad, which is raising a private army of thugs and ex-police-men to make war on its employees, ordered the court to issue an injunction, which was of course immediately issued—but the peculiar urgency of the case

### NOT DEAD, BUT VERY SICK.

President Cleveland said in his speech at Atlanta, Ga.: "We shall walk in the path of patriotic duty if, remembering that our free institutions were established to promote the general welfare, we strive for those things which benefit all our people and each of us is content to receive from a common fund his share of the prosperity thus contributed. We shall miss our duty and forfeit our heritage if, in narrow selfishness, we are heedless of the general welfare and struggle to wrest from the government private advantages which can only be gained at the expense of our fellow countrymen."

The sentiment contained in the above is good, very good, but Mr. Cleveland has acted out the very opposite. What act of Mr. Cleveland since his inauguration has tended to "promote the general welfare?"

Does the establishment of the gold standard promote the "general welfare?" If so, robbing the masses and fattening the classes is Mr. Cleveland's idea of serving the "general welfare."

Did the negotiations with a foreign bank syndicate to furnish gold to maintain a useless gold reserve at a profit to the syndicate of not less than \$30,000,000 thereby in addition piling a gold principal and interest debt on future generations, "promote the general welfare," or was it "wresting from the government private advantages?"

Was the act of ordering out the federal army to shoot down laboring men in the Chicago railroad strike inspired by a desire to "promote the general welfare" or the welfare of the railroad corporations?

Not one public act of the present executive has been conspicuous as tending toward promoting the general welfare, but rather to promoting the welfare of trusts and combines, the banks and money combinations.

The success of combinations of capital must come from the depression of the welfare of the people. When combinations of capital are profitable that profit must come from the ruin of some other interest. Combine five from robbing the general welfare, and without robbery they could not exist a day. Mr. Cleveland's course has been wholly devoted to promoting the welfare of the combinations of capital, which necessarily results to the detriment of the public welfare. It could not possibly be otherwise.

After the record Mr. Cleveland has made by his every public act, favoring special favors instead of the public welfare, it is not only cheeky, but an insult to an intelligent people for him to hypocritically proclaim his devotion to the public welfare.

The people judge a man by his acts rather than by his words. If Mr. Cleveland had followed in the footsteps of the immortal Jackson and seized the money monster by the neck and choked the life out of it, he then could consistently call upon the people to sanction his advocacy and practice of upholding the public welfare. He has done the reverse. He has rather choked the life out of the public and the heritage of the common people and aided plutocracy to enter into the homes of the masses of wealth producers and confiscate them to their use and profit. To do these things which benefit all our people! Bosh! A man who will thus publicly advertise his hypocrisy should have been hissed from the stand, even though he may, by some ill-fate to the people, hold the office of chief executive. The things that are Caesar's should be rendered to Caesar, but the things that belong to the people they should demand and enjoy. If Caesar is not content with the things that are his, but seeks to rob, oppress and enslave the people, then the sooner such a Caesar encounters a Brutus, the sooner the people will enjoy their inalienable rights.—Southern Mercury.

It is well that President Cleveland issued his Thanksgiving proclamation before the election returns were in—else he might not have been in a fitting frame of mind to have rendered thanks to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift for the bounteous returns that have rewarded our labors in the fields." He asks the people to remember the poor and needy, "and by deeds of charity to show the sincerity of our gratitude." Rank hypocrisy—the whole proclamation. It is true that God has bountifully bestowed His good gifts upon the American people—and for that we are thankful. But the people who deserved them have not received the gifts—and Grover Cleveland is one of the conspirators who have prevented God's plans being carried out. Why should he blaspheme God and insult the American people by assuming gratitude to the one and fatherly care over the other. The issuing of a Thanksgiving proclamation is a mere form and some clerk no doubt composed Mr. Cleveland's epistle after the customary and regular form prescribed in the book of traditional etiquette for the guidance of presidents—but the whole thing is a sham, a pretense, an empty formality. Real gratitude to God needs no sealing-wax and official signatures.

Say, you fellows that voted for the democratic office-seekers and prosperity, don't you want to give your party another chance? Come now, don't be bashful, don't you want some more prosperity—the same brand we have been having for two years?

Dr. B. L. Payne, of Lexington, will meet to Norfolk, Va., to accept a position with a fine salary attached.

The Sun says sufficient water protection is now a question in Durham. It favors municipal ownership of water and light.

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George Costello, whose real name was George Loughlin, and who was a noted trapeze performer in Sell's circus, and who was killed by a fall from a train in Georgia, was a resident of Henderson, and was very popular. He was to have been married soon to the "strong woman" of the circus, of New Orleans.

State Treasurer Worth has notified the legislative joint committee to meet December 15th, to inspect the books, vouchers, etc., in his office and in that of the State Auditor. The committee is composed of Senators W. H. Farthing and C. W. Mitchell, and Representatives A. F. Hileman, W. R. Ellis and D. R. Julian.

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### GROVER A HYPOCRITE.

PUBLICLY ADVERTISES HIS HYPOCRISY AT ATLANTA.

Not One Public Act of the President Has Been Conspicuous As Tending Toward Promoting the General Welfare—Wholly a Servant of Monopoly.

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### NORTH STATE CULLINGS.

OCURRENCES WORTH NOTING FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

Farmers' Institutes.

The State Board of Agriculture has decided that the holding of farmers' institutes shall begin in January and continue during that month and February, so as to reach the farmers at a time when they are not busy on their farms. Just as many institutes as possible will be held within the two months. It is ordered that a new Handbook of the State shall be issued, far more complete than any previous one. It will be prepared by Commissioner Patterson, T. K. Bruner and H. B. Battle. A special note of thanks was tendered the Seaboard Air-Line for its co-operation with the board in furnishing free transportation to persons who hold farmers' institutes and also for its hearty co-operation with the board in the furtherance of immigration work. The work of Commissioner Patterson in holding institutes was heartily applauded.

Death in a Well in Alamance.

News has been received of the killing of Mr. Will P. Summers, a hard-working farmer, in the northwest part of Alamance county, Wednesday afternoon, by a well's caving in on him. A large chunk of rock and earth fell on him at a depth of about 30 feet, terribly mauling his body. After being rescued he came to consciousness, but lived only a few minutes. He leaves a wife and eight children, the youngest an infant.

Southern Railway Indicted.

The Southern Railway Company was defendant in Justice Deaver's court, at Asheville Wednesday, charged with running freight trains on Sunday, and was bound over to court in a bond of \$1,000. Several employees of the company, charged with working on Sunday, filed a demurrer which was overruled and the defendants appealed.

Cleveland in North Carolina.

President Cleveland left Washington Thursday night on the light-house tender, Maple, to recuperate from the strain he has been under in the preparation of his message to Congress and on a hunting trip through the North Carolina sounds. With him were Dr. O'Reilly, Commander George E. Wilde, naval secretary of the light-house board and commander Benjamin P. Lambertson, in charge of the light-house district comprising the sounds.

School Superintendents to Meet.

The North Carolina School Superintendents' Association will meet in Raleigh, Thursday evening, December 26, 1895. Superintendent C. W. Toms, of Durham, is President of the Association. There are eighteen graded school superintendents in North Carolina and the attendance at the approaching meeting promises to be larger than usual. The program will be an interesting one.

STATE NEWS DOTS.

A bank at Washington, N. C., deposited \$5,000 in gold in the U. S. Treasury on Thursday.

The City Board of Tax Equalization of Raleigh reports an increased valuation of \$92,000.

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