

THE WATCHMAN.

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SALISBURY, N. C., April 10, 1906.

OUR CAMPAIGN OFFER.

It is now little over seven months until the election, and as an inducement or new subscribers, the WATCHMAN will be sent from now until the first of December (or 5) cents. This will give the paper for over a month extra for the regular price for six months. We urge our patrons and readers to take advantage of this offer by making extra effort to increase our circulation. Every extra WATCHMAN that goes out means one or more votes for the reform cause. The material now coming in is never before exceeded in interest to members of the reform party. Sensational events are occurring every day and promise to get more and more so every week that passes. The WATCHMAN will see that the cream of it all goes to its readers. The prospects for a reform victory never were so bright, nor was there ever so much encouragement for friends of the cause to redouble their zeal. Make up clubs for the remainder of the campaign in every township of the Union and get the people to reading as soon as possible. This is the formative stage of the campaign and at no other time can such newspapers as the WATCHMAN be distributed to such an advantage.

Here is an example of the kind of preying that is believed in and practiced by too many calling themselves Christian Americans: A poor woman in Boston borrowed \$10, giving a mortgage on her little household furniture, and agreeing to pay \$1.25 a month interest. She paid the interest for two years and was unable to do it any longer. But the loan company didn't let up; they told the poor woman she might "scrub the office" twice a month in payment of the interest. This she did until, in money and work, she had paid the original loan five times over and still owed \$25. And this is the kind of extortion that is going on within the shadow of every church spire in the land.—Coming Nation.

A novel system of disseminating weather forecasts, which seems a trifle ahead of the new scheme of putting bulletins in the postoffice, date stamps, has been inaugurated by the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad. The engineers on that road blow six long blasts of the whistle, at intervals of three miles, to warn fruit growers of cold waves predicted by the United States Weather Bureau.

The Wilmington Messenger says that Mr. R. M. Croom, the well-known Republican leader of Pender county, intends to stand for the nomination for Congress in this district at the Republican congressional convention to be held at Maxton April 22nd.

New York has just been indulging in its aristocracy with a fine cat show—which is about the size of their ambition.

Potatoes in New York State are so cheap that farmers are throwing them away. One man is burning them in his store and says they make a very hot and steady fire. At some auctions of farm property held lately tubers sold at two and one-half cents a bushel and in many instances no bids could be secured.

Ed. Higgins, colored, the noted ex-convict, is again in jail. He was arrested this morning for beating his wife and attempting to shoot Albert Smith, colored. Higgins was beating his wife when Smith attempted to reconcile him, whereupon Higgins tried to shoot Smith. Concord Standard.

Rheumoid is a powerful laxative and blood purifier. It neutralizes the acid in the blood and cures rheumatism and other blood diseases permanently. Try a bottle and you will soon notice a decided improvement and will be encouraged to continue the use of it until a cure is effected. Vegetable—contains no narcotics.—Sold in Salisbury by Theo. F. Klutz & Co., and Edwin Cathrel. Price \$1 per bottle.

Honest politics is the only kind of politics that has any use for

THE IMPENDING POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

The following is an essay read by Miss Lillie Lingle at Rowan Academy last Saturday.

That such a thing is in sight, will be no great cause, is evident from the cries of the people which are heard from shore to shore of these United States. To tell this to such an intelligent audience as this would seem to be superfluous, but for the benefit of the less informed and as a faithful servant in the discharge of her duty, I wish to tell everybody that it must come, and the sooner it is brought about the better.

In the discharge of my duty to-day, there are a few thoughts which present themselves for consideration. 1. The necessity of such a revolution. It is there were no other reason for this but the dissatisfaction and uneasiness of the people, this would be sufficient evidence that there was something wrong somewhere. But if we undertake to investigate the cause of this uneasy condition of the people, we are soon led into a multitude of causes and almost into a world of astonishment.

Let us reflect for a moment on our once happy country of ours, the independent United States; an independence that was bought for us by the blood of our forefathers, but a now tradition under foot by foreign syndicates and money gods, while the free native born citizen must bow in humble submission to the iron rod which was broken by the noble patriots of 1876. The combined forces of millions of dollars, and shrewdness gained by long contact with men and politics, and last, but by no means least, the utter lack of that much-to-be-desired faculty called conscience, all go to show why the laws are made for the few instead of for the many. Shall we submit to it longer? But let us inquire a little more closely into our legislative and financial condition.

1. We are informed that many of those who are elected to fill our legislative halls, are bribed, bought and sold at the dictation of those whose councils belong to other nations. Here we need a reform. We need men who have judgment enough of their own to know what is best for their own people.

True patriots must be found if such an article is to be found. We must have improvement. A revolution is impending and the people must get on their armor and get ready for the fight. The wheel of battle will turn either for the better or for the worse. Let every one be a strong and brave soldier, and the victory will surely be ours. With right and justice on our side how can we know such a worst as fail.

2. To say that we need a financial reform, would seem to be a loss of words, yet there are some men who are so some how, it is hard to tell what they are, that with all the facts before them and with all that is said by our most intelligent, or more charitable citizens, they will not believe, or confess that they believe anything is wrong. They seem to be afraid we will get too much money and that it will take wagons and horses to haul it through the country. But they forget that it now takes two bushels of wheat, four and pounds of cotton, where it only took one to pay our taxes, our doctors bills, our lawyer fees, our preachers salaries and twice as much more to educate the children.

Again we see the rich growing richer and the poor growing poorer. Today there are five million families living in rental houses, while there are over twelve thousand tons of silver in the national vaults piled up, which could be put into circulation at the bidding of our Congress. But instead of this they have reduced our circulating medium to about \$1-5,000,000 in one year, while our indebtedness is estimated at \$30,730,040.43, and the value of all the yearly products of our country is estimated at only \$1,337,500,000 which is about one-half the interest on the debt, and still they issue bonds to put us in deeper and deeper when it is in their power to get us out of debt. And on this part of our subject we could say much more if time and space would permit. Now will any man say we do not need a reform?

an esure being organized, and old ones are recruiting, and men are joining us by the thousands. Four years ago we cast about 2,000,000 votes. Now the silverites have found us which brings us 1,500,000 more at one single stroke.

Who would dare to falter when the skies from shore to shore are radiant with the light of victory in next November.

3. The result of such a revolution. The oil of joy and gladness would be poured into the hearts of the masses, the hungry would be fed, the idle could get employment, and money would be more plentiful and not more burdensome, business would thrive, prices on farmers products would rise, those in debt could get out, and in a short time we would once more have a happy and flourishing nation—a nation that would be servant to none—a nation that would be the happiest, the grandest, the most noble and most independent in the world.

Now, in conclusion, I want to say to you that I am glad that I am one of these reformers. I stand here to-day to encourage you my comrades in this noble work, to tell you that we shall reap if we faint not.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

In all things it is better to hope than to despair.

Too many of us expect others to be better than we are willing to be ourselves.

Let him who neglects to raise the fallen first, when he fall no one will stretch out his hands to lift him up.

It is no great misfortune to oblige ungrateful people, but an unprofitable one to be under an obligation to a scoundrel.

The calm or disquiet of our humor depends not so much on affairs of moment as on the disposition of the trifles that daily occur.

USEFUL ITEMS.

A morning bath in cold salt water is delightfully invigorating.

A pinch of salt taken frequently will stop a cough or throat irritation.

Bathing the eyes when tired or weak in warm salt water will soothe and strengthen them.

Use of the lemon in manicuring. Sliced lemon is almost an indispensable adjunct of the toilet as the tooth paste. It will, if used with reason, keep the skin white. If rubbed across the finger nails it is almost as effective as manicure scissors in keeping down hang nails.

To promote the growth of hair. Mix four ounces of castor oil, eight ounces of good Jamaica rum, and thirty drops of oil of rose; anoint the head occasionally, having previously well-shaken the bottle containing the mixture.

A wash of ointment, sour milk, and pulverized horse-radish will whiten the hands effectually. At night rub a little glycerine and lemon juice over them and draw on a pair of old kid gloves.

SWALLOWED A MOUSE.

The other day at Archdale, not far from High-Point, a party of several young men were congregated, examining a mouse which had been caught in a trap.

It was a fine little fellow and the boys were speculating on mice as food. One young man said he would not mind eating a mouse or even a rat. He was quite cavalierly about it and finally got red in the face and said he would even swallow the mouse alive and would do it for a wager. Finally \$2.00 was put up if he would perform the feat. No sooner said than done and the young fellow took the mouse in both hands, placed it to his mouth, liberated it and away it went right down his throat.

His eyes bulged outward for a moment but soon he grew calm and the last heard of him he was sitting patiently with a mouse trap baited with cheese held in front of his mouth, trying to induce the little varmint to return, but at last accounts it had not done so.—Greensboro Record.

HEILIG ITEMS.

Our people are all busy planting. Mrs. Foutz is still confined to her bed with dropsy.

Mr. John Heilig, agent for the McCormick reaper machine, was in this community last week.

Rev. Paul Barringer and Elder Joseph W. Foil will attend the meeting of North Carolina Classes at Conover, Catawba county, beginning May 6th.

Communion services will be held at Organ Church on the fourth Sunday of April.

U. E. Miller, B. A. Miller and J. R. Fisher attended the county Alliance meeting last week at Rowan Academy.

CAME WITH HIM TO PRISON.

Saturday afternoon on the Southern train, which leaves at 4 o'clock for Charlotte, a little twelve-year-old girl was taking her first trip on the cars.

But there was no joy in the trip for her, and she had none of those childish sensations of pleasure at the farms and fences and telegraph poles going the wrong way. And as the train flew on its course, the rhythm in the noise of the trucks, and the shrill of the wheels on the curve sounded in her ears with the more of the tune of a dirge than the more of a jolly "click click" of a nursery rhyme.

For in a day's time the life of the forlorn little body had been changed from that of a romping, happy "tomboy" girl to the serious demeanor of a sorrow-burdened woman.

As the train rattled by the big stockade of the penitentiary, the little girl gazed with something of fascination at the gloomy walls. And when the brick buildings were left behind, she burst into bitter tears.

"They've put my father in there," she cried to a sympathetic passenger, "and they've sent me away to Charlotte, where I won't see him any more."

The girl's name was Bessie Williams, whose home had been in Beaufort county. In company with the sheriff and her hand-cuffed father she had been brought here, and then sent to the orphanage at Charlotte.

THE FATHER'S STORY.

The father's story, which I learned yesterday from Beaufort's sheriff, is as sad as that of his daughter. It is a tale of love which he bore for a woman who was unworthy—a love which prompted him to commit a crime to shield a sinful wife from shame.

It is a horrible story. Williams loved the woman. He wanted to marry her and she refused him. But when she found that her sinning with a hard-earned lover was about to be discovered she sent for him. He, dejected and happy, married the woman he thought was pure.

Two days later he was led on to proclaim her disgrace or commit a crime to conceal it. But he loved—how deep it must have been—and he chose the latter course.

But the story leaked out; justice and decent Williams to the penitentiary. But even when the gates were being closed upon him and his little girl turned sobbing away, his love did not fail.

"I do not regret it," he told the sympathetic sheriff, "for I loved and still love her.—Raleigh Press-Visitor.

Excerpts from a letter written by Hon. Hoke Smith to Col. W. L. Peck of Georgia, Sept. 15th 1890: "I mentioned a number of measures of proposal reform around which all might gather, and out of them obtain the very best plan for the relief of the people that it was possible to pass.

"1. Currency with non-perishable agricultural products as a basis, the issue to be limited to only a part of the crop, but not to be called in at the end of twelve months. On the contrary to remain in circulation until the second crop is harvested, and until a portion of the second crop may be substituted for the first, thereby making it possible to keep the money in constant circulation, and to prevent a yearly forced contraction.

"2. The free coinage of silver.

"3. The issue of treasury notes by which the government bonds might be redeemed, and instead of the interest bearing bonds of a legal tender currency substituted.

"4. A grand income tax, by which the large fortunes accumulated in the hands of the few might be made to bear their portion of the expense of government.

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Life Made Enjoyable at a Small Price on Enoshima Island.

One of the most picturesque spots in the flower-land is the little island of Enoshima which lies in the bay of Tokyo. Perhaps it hardly deserves the name of an island, for a low tide you can walk across on the damp sand and need hardly go on the low, rickety structure of a bridge which connects the island with the opposite beach. But when winter storms are raging waves dash all around the little island, and the bridge is not infrequently swept away. It is merely a few planks and bamboos, so the inhabitants cheerfully set to work to rebuild it. Enoshima has the great advantage for a foreigner of being within treaty limits.

The inhabitants of the island make their living by fishing, gathering edible seaweed and making shell ornaments. The sea is literally alive with fish, some of which are unknown in English waters. Others are well known to our fishermen, among them the perch, the tunny fish, the mullet and a kind of sardine. The women carry on a large trade in shells, which are of all sizes, from the beautiful "Venus ear," as large as a plate, to the many tiny nameless shells which they sell largely for the manufacture of kamashi, or hair ornaments, which are worn by every woman in Japan.

The amount of labor and ingenuity to be had for the sum of 1 sen equal to 1 farthing, is quite wonderful. You may buy a grasshopper with a body made of shells and legs of fine green twisted silk. It is delicately poised on a blade of grass and the whole fastened to a hairpin. Or you may have a tortoise with legs that shake at every touch and whose whole back is a stork marvelously manufactured out of six shells. This is a favorite "toy mixture," or "honorable return home" present for the tortoise and the stork are emblems of long life.

The chief sight of the island is a long narrow cave which is approached by a platform built against the rock. A wizened old man, wizened as only a Japanese can be, gives you a taper at the entrance and leads you to the shrine of Benten, the goddess of luck, under whose protection the island is placed. The cave is dark and dripping and does not seem a tempting place to come and worship, but they tell you that Nichiren, one of the great Buddhist saints, came there to pray so long that he left an impression on the stone where he stood; also they say that the first person to enter the cave was the famous Kobo Daishi, a Buddhist saint who was also noted as a preacher, painter, sculptor, calligraphist and traveler.

Life on the island is cheap if you can sleep on futons (quilted mats) and eat Japanese food. Otherwise, you must bring your own provisions or starve, for not a mouthful of English food is to be had. The tea-houses supply dinners which vary in price from 10 sen (3 pence) to 70 sen or possibly 100 sen. Higher than this it seems impossible to go. For 20 sen you get an excellent Japanese dinner—soup, two kinds of fish and many little mouthfuls of mushroom, lambroo root, ginger, etc., which the Japanese love so much.—London Queen.

The proprietors of Heuser's bar was disturbed a few nights ago. The rock began to fall. A pot was thrown through the house and Sally began to cry for fear that poor Buddy would be hurt. We hope this will end the trouble at the bar.

Hurrah for the WATCHMAN and People's party platform.

Black Boy.

Rock Items.

The farmers are busy planting corn and preparing land for cotton.

Mr. Adolphus Castor and Mr. Paul Barger are erecting a stone house at the residence of Mr. Castor.

Mr. Blockhead will you please correct your error so the good people of this community may see. Rev. Barger's text you say is found in Second Kings 22 chapter and 28 vs.

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PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

The following was adopted in National Convention at Omaha July 4, 1892.

1. We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not exceeding 2 per cent per annum be provided, as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmer's Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

3. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be steadily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

4. We demand a graduated income tax.

5. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

7. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

8. The telegraph and telephone, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

9. The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of lands should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

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Is larger than any weekly or semi-weekly paper published, and is the only Democratic "weekly" published in New York City. Three times as large as the leading Republican weekly of New York City. It will be of special advantage to you during the Precise Campaign, as it is published every other day, except Sunday and has all the freshness and timeliness of a daily. It combines all the news with a long list of interesting departments, unique features, cartoons and graphic illustrations, the latter being a specialty.

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Has been the award of the DOMESTIC Sewing Machines more than thirty years, and thirty years is quite a generation—a life time to some.

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We Might Continue Forever But Isn't This Worth Looking Into? THE DOMESTIC is sold for cash or credit, either way.

Stop in at the nearest dealers at the first opportunity, scrutinize the work of the Machine; examine the Machine, critically—the iron, the wood-work, everything—Talking of wood-work ask to see our Desk Cabinet—a Machine for the parlor.

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