

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, MAR 29, 1888. Rev. Mr. Pearson's religious meetings commenced in Wilmington on Sunday night to a congregation of 3,000 people.

An attempt was made to wreck a train on the Greenville & Columbia railroad March 19, by some one placing obstructions on the track.

The past week has been made notable by the death of several prominent men. Chief Justice Waite, of the U. S. Supreme Court, Ex-Governor John T. Hoffman and Ex-Lieut. Governor Domsheimer, of New York; and Joseph W. Drexel, a prominent banker of New York.

Wilkesboro is beginning to assume proportions as a town, and is being talked about a great deal in Corporation Circles just now. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Company have about decided to build a road from Walnut Cove in Stokes county, a point on their line, to Wilkesboro. The R. & D. Company have begun work on the extension from Winston to Wilkesboro and last, but not least, the great South Atlantic and North-Western Company (not dead but weary) still include Wilkes as one of the counties worthy to be touched by a great through line from the high lands to the sea. Indeed, the prospects for Wilkesboro becoming a place of considerable importance is flattering.

Irish Potatoes.

We mentioned several weeks ago that Irish potatoes were brought to this country from Ireland in considerable quantities. We see now that New England producers are claiming protection against this importation of foreign potatoes. There is already a tax of 15c. per bushel on foreign potatoes, but the New England producers are not satisfied with this and are clamoring for a higher tax so as to prevent the importation and give them a monopoly of the American markets.

Two millions bushels of imported potatoes since 1st of November last must have relieved many a poor family, especially, as only about 2,325,000 bushels of home raised potatoes were put on the market.

A Big Steal at Raleigh.

We may with a good degree of unconcern read of big stealings when they are far away from us, in the northern, western or distant southern States, but when they happen in our immediate neighborhood or State, they excite surprise and indignation. There is a case of this kind to be put on record. Charles E. Cross, president, and Samuel C. White, cashier, of the State National Bank, at Raleigh, have robbed that institution of about \$250,000 and gone to Canada, or some other roguish harbor. They left together Saturday afternoon last, saying they were going to Chapel Hill. It was evidently preconcerted as both had recently visited New York, and one of them went to Canada, probably to arrange for a safe retreat. Mrs. John G. Williams will probably be the heaviest loser as her husband was the founder of the bank and was the largest stockholder in it.

The officers of the other banks in Raleigh have issued notices to the public that the closure of the "State National" will in no way affect them, but that their business will go on as heretofore without the least hindrance.

Starting Figures.

THE SHOWING THE RECORD MAKES FOR THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record has compiled and will publish in this week's issue statistics of Southern crops in 1870, 1870 and 1887. Comparing the yields of 1870 and 1887, it is shown that the cotton crop advanced from 2,041,996 bales to 6,800,000 bales, corn from 219,072,000 bushels to 492,415,000 bushels, wheat from 33,841,000 bushels to 52,384,000 bushels, and oats from 31,073,000 bushels to 81,500,000 bushels, a total increase of 3,780,000 bales of cotton and 311,000,000 bushels of grain. The percentage of the increase in grain production in the South was greater than the percentage of gain in the rest of the country. The number of farm animals in the South in 1870 was 23,754,000, and 1887 the number had risen to 44,330,000. Comparing the yield of 1870 and 1887 there was an increase of 1,044,000 bales of cotton and 195,250,000 bushels of grain, the total grain production in the South in 1887 having been 623,305,000 bushels, against 431,000,000 bushels in 1870, an increase of 45 per cent., while in all the rest of the country, the increase in grain production was only 16,000,000 bushels, or less than 1 per cent., though live stock in 1887 shows an increase of value over that of 1870 of \$182,238,200, and of agricultural productions of \$170,988,000. News-Observer.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 26, '88. The sudden and unexpected death of Chief Justice Waite, of the U. S. Supreme Court, on Friday morning, at his residence in this city, was like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. Everybody was shocked. Few people knew that he was sick, he having on Monday presided over the session of the Court which made important decisions, including the one in favor of the Bell Telephone company. Justice Waite was very popular in this city. He was loved and revered by every one with whom he came in contact and his loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends.

Justice Waite was an honest, painstaking, upright officer, and the seventh man who has held that distinguished place. He was appointed Chief Justice of Ohio in 1874, by President Grant, and was the successor of Salmon P. Chase. The funeral services will be held on Wednesday in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the remains will be taken to Toledo for interment. Mrs. Waite, who was visiting California at the time of the Justice's death, is on her way to Toledo, and is expected to reach there about the time her husband's remains arrive there.

The political importance of this death can hardly be over estimated. If the proper appointment shall be made to the vacancy, it will have great effect towards bringing the Court back to the strict construction of the Constitution for which it was noted previous to the late war. This appointment, owing to the even manner in which the opinions of the eight Justices are now balanced, places more power as well as a larger responsibility on Mr. Cleveland than has probably ever before fallen on a President.

Still the Country need have no fears. He will appoint the right man. Among democrats here it is pretty generally believed that the appointment will go either to Speaker Carlisle, or Postmaster-General Dickinson, although a number of other gentlemen are favorably mentioned. But everybody may be sure the President will take his own time to fill this important position, after carefully considering the claims of all.

The House has passed a bill to prevent the products of convict labor from being furnished to or for the use of any Department of the Government, and from being used in public buildings or other public works, and to prevent the employment of alien labor on public buildings and works and in the Government Departments.

Chairman Barnum, of the National Democratic committee has been here for several days. He says the outlook is all that could be asked. The Senate has passed the bill reducing the postage on seeds, bulbs, plants, shrubs, etc., to four cents per pound.

The House committee on Revision of the laws have reported favorably the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the election of United States Senators by the direct votes of the people.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, made a strong speech in the Senate on Thursday, in support of the President's message. He said: "The Democratic party is not in favor of free trade, but it is earnestly in favor of reducing and arranging tariff rates so that no greater taxation would be imposed on the people than was necessary to meet the just demands of the government." He further stated that he was in favor of retaining the taxes on beer, whiskey and tobacco, in order to relieve from taxation everything essential to the comfort and welfare of the people.

The report sent out that the committee having charge of the matter had secured money enough to purchase a residence here for the widow of Gen. Hancock, was a mistake. The committee has made a report through its chairman, Mr. Stilson Hutchins, which shows that they are still in need of subscriptions to the fund. It is probable that this statement will bring in contributions enough to accomplish this very laudable purpose.

The public Schools.

WE ought to get much more money from poll taxes than we do. During 1887 the school census showed that the white children between 6 and 21 years were 62.4 per cent of the whole census, and the colored children 37.6 per cent. It is about the proportion that has existed between the children for four years, as far back as I have calculated it. But it is specially to be noted that the tax lists for the year 1886 show 141,123 white polls, and only 64,608 colored polls, which made the white polls 68.5 per cent of the whole number of polls and the colored polls only 31.4 per cent, which is just about the proportion that there has been between listed white and colored polls for four years also, as far back as I have calculated it. The United States census of 1880 showed the number of white voters to be 130,732 and of colored 108,015, 294,750 voters of whom 64.4 per cent were white and 35.6 per cent colored. I bring the figures together for contrast:

White children ..... 62.4 per cent. White voters ..... 64.4 per cent. White polls listed ..... 68.5 per cent. Colored children ..... 37.6 per cent. Colored voters ..... 35.6 per cent. Colored polls listed ..... 31.4 per cent.

This evidently shows a large failure to list for taxation on the part of the negroes. If I feel sure that the colored people between 6 and 21 years of age are not more in number proportionally to the whites than they are beyond the age of 21 years, at which polls are required to be listed. Even if it is contended that proportionally more colored children are born than whites, it is certainly true that from want of attention more of them proportionally die before they reach the school age. These figures tend strongly to show that instead of 64,608 colored polls listed for taxation we should have 84,800—20,200 more than we have, if the negroes listed as well as the whites.

And further: The property of the State in 1886 was \$202,752,622. On this the school tax is 12 1/2 cents on \$100, which would amount to \$253,440,77, which is essentially all collected. The whole number of polls listed was 205,731. At \$1.50 on each, which is about the average applied to schools, the polls would give a revenue of \$308,696.50. Putting these two items together, we have \$562,137.27. But from these two sources the returns show receipts to the SCHOOL FUND of only \$497,357.95 which represents actual collections of \$65,338.32. The Sheriff's commissions of 5 per cent being deducted before the revenues are placed to the credit of the school fund. These figures show a loss of \$38,571.06, almost all of which is to be attributed to a failure to pay the LISTED poll tax. Let us bring figures together as are listed: \$38,571.06 Loss on 201 colored polls not listed ..... 30,301.83

Total loss to school fund on polls ..... \$68,872.89 Total loss to poor fund (as much) ..... 17,218.22

Total loss on polls ..... \$86,091.11 This is what it would be if the negroes listed AS WELL AS THE WHITES and all polls LISTED WERE PAID; the estimate does not take into consideration the number of whites that fail to list and the proportional number of negroes, which would doubtless swell the amount very considerably. I think it is not to estimate the loss to the school fund from failure to list and pay poll tax at not less than \$75,000; and to the county poor fund at \$25,000—a total loss on poll tax of \$100,000.

Of course these figures are only an approximation, but they are not very far from the truth. Indeed the returns and settlements with the sheriffs, in many counties show very large insolvent lists. Whatever can be done by the county officers to correct this delinquency should by all means be done, and I make the statement to call special attention to it as a matter of no small consequence. Surely people who get the benefit of the public schools ought at least to pay their poll tax, almost all of which goes to the school fund.

The county officers have gradually increased the school funds without any change in the law (the law has not essentially changed since 1881 so far as the school taxes are concerned) by giving diligence to the details of collection. I point to this matter of failure to list and pay poll tax to show still more diligence is required and perhaps additional legislation.

S. M. FINGER, Supr. Public Instruction. Louisville, Ky., March 27.—Judge S. G. Sharp, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, was to-day nominated and confirmed as Treasurer pro tem. of the State of Kentucky, by the Senate at Frankfort.

Two hundred barrels of whiskey have been attached as the property of the absconding Treasurer, and it is thought more will be found. The investigating committee are proceeding slowly, and Tate's private papers have not yet been examined. Objections of bondsmen retard the work of the committee.

A Detective's Work.

A NEW YORKER GETS WHISKEY IN DURHAM, A LOCAL OPTION TOWN. (From Durham Record.) There was great excitement in Durham last night when it was known that a New York detective had been in Durham for a week or more unearthing and bringing to light violations of the Local Option Law. S. F. Arrendell and J. R. Couch, were indicted in eleven stomachs in court this morning, who had accepted of the stranger's invitation to take a drink was large. The preliminary trial was postponed until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The mayor's court this morning was packed, and the glances at the stern faced man betoken admiration, fear and anger. But he paid no attention to any of them, and smiled to think how neatly he had worked the wires.

About one week ago a well dressed stout built, red faced man got on the train in Durham, N. C., and registered at "Somers" at the hotel. There was a suspicious blossom on the end of his nose, and his cock eyes and swaggering manner gave ready evidence that he was a head bunter and off on a "big lark."

He installed himself in the pool room, each making the acquaintance of the men who, before a local option election last June, kept saloons in Durham. He played a good game of pool, and completely won the hearts of the "boys" by frequent invitation to "take something," and many were the glorious old times they spent together drinking and cracking jokes. It was a development that Mr. Somers never kept a bottle of whiskey, never asked any one to take a cock tale "shim and sherry" or a mint julep, in his room. He always said, "Boys let's go over to the place of joy, and crook our elbows."

They went, he would go in and call for beer or whiskey, or some other beverage, and his friends had progressed in the art of imbibing fire water. He was promptly answered by the rattling of bottles, gurgling of glasses, the popping of corks and the gurgling of liquor. The witnesses do not deny drinking with him, they claim that he worked them for "suckers" and caught them, but that they always turned their backs and did not see him pay for the liquor.

Mr. S. F. Arrendell says that he was privately informed that Mr. Somers was a detective, the day he came to Durham, and he did not sell him any whiskey. It was a development that Mr. Somers was a detective, and will result in a sharp legal fight. If we are correctly informed, it is the first time in the history of Durham that a professional detective was employed to ferret out crime. It is a business with him and he did it to perfection. The eyes of his victims were blinded.

They could not see the red faced bunter, who lounged about the pool rooms and gambling dens, treating the boys and "setting them up," a keen ferret of the law. They thought him a "greeny."

NOTICE. In obedience to an order of the Superior Court of Catawba county, made in the case of Susan S. Trollinger, Adm'x of M. B. Trollinger vs R. H. Trollinger and others, I will resell on the premises at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 7th day of April, 1888, that valuable tract of land known as the Chunn place, adjoining Thomas Hyde and others on the W. N. C. R. R. two miles east of Cleveland, in the county of Rowan containing 151 acres, more or less.

Terms of sale.—The purchaser to pay 20 per cent. cash the balance on a credit of six months. The purchaser to give bond with approved security. Title retained until all the purchase money is paid. The bidding will begin at three hundred dollars.

SUSAN S. TROLLINGER, Adm'x of M. B. Trollinger. March 5, 1888.

FOR SALE. A house and lot in Enochville, N. C. The house one story with ell and a good kitchen in the yard, a well of good water, &c. For terms apply to the undersigned. 2144. J. N. PLASTER. March, 13, 1888.

Notice to Tax Payers. You are hereby notified that if your taxes are not paid on or before the last day of March, I will proceed to collect by levy and sale as required by law. C. C. KRIDER, Sheriff. 49:41

A Flow Professor has a Hard Time.

Prof. McAnulty started to tow one evening last week for the purpose of getting a patent on his scooter-mole roofer plow. He was in a two horse wagon, and had some fodder, tied in a line. He lost his fodder, and when he discovered his loss took a mule from the wagon, got on it and went back to hunt his fodder. He found the fodder, but the line was gone. He then went to hunt the line and while he was gone some one stole the fodder. He then went back to the wagon and while he was gone some one stole the wagon and two scooter-mole roofer's. This is the truth. Concord Times.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 104 Wall St. N. Y.

For sale by Bingham & Co., Young & Boston, and N. P. Murphy.

NORTH CAROLINA SUPERIOR COURT. ROWAN COUNTY. Jennie R. Ramsay, who sues by her next friend, Kate C. Foster. Against E. B. Ramsay. Action for divorce.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Rowan county for divorce and separation "Mensa et Thoro," and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of said county to be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 9th Monday after the 1st Monday of March, 1888, in North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. J. M. HORAH, Clerk. 2245 Superior Court, Rowan county. LEE S. OVERMAN, Attorney.

R. J. HOLMES Is now Receiving His Fall and Winter Stock of GOODS, Direct from the Northern Markets. And will be pleased to see his customers before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS. Groceries, And all other kinds of Goods kept in a general stock, will be sold at prices to suit the times. CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK. Bob White and Crystal Roller Mill Flour of the best quality.

JUST RECEIVED ONE HUNDRED BARRELS OF FRESH VIRGINIA LIME FOR SALE. I expect all persons who have given me Mortgage on their crops to bring me their cotton when it is ready for sale. R. J. HOLMES.

NEW SPRING GOODS AT KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN'S. We are daily receiving NEW GOODS from Manufacturers and Importers, and have our TWO STORES full of the BEST GOODS for the LEAST MONEY in town. Big Stock of Dry Goods and Notions. New assortment of Shirts at prices from 25c. up. The latest styles of Collars and Cravats, enough for everybody, at prices that sell them. Big Stock of Children's Clothing, at Children's prices. We have just received over a THOUSAND (1,000) PAIRS OF SHOES, Which are marked at Prices that to see them is to buy. In ladies we have Frank & Pray's, Ziegler's, and many other fine makes of the best Shoes to be had, at prices to suit the times.

AT HOME AGAIN.

WITH A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF GOODS!

Equal to any in Price and Quality. Our white goods were bought from Manufacturers, we can sell them below all Competition.

We have Calicos 40 yards for \$1.00. We have Percales yd. wide in remnants about 7 yards to the pound, at 25 cents per pound. We can sell you Remnants in all grades of prints 33 per cent. cheaper than bolt prices. We have

DRESS GOODS

in all the Newest Shades, with Moire Silks and Braid to match. On our line of

GINGHAMS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES & BLEACHED GOODS

We Defy Competition.

OUR MATHER KID GLOVE

Guaranteed not to rip or money refunded.

VANWYCK & SCHULTZ,

LEADERS LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST PRICES.

THE RACKET C. O. D. STORE

WILL RE-OPEN

SATURDAY March 17th.

At the same old stand, corner

Main and Innis Streets,

With a Complete Stock of RACKET GOODS

Which were bought for CASH from large concerns overloaded with regular values and pressed for the omnipotent stuff, thus enabling us to purchase many of them below the cost of manufacture. Sticking to the inevitable rule of

SMALL PROFITS

-AND-

QUICK SALES

we place before the people of Rowan and adjoining counties our POTENT STERLING

SOLID VALUES

FOR NET SPOT CASH

Short Profits and Quick Sales

is our MOTTO and as our expenses are small we buy for Cash and only buy BARGAINS.

We are determined to lead Salisbury in Low Prices and feel confident that there are enough people in the county who want to save their money, to give us a reasonable share of custom. One call will convince you that we intend to let our Bargains make our Business.

Respectfully,

J. B. BROWN.