

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1888.

The watermelon raisers of S. C. have formed a trust.

The preliminary trial of Smith, the Sheriff of Birmingham, is now progressing.

Earthquake shocks were felt in Washington and Warren counties, N. Y., yesterday.

Wanamaker, it is said will be in Harrison's Cabinet. He certainly is entitled to recognition in consideration of money spent in the election.

Stately, the African explorer, it is believed, is a prisoner in the hands of Osman Digma, an African King, who will surrender him for the abandonment of Suakin by Egypt, otherwise the prisoner may be put to death.

The enemies of Mr. Cleveland have seen fit, some of them, to assail him and his family since the election. Why? From pure wickedness and meanness, and because they know he cannot stoop to refute their villainous slanders.

Congress is discussing a bill for a Nicaragua canal, which provides for a capital of one hundred million dollars. The "Yankee nation" will, we hope, beat the French at Panama. They have spent a billion of dollars and their canal is only fairly begun.

The New York State Senate has a committee investigating the sugar trust. It is shown that before the formation of the trust there was an open market for raw sugar in New York, but that after the formation of the trust, that combination bought all the raw sugar, and prices on the refined went up.

There is a slight indication that Congress may talk about a better observance of the Sabbath. Surely a country professing Christianity should set a Christian example. Stop the mail and all government work on Sunday, and it will be easier to constrain citizens to observe the day as it should be.

The Southern Immigration Convention in session at Montgomery, Alabama, passed resolutions inviting immigration from New England, Middle and North-western States and Territories. They are wise enough to describe the sort of immigration desired—"law-abiding citizens."

Agustus Leazer, Esq., of Fredell, will be urged by his friends as Speaker of the House in the next General Assembly of the State. Mr. Leazer is in all points worthy of the place, and we shall be pleased if he gets it. There may be others, equally as meritorious with equal qualifications. The people care mainly for the faithful performance of the public business, and not very much by whom it is performed.

The prisoner Hawes, at Birmingham, accused of murdering his wife and child, has been pronounced guilty by the Grand Jury having the case under investigation; and they have also found bills against several other persons as accomplices in the crime. They will probably enjoy the advantages of a formal trial as the mob seems to have given up their unlawful proceedings against the prisoner.

Ex-Governor Jarvis has arrived from the Court of Brazil and probably is now at his home. His administration as Governor of the state was a decided success, and we hope a place may be found for him in which he can be further useful to his fellow citizens. We confess, however, that we would rather not swap Jarvis's large experience in the U. S. Senate for any one else before the public.

Mr. Butterworth introduced in the House, Dec. 13, a resolution authorizing the President to negotiate with reference to the unity of Canada and the United States, or as much of the Canadian territory as may wish to join the Union. We suppose there are facts upon which this movement is predicated, of a nature to assure Mr. Butterworth at least, that Canada wants to be united with us. The woman should smile before being asked to marry.

The man Hawes, who has caused so much excitement at Birmingham, Ala., is accused of murdering his wife and children for the sake of marrying another woman. The bodies of all the murdered household have been found in the lake near the city. The body of his little girl the last one found, had about 30lbs of railroad iron plates fastened to its neck. No new attempts have been made to lynch Hawes. When told that the body of his little Irene had been found, he inquired, rather indifferently—"where is she?"

The pine straw factory at Wilmington, which was recently destroyed by fire, will soon be in operation again. It was the only establishment of the kind in the country, and was the most formidable opponent of the celebrated jute trust which sought to strip the cotton raisers of a large part of their income from that crop. The new mill at Wilmington will be prepared to renew the contest with the jute men with greater confidence than ever. In fact they say: "Jute bagging cannot now be made cheap enough to do us any harm." Pine straw is a cheaper article than jute, and after it passes through the Acme mill at Wilmington, it is a safer and better bagging than jute. Thus avarice spoiled its own game, and developed an industry in North Carolina of untold value.

Race Trouble in Mississippi.

BLOODY WORK.

Very startling news came in Tuesday morning of an uprising of negroes in Wahalak, Miss., and the killing of whites and negroes. Wahalak is on the Mobile & Ohio R. R., between Meridian and West Point. It seems to be a small village at a way-station, but the scene of the most desperate conflict between the whites and blacks yet put on record. The reports, however, are very conflicting. One was that 12 white men and 150 negroes were killed. This report was changed by another which said four whites killed and 8 wounded. And then came the report, 12 white men killed but no negroes hurt. Troops have been ordered to the place; and as the negroes are said to be under arms and ready for battle, it is not unlikely that bloody work will be done.

The original cause of the disturbance is variously stated; but it is said trouble has been brewing for some two or three months, as the following will show:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—A special to the Picayune, from West Point, Miss., gives the following account of the Wahalak tragedy: News reached here this evening of a horrible massacre which occurred last night at the village of Wahalak, forty miles South of West Point on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Four white men were killed outright and eight wounded, three mortally.

The particulars of the shooting are given as follows: Some two or three ago a white farmer, living a few miles from Wahalak, lost his gin house, together with eight or ten bales of cotton, by fire, which was evidently the work of incendiaries. Suspicion pointed to two negroes living in the vicinity with whom the farmer had some trouble. Sufficient evidence having been secured, an officer last night attempted to arrest one of the negroes. The negro resisted arrest, and succeeded in making his escape after having brutally assaulted the officer. The whites in the neighborhood then organized to capture the negro, and proceeded toward the place where he was hiding. Before reaching the house, however, they were fired upon from ambush, by fifty well armed negroes, and every white man in the party was shot down. The horror-stricken people have telegraphed for aid. Seventy-five armed men left Meridian, Miss., this morning for the scene of the tragedy, and West Point will furnish more help.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—A special to the Picayune from Macon, Miss., says the people there are greatly excited over the Wahalak race trouble. The names of the white men known to have been killed are Henry Maury, Cobb Vaughn and W. B. Harr. There were three or four others whose names are not learned. It is said that no negroes were killed. Tom Nicholson is the name of one of the whites wounded. He is shot in the body, and one of his arms is broken. Several other whites were wounded but no negroes. Twenty young men have gone from Macon, and nearly every town in Eastern Mississippi is sending aid to the whites of Kemper county. It is reported that the blacks are well armed and assembled in a large body, apparently prepared for serious fighting. The trouble is said to have originated in the whipping of a white boy by two negro men about seven miles from Wahalak. The reports, however, are conflicting.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 17.—Reports from the scene of the riot are conflicting. It is now stated that no negroes were killed, but that 12 white men lost their lives. A special train left here at 1 p. m. bearing troops for the scene of the riot.

The cause of this trouble is not yet certainly known. The reports which came yesterday say it originated from a desperate assault perpetrated by a negro man on an old white citizen whom he encountered on the road, and whom he beat over the head with a heavy pistol. On the brutal assault becoming known to the friends of the abused man they went to arrest the offender; and it was in this attempt that several white men were shot down by confederated negroes. The party was compelled by the loss of men and disadvantages of the situation to retire without making any arrest. A larger party was made up and went to the place of the offenders but found no one. The negroes had all left and taken to the swamps. Troops from a distance had arrived at Wahalak, and the search and pursuit was to be continued. Two white men are said to be deeply implicated in the trouble, and if found may be severely dealt with.

LATEST.—The latest news from this dreadful affair is that the negroes who did the shooting from ambuscade last Sunday, have been pursued into a swamp and that four of them were found. One of them resisted and was killed with shot, the other three were hung. The party in pursuit of the offenders, about 15 in all, will not stop until they have found them.

President Cleveland's nearly one hundred thousand majority of the popular vote over his competitor, Mr. Harrison, is well calculated to make the people pause and think. And it has happened so repeatedly in Presidential elections. The Democrats have repeatedly polled a larger vote for their candidate than the opposition and yet their candidate has been defeated. In the late election it was probably the result of fraud. However this may be; it is a well established fact that the Democrats are numerically stronger than the Republicans, and in a popular government should be entitled to the Presidency.

The corner's jury is investigating the killing of a number of citizens at Birmingham, Ala., by the sheriff's posse, Saturday night, Dec. 8th. It is not likely they will be found guilty of murder. Two thousand people crowded around a prison in the dead hours of the night to see if a prisoner is to be lynched, are so many betters to the crime unless there for the purpose of preventing lynch law. The sheriff, with such a crowding menacing him in his official duty, was justified, in using necessary violence for the protection of the prisoners under his care, and we think that will be the result of the investigations now being made.

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1888.

Senator Beck was at the Capitol Saturday for the first time since he was taken sick last summer. Although he is weak he does not look ill, owing perhaps to his peculiarly resistive constitution and Scottish energy. He leaves for Aiken, S. C., this week, greatly to the regret of the Democratic side of the Senate and to the delight of the Republicans. Senator Beck is an army within himself on the tariff question. Senator Riddleberger has been at his old trick of turning the Senate Chamber into a circus ring. Cause, too much whisky.

Democrats here are greatly enjoying the bitter fight now raging between the Miller and Platt factions in New York, and the Sherman and Foraker crowds in Ohio. Conservative Republicans here express the belief that neither New York nor Ohio will be represented in Harrison's Cabinet on account of these wrangles. Morton, who it is supposed went to Indianapolis in the interest of Platt for Secretary of the Treasury has, it is said, telegraphed to a N. York member of Congress that Harrison had positively refused to have Platt in the Cabinet.

Capt. Cowdon's plan of making Lake Borgue the outlet of the flood waters of the Mississippi river has been adversely reported upon by the Senate committee on the improvement of that river.

It was reported that the United States had denominated the appointment of a successor to Lord Sackville, and notified the British Government that Mr. Phelps (our minister) would be recalled unless a British minister was speedily appointed. Upon inquiry at the State department it was learned that the rumor was without foundation, and that the department was perfectly indifferent about the matter, whether a minister was or was not sent here.

The Democratic Senators are now fighting the republican tariff bill, but as the republicans vote solidly on every amendment offered, they have no hope of doing anything better than showing the country the injustice and absurdity of the measure prepared by the republicans. At the present rate of progress the bill will not pass the Senate before February.

The Direct tax bill, as was anticipated, passed the House and has come to the President. Democrats generally expect it will be vetoed.

The annexation of Canada has been made a live question by the introduction in the House by Mr. Butterworth of a concurrent resolution authorizing the President to open negotiations for the annexation. It is a many sided question, but no one seems to doubt that eventually Canada will become a part of the United States.

The Bulletin of the N. C. Experiment Station No. 59, just received contains the result of an examination of different varieties of grass and clover seed which were found on sale in this State. Mr. Gerald McCarthy, Botanist to the Station, gives the method for conducting these seed examinations both as to the purity examination and to the germination test: showing that a given sample of seed may be poor, 1st on account of the impurities other than pure seed present, and 2d owing to some of the pure seed having no vitality or will not be able to germinate. Seed, therefore, must be both pure and vital.

Of the samples examined, the average of all gave only 56 per cent. of pure vital seed, or, in other words, nearly one-half on an average was of no value to the farmer. In one case is mentioned the presence of nearly ten per cent. of pure vital seed. The necessity of pure seed is apparent to all, for not only is not desirable for the farmer to lose the cost of expensive preparation of the land, but especially is it harmful to introduce seed of hurtful weeds as may very easily be the case where the seeds are of low grade and consequently very impure.

It is announced that soon will appear a series of articles on useful forage plants in order to carry out in part that portion of the State law governing the Station "to ascertain if other crops may not be advantageously grown on our soils." The first of the series will be on the subject of "Lucerne."

The condition of Hayti has never been much otherwise than is indicated by the terse description of it as "a tyranny tempered by revolution," and it seems to be worse if anything to-day than heretofore. As our readers know the people of the country threw off the French yoke early in the century, and since that time have conducted one of the most remarkable burlesques on republican government ever witnessed. The present president of the whole country, which, by the way, occupies but half of the island of Hayti or St. Domingo, was exiled not long ago and has since died in exile. The land he left is rent in twain by two contending factions, as we have heretofore stated. A recent writer gives the following unattractive picture of it:

"With one or two exceptions the rulers of that country have used their offices for their personal aggrandizement, and years of oppression have reduced the masses of the people to the most abject condition. The voodoo worship has never been eradicated, and at times the voodoo priests, who held a large part of the population under control by a kind of superstitious terrorism, were able to hold the officers of the government in duress to such an extent that the laws for the suppression of their orgies were allowed to remain of no effect. One government generally succeeds another, through conquest or uprising, and the changes of administration have usually been accomplished by bloodshed."

Nearly a hundred consuls in Europe have answered the questions sent out by the Ford Immigration Committee. They agree that we are getting the scum of the population over there, and that ignorance, disease and criminality are being carried to this country with this class of people, often in spite of our law, as the World says, always to our injury.

A Train Robbed.

SHOTS EXCHANGED BETWEEN ROBBERS AND CONDUCTORS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Grenada, Miss., to the Picayune says: Last night (Saturday) passenger train No. 2, on the Illinois Central Railroad, was robbed one mile north of Duck Hill. At 10:15 when the train rolled out of Duck Hill, two men boarded the engine and commanded the engineer, A. J. Law, to pull out fast and not stop until told. The engineer and fireman, George Evans, both being covered with navy "sixes," obeyed the command, and when one mile North of Duck Hill the train stopped. The engineer and fireman were ordered to dismount. This they promptly did. They were then marched to the express car. One of the robbers knocked on the door, which was opened by the messenger. After firing three shots the man entered and took \$3,000—all there was in the car—from Messenger Hill.

The firing of the pistol and stopping of the train attracted the attention of Conductor P. B. Wilkinson, who rushed out and was immediately fired on. He returned to the train. Mr. Ches Hughes, of Jackson, Tenn., then ran out with a Winchester rifle. As he stepped on the ground from the smoking car he was fired upon. One shot struck him in the left arm, another went through his stomach, inflicting a fatal wound.

The death of the young man was very sad, as he was the only support of his widowed mother. He came to Lexington, Miss., yesterday, to meet his sister, family and a younger brother, all of whom were on the train and much distressed by his untimely death. The robbery was done in regular highway style. No shots were fired by Conductor Wilkinson and Traynel, passenger Agent Roban, three by Hughes, and four or five by the robbers. During the robbery great uneasiness was felt by the passengers.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 17.—Officials of the Southern Express Co., say they lost by the train robbery Saturday night near Duck Hill, Mississippi, three thousand dollars. The train that followed had one hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars in the express car. There were only two men engaged in the robbery.

Ex-Governor's Appeal.

Wilmington Messenger.

The following card from ex-Governor W. W. Holden appears in the Raleigh Visitor of Friday:

Carolina, soon to be in session: Gentlemen—On the 22d day of March, 1871, the Senate of North Carolina, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, pronounced judgement against me in six out of eight articles of impeachment filed against me by the House of Representatives. I was held by this judgment as guilty of "high crime and misdemeanor." I deny this, in the most solemn manner. I do not ask you to repeal or rescind this sentence or judgment, for it is being executed and it might not be repealed or rescinded save by the same court that passed it, but I ask you most earnestly to resolve or declare that in your opinion, I was actuated by good motives in what I did, and that I had for my object the best and highest interests of the State.

I am not a party man. Both parties have disowned me. I appeal to you solely to the ground of justice. I have never been an enemy to the State, or the contrary. I have loved her well, and done and am her loyal son, though proscribed and banished.

The press of the State will please copy the above card as an act of kindness to a former member of the craft and send me a copy of the paper.

W. H. HOLDEN.

We shall be very much mistaken in the character of the men, composing the next General Assembly, if they were to resolve that in their opinion Ex-Governor Holden was actuated by good and honest motives in what he did, and that he "had for his object the best and highest interests of the State." The Messenger in common with the good people of North Carolina, turns back with horror and indignation to the days of the Holden Kirk war, and will ever hold the opinion that about that time Ex-Governor Holden and his conspirators were inspired by the devil, rather than good motives.

The Birmingham Tragedy.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 18.—The excitement here is still intense, but no hostile demonstrations are now being made against the Sheriff, who gave the order to fire on the mob that tried to capture the prisoner Hawes. This may be due to the fact that the soldiers of the 2d Regiment are still around the jail and Gatling guns are pointed down all of the streets leading to the prison. Three of our warrants have been sworn out against the Sheriff, making in all five warrants against him for murder. He has made bond in all five cases to the sum of \$125,000. A warrant will be sworn out this morning insisting that the prisoner be not allowed to make bond.

Maria Regla Sañudo, the daughter of Senor Sañudo, a wealthy Cuban who was murdered and his estates confiscated during a disturbance in that country some years ago, has been given back her fortune by the Courts. The amount was \$32,000, consisting of gold ounces, bank bills and old silver dollars. Last week this lucky treasure was taken from the office, loaded upon four carts, accompanied by a strong guard of soldiers, and deposited in the Spanish Bank of Havana to the credit of the orphaned daughter.

Arranging for Mr. Pearson.

The Greensboro Patriot says: The joint committees of the different churches of the city, to perfect the proper arrangements for the meetings of Evangelist Pearson, which are to be held here in February next, met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and the organization of a permanent committee was made which will effect all necessary arrangements for the meetings.

The French debt is now about \$6,000,000,000, the largest in the world by all measurements and yearly growing by the amount we annually reduce ours. If the Republican Government has not the nerve to let the Panama Canal fall through and assumes its debt in any shape France will go into national bankruptcy before the close of the century.

Photograph in Court.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—During the trial of a trade mark suit in the law courts today a photograph was introduced to refresh the memory of a witness. The instrument worked successfully and Judge Key, who presided at the trial, was surprised and pleased.

Racket Store

NOW OPEN

AND GIVING GREAT Bargains

PRICES

From One Cent up

Call and price the Goods.

M. B. BROOKFIELD.

Dec. 20, 1888.

Fowle's Majority 15,000.

We promised the people that if Judge Fowle was elected Governor of North Carolina, we would sell Goods 10 per cent. less than any House in Salisbury.

Look at This:

\$6.00 Suits reduced to \$4.00
7.00 " " " 5.00
10.00 " " " 8.00

20c. double-width Dress Goods 12 1/2c.
White Blankets \$1.00 per pair.
Cool Bed Spreads \$1.00 per pair.

The Cheapest line of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS & SHOES, GROCERIES

AND CROCKERY

in Salisbury. Do not take our word for it, but come and see for yourselves. Respectfully,
D. R. JULIAN & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION

AT WALLACE'S!

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

FINE SUITS, OVERCOATS, & PANTS,

At Slaughtering Prices!

Boots & Shoes reduced 10 p. cent.

HATS Reduced 15 per cent.

All woolen goods reduced largely.

THIS IS ONLY FOR 30 DAYS. Call and see and hear rates.
VICTOR WALLACE.

NOTICE.

All parties who are owing me either by note, mortgage or account, are requested to come and settle at once. I have been very lenient but must have these accounts settled. All mortgages that are not settled shortly will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All persons who have given me mortgages on their cotton are requested to call on me before selling it. I have on hand one of the largest and best stocks of goods I have ever brought to Salisbury, and will be pleased to have my friends and patrons see them before buying elsewhere. I will sell as low as any one for cash.

I also have a farm five miles Southwest of Salisbury near the Lincolnton road, and known as the Ham Green place, 115 acres, 15 or 20 acres of bottom lands, will sell very low and make terms easy.
43rd. R. J. HOLMES.

Ross & McCubbins, COTTON BUYERS.

Buy for Mills and Exporters.

Will buy cotton baled in sheeting burlaps or any good bagging.

SEE THEM BEFORE YOU SELL.

THE FOUR BIG PRIZES

FOR THE SOLUTION OF OUR REBUS

WILL BE AWARDED

DECEMBER 31st, 1888.

And from now 'till Jan. 1st we will

CLOSE OUT ALL WINTER GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We can beat the World on Alamance.

We are gifted in cutting prices, and will knock the bottom out of all high prices and will sell some goods regardless of cost.

Samples of all goods sent on application. Polite attention to all.

PRICE OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY, AND SAVE "BIG MONEY."

VAN WYCK AND SCHULTZ.

Leaders Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

FALL GOODS!

THE LARGEST & BEST STOCK OF

BOOTS SHOES and HATS in

NORTH CAROLINA,

In the Latest Styles and of the

BEST QUALITY.

Ladies fine hand sewed walking boots, common and opera toes.

Misses spring heel button boots.

Elegant variety of children's and infant's shoes, and a big supply of children's Seal Grain SCHOOL SHOES.

MEN'S HAND SEWED SHOES.

\$5.00 to \$6.50.

Don't fail to see our "New Process" \$3.00 shoe No nails or tacks to hurt the feet. Just as smooth as a hand sewed at one-half the price.

A new and handsome lot of ladies' canvass dressing trunks.

SOFT, CRUSH AND STIFF HATS FROM \$1.00 TO \$5.00.

FANCY WOOD, GOLD AND SILVER TIP GLORIA SILK UMBRELLAS

\$1.75, \$2.00 & \$2.50.

ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED.

SCHULTZ & VAN WYCK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,

MAIN STREET - - - SALISBURY, N. C.

SIGN OF THE BIG GOLD FOOT.