

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1889.

A \$200,000 opera house was totally destroyed by fire at St. Paul Min., on Monday.

A man has been arrested at Tunis who it is supposed is the Whitecap murder.

Judge Clay Turner shot and killed Calvin Watson, near Cumberland Gap, Tenn., on Thursday.

The small pox has broken out in New York, Ohio and other sections, all about the same time.

The U. S. steamer Atlanta has been ordered to proceed to Port au Prince and relieve the Galena, now on duty at that place.

The State Senate passed a bill last Saturday requesting the passage of the Cole's bill in congress repealing the tobacco tax.

A Sun (N. Y.) special from Indianapolis states that Harrison will invite Col. Alfred Bock of Georgia to a seat in his cabinet.

All the students in Cornell College, Ithaca, N. Y., have been ordered to be vaccinated, as small pox has broken out in that institution.

The White Caps are not confining themselves to Ohio and Indiana as we hear of organizations in New Hampshire, New Jersey and Virginia.

The electric street cars in Asheville were run over the line from Court square to the depot Tuesday night, proved entirely successful, making the trip in 8 minutes.

Judge Phelps, of Baltimore, in charging the grand jury, deprecated the loose system of handling and disbursing political campaign funds as tending to bribery of voters.

Two hundred and thirteen German immigrants arrived at New York Sunday, detained to Florida. 120 of them were destined as having come here under violation of the contract labor law.

Strikers at Origny, France, are resorting to riotous demonstrations. They have set fire to one factory and seriously damaged others. A detachment of soldiers has been sent to suppress the rioters.

Wm. A. Howell, a supervisor of the Pennsylvania R. R. and J. B. Cox, an assistant have been arrested for stealing about \$12,000 worth of steel rails and selling them to the Trenton Steel Works.

Archbishop Corrigan has issued a circular stating that the law of the church will be incurred on every one who attends the McMillan anti-poverty meetings and that absolution will be denied them.

There are nearly 250 nominations pending before the Senate, the most of them for postmaster. There is no reason why they should not be confirmed except that the Republicans want to keep the places for Harrison to fill.

Mr. Pearson, the distinguished evangelist, has just entered upon a series of three weeks in Greenville, S. C. All denominations in the place have united in co-operation with him, and much good is expected to result from his labors there.

Tom Reed, of Maine, is much discomfited in the manner in which Blaine is undermining his strength in the Speakership canvass. Blaine never forgets or forgives an injury, and nothing is too small for him to undertake in order to get even with people.

Advices just received at the State Department from Samoa indicate that Germany has got into a rumpus with Uncle Sam that will have to be apologized for or else a war may follow. Secretary Bayard is reticent on the subject, preferring to await particulars in regard to the reported insult to the American flag by German officers.

Mr. E. W. Ward, of Lincoln, is credited in the N. Y. Tribune with having a lengthy interview with Mr. Harrison, in which he tells him that "North Carolina is anxious to keep out of the fight among the aspirants for a seat in the Cabinet; that the Republicans of North Carolina would like to see Federal offices given to men of high character, and at the same time to live party workers," and that they "hope to carry the State in 1892."

Senator Morgan has given "granny" Blair another tongue lashing. Some people would get tired of such treatment, but Senator Blair seems to thrive on it, indeed he almost looks disappointed if he has anything to say and does not receive some abuse. He often gets it from his own party as well as from Democrats.

A call for a North Carolina Sanitary Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 6th of February, has been issued, numerously signed by physicians and prominent citizens in all parts of the State. The object as set forth in a neat circular, refers to subjects of general interest to the people of the State. It will be one of the most important gatherings put on record this year.

The final vote on the Senate tariff bill was taken in the Senate Tuesday last, and was adopted by a majority of two—yeas, 32; nays, 30. Vance and Ransom voted nay. Meanwhile—

The River and harbor bill was voting the House. It was denounced by one member as a log-rolling scheme to get money not for the public good but for individual and neighborhood purposes.

A Mr. Hurrell was met last Saturday night near Winston by a band of negroes who demanded his money or his life. Mr. Hurrell pulled out a pistol and fired at the one who seemed to be the leader, and then ran back to town and reported that he had killed one of them, and gave himself up to the sheriff, who afterwards went out to bring the body in but could find no body or blood, and Hurrell was discharged.

A tragic affair is reported from Mercer Co., Mo. Henry Thomas, an old farmer with four grown daughters, was very strict with them. They all attempted to elope with their lovers last Wednesday night week. The old man went in pursuit of them. He came up with two couples and shot and killed the two young men and mortally wounded one of his daughters. He recovered two other daughters without much trouble; but on his return to the neighborhood, a mob seized and hung him.

The wintry weather of last Sunday was not limited to our part of the State but prevailed also in New York and throughout the intervening country. Snow fell from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until late in the night, and then changed to rain. The wind howled and it was dangerous for vessels out in the storm. Homeless people by thousands crowded the station houses, the beggars also sought shelter at them, while car drivers and others who were obliged to be out bore it as well as they could.

Representative Springer, backed by 143 of his colleagues, gave the Republican Senate a showing how sincere the great interest they are constantly expressing for the territories really is. If they accept Mr. Springer's bill as passed by the House, South Dakota with two Representatives and Montana with one will be admitted as States by Presidential proclamation just as soon as the voters accept the constitutions already formed, and North Dakota, Washington and New Mexico may be admitted by Congress as soon as their constitutions are formed. If they reject this bill they postpone for months the admission of any of the territories.

The Governor of North Carolina lives in a rented house for which the State pays six hundred dollars a year. The commissions to whom was entrusted the task of building a Governor's Mansion some years ago, employing for the purpose a handsome sum of money contributed by the city of Raleigh, and other funds appropriated by the State, laid out the work on a large scale for the amount of money at command. Consequently they were unable to finish the house, and it is now standing as a monument of their folly. The State has not yet come to their relief with an appropriation, as was doubtless expected to carry on the work; and so the windows were boarded up, and for several years the only tenants of the fine house have been bats and owls. Now, what shall be done about it? The people of the State are put to shame, for it is a standing reproach to have the house in this condition. Up to this time she has paid but a small part of the expense of the work already done. Evidently, one of two things should be done. If her commissioners "bit off more than she can chew" she ought to put up the property at public sale and let it go for what it will bring. But, if she is able to finish the job let there be an appropriation made for it by the present legislature and so end the business.

State Legislature. One of the most important matters of general interest before the present Legislature is Senate bill 180, by Senator Payne. It provides that debtors in making assignments shall not prefer creditors, and that all assignees in deeds of assignment for the benefit of creditors shall give bond for the faithful performance of their duties.

Mr. McCubbins has presented a bill relating to county commissioners.

There is also a bill before the House in relation to burying dead animals—a good idea, as regards the sanitary condition of the State. But a better plan is practiced in the more economical parts of the world, to-wit: covering the carcasses under a heap of dirt to absorb the ammonia and make a rich pile of manure for the farm.

There are numerous bills before the Legislature for granting leave to counties to lay a special tax for building bridges, court houses and other public purposes.

The legislature will probably strain a point to make a more liberal appropriation for disabled soldiers and the widows of soldiers. The State owes them a debt of gratitude which should be paid.

The committee on Public Buildings has reported favorable on House bill 122, to raise a joint committee on the Governor's mansion.

Note.—Mr. McCubbins introduced Saturday three bills, without specifying the subjects, which were as follows: To amend chapter 9, section 90, of the Code, relating to the duties of clerks; to amend chapter 17, sec. 719, of the Code relating to vacancies in county offices—and to amend the charter of the graded school of Salisbury; passed its several readings.

Farmers of the South. The "Truth" in speaking of the farmers of the South says "They and their families constitute nearly one-eighth of the population." This is evidently an error as the subsequent part of the article clearly admits of the inference that the farmer element of the country with their families constitute much the larger part of the population. Without referring to the census reports, we think it is not less than six-eighths of the entire population.

But the Truth in its continued remarks on the Farmers' Alliance, says: "But it must be evident that no farmers' organization can be long lived that is not composed exclusively of farmers, or of men who have practical experience as farmers. An organization to be permanent and efficient must be composed of those who not only have a common interest, but whose association is intensified and endeared by a common experience and a like pursuit."

And in this connection it objects to Col. Polk, Capt. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and Mr. Leazer, of Iredell, as persons of doubtful right to membership in the Alliance. We have no doubt the daddies of them all made them cut corn and cotton stalks, pile brush, burn brush heaps, drop corn and peas, pick out cotton and drive the cows to the pasture. How much more, we will leave them to tell. And how much more they have done in farming as the result of parental tutelage is a subject of interesting inquiry to the Alliance if only practical farmers are to be admitted into the organization. They have made a sort of king bee of Col. Polk, who certainly "struck it" when he went into it; and they came pretty near doing something handsome for Mr. Alexander. Mr. Leazer is young yet, but his future is full of promise.

The Reunion. There was a grand reunion of old soldiers at Raleigh, on Tuesday, and it proved to be an occasion of unusual interest. Eloquent speeches were delivered and a grand parade of old soldiers to the Capitol and their reception, were some of the incidents. The main design of the gathering was to induce the Legislature to increase the pensions of disabled men, and to relieve as far as possible the suffering of those rendered helpless and dependent by the casualties of the late war.

Commissioner Robinson in the report of the State Board of Agriculture says:

The result is the corn crop will be unusually short; cotton will be below the average; so also, the tobacco crop will be shorter than for several years past. With these facts before us, in addition to the well known and acknowledged one that a large majority of the taxes come directly out of the pockets of the farmer, it would seem opportune to give as much legislation as circumstances will show, tending to the relief of the tillers of the soil.

Gen. Mahone made a speech to the negroes at Charleston. Did he give them some good advice. We quote:

"My advice for the negro is to address his energies and enterprises to industrial and educational matters until such time as they shall be undoubtedly qualified for the higher places of trust and advancement. If the negro persists in putting himself forward unduly, he will alienate his best friends. The best minds of the North and of the Republican party feel that he is a heavy load to carry, for so felt Senator Horner and other great men who are at this date bound to admit that it was a great mistake to make him a participant in functions of government, which require intelligence and a judicious use of a franchise to discharge properly their duties."

Kaolin. Mr. J. S. Jarrett, of Sylva, N. C., having purchased seventeen fine deposits of kaolin in Jackson county, N. C., which has been pronounced by competent judges to be the finest in this or any other country, has succeeded in organizing a company with a capital of \$500,000, to work it. They have a plant costing about \$40,000 which it is expected to put into operation in February.

Zalinskis new 15 inch pneumatic torpedo gun throws the most powerful explosive ever fired from any piece of ordnance in the world, a distance of a mile. 200 pounds of dynamite and 325 pounds of explosive gelatine fills the shell, and on striking, the explosion is simply terrific. It has been tested in New York harbor and proved entirely satisfactory.

The old adage that "a house divided against itself will fall," is likely to prevent the passage of a bill admitting Utah as a State, notwithstanding the fact that a Democratic caucus of the House has agreed to pass it. Governor West, of Utah, is in Washington working hard to prevent the passage of such a bill, and Delegate Caine, of the same territory, is vigorously working in its favor. Both being Democrats, what they have to say on the subject is carefully listened to by their party associates.

"He has been a Senator for three terms and yet he is to-day as poor as when he first went to Washington." Thus writes the Raleigh News-Observer about Senator Ransom, in a highly eulogistic article of nearly a column in length. We like Senator Ransom, and on account of his large experience as a Congressman, would have voted for him had we been in the Legislature. There are other points in the public life of Mr. Ransom of a highly honorable character, which commend him to the confidence and support of his fellow citizens, of the Democratic party especially, and that of his remaining poor as when he first entered public life may be one of them; but in view of a senator's salary and a reasonably liberal mode of life we can't see it.

A contemporary writes, "We enter this week on the 19th volume of this paper. During those 19 years the paper has had several editors and has undergone several changes; but the retiring editors have not retired on fortunes made out of the paper."

This reminds us of an old militia major who, some years before the war, got tired of his office and at the meeting of regimental officers the day before "General Muster" presented his resignation. Several of his brother officers remonstrated against its acceptance, urging that the incumbent had served faithfully and well, and they hoped he would withdraw the paper. But no, he had made up his mind deliberately, and in a short speech said he felt it to be his duty to retire and give his younger brother officers an "opportunity to approve themselves." We conjecture that the retiring editors alluded to above carried off a similar wish and consolation as they clutched down in the corners of their empty pockets.

A Burning Lake EXCITES THE INHABITANTS OF AN INDIANA TOWN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19.—Near Newlecker, a village in Southern Indiana, a small lake is burning, and is emitting a peculiar sulphuric odor. The community is excited, and those living near the lake are preparing to leave the place.

The lake is about half a mile in circumference. The fire covers the eastern surface with steady blazes six inches in height. No smoke is perceptible. Several theories are suggested, the most plausible of which is that a vein of oil near the surface has burst under the pond, and that the oil rose to the surface, where it was set on fire by a spark from a burning log-heap, and that as the oil continues to rise it keeps burning upon the surface.

The Cotton Supply. NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,827,855 bales, of which 2,524,685 bales are American, against 3,048,596 and 2,606,216 bales respectively last year. The receipts of cotton this week at all the interior towns are 94,383 bales. The receipts at the plantations are 120,703 bales, and the crop in sight 5,321,743 bales.

Capt. R. E. Park, of Macon, Ga., is quoted as saying: "I have just received a letter from Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who writes me that Mr. Davis weighs 140 pounds, which is more than she has ever known him to weigh. She says he is too feeble to get about much, but his mind is as clear as sunshine, and, despite his fourscore years, still takes a deep interest in national affairs."

The Senate recognizes the ability of Hon. T. B. Bailey, our worthy Senator, and has appointed him chairman of the Insane Asylum committee. He has also been appointed a member of five other committees, viz: Judicial, Education, Corporations, Penal Institutions and Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, January 21st, 1889.

Senators Gorman, Vest, Vance and others are vigorously contesting the growing sentiment among the Democrats in the House to accept the Senate tariff bill as better than no legislation on the subject. They argue that the Senate bill is more objectionable than the existing law, as it increases the duties on articles in which the masses are directly interested—notably iron, cotton and wool. They contend that when the bill is referred to a conference committee, the Democratic conferees should be instructed to take a firm stand in behalf of the necessities of life, and let the Republicans take all the responsibilities of framing a tariff bill to suit themselves in the next Congress. The other side of the question is represented by Representatives Wilson, of West Virginia, and Catchings, of Mississippi, who are of the opinion that the Republicans would be greatly disappointed if the House should agree to the Senate bill, and for that reason they favor doing so, as the measure contains some good things and is therefore better than no bill. They contend that as long as the Republicans claim to have carried the election on their tariff ideas that they should be allowed to pass their bill. That this is the status of the matter at this time. But those who are in positions to know say that the Senate bill will never be considered by the House.

An amendment giving a bounty of one cent per pound on all sugar produced in this country has been added to the Senate tariff bill, but it required a vigorous use of the party whips to bring the Republican Senators into line, and even then Senator Quay voted against it.

Gen. J. C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, who is thought to be appointed Judge Advocate General of the Army, unless it shall be shown that he is ineligible, which is claimed by some prominent men.

The active fight that Mr. Blaine is giving McKinley in his fight for the Speakership is having its effect. His chances are now regarded as best by close observers, but it is thought that "turned down" by Harrison it will cause a big tumble in McKinley stock.

On Saturday afternoon last, the President and Mrs. Cleveland received a visit from Vice-President and Mrs. Morton. The latter have been in the city for several days. They are stopping at the Normandie, a new hotel in a fashionable quarter, the success of which was assured by Blaine having taken up his winter residence there.

Harrison's Inaugural.

SOME POINTS HE WILL MAKE IN HIS TREATMENT OF THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—General Harrison has completed that part of his inaugural address that refers to the South. It is not very long, but it is to the point. The underlying theme of the whole matter will be the necessity for a free and fair ballot. The principles of control by the majority, General Harrison says, is the corner stone of our governmental system. The question of a free and equal ballot, he declares, is a dominant one, embracing all others, because it involves the question of a free and fair tribunal to which every question shall be submitted for arbitration. He warns the people that this principle of government by the majority has been to a certain extent overturned, and that the industries of the country have been threatened because the laboring vote in a large part of the country is suppressed.

As to the South directly, he says that no one wishes ill to that section; that, on the contrary, it is the desire of every good citizen that her prosperity shall not only be maintained, but shall increase; "that the streams of her prosperity shall run full," as the President-elect expressed it publicly. It is not now a question, he insists, of what has occurred once upon a time, but of what is occurring now. This, he says, is the almost entire suppression of the colored Republican vote at the South upon national questions.

He finds especially deplorable the evidence that the persistent suppression of the votes of the workmen in one section of the country has demoralized the trust in the sagacity of the ballot. The general belief that corrupt and improper influences have come to have a great influence in determining the results even of Presidential elections, the tally-sheet forgeries, and similar crimes in many States outside of the South, the revolutionary proceedings in other States whereby duly elected officers have been prevented from exercising the functions which the people had chosen them, are some of the evidences of the danger that threatens free institutions through the failure of general faith in the fairness of the ballot.

The practice of gerrymandering States in Congress and legislative apportionments for the purpose of suppressing the majority and giving the minority a power and influence in legislative bodies to which it is not entitled will also probably be referred to, although this part of the address has not yet been fully considered. There will be other references to the South in the address in the part that deals with the tariff question, and they will, it is understood, be of a nature to please the business element of that section; but they have all to be perfected. None of the address will be absolutely finished until a few days before it is delivered, certainly not until the President-elect has gone to Washington. What is being done now is the drafting of the various sections separately.

Another part of the address that is pretty well under way is the part dealing with civil service reform, and contrary to the views of his friend, Lew Wallace, the President-elect will flirt giddily with the Chinese goddess of whom the muggwumps are the high priests. Whatever he may do in practice in his address, Gen. Harrison will give utterance to sentiments upon the subject of office and officeholders that need not call the blush of shame to the cheek even of George William Curtis. Hoosier politicians who are close to him affirm, however, that his affection for the almond-eyed first cousin to the famous star-eyed dame of Kentucky is purely platonic, and will not work him after the address is tied up with red tape and laid away in the executive archives.

America and Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Cabinet to-day remained in session longer than usual. It is supposed that the Samoan difficulty was the subject of discussion, and that an executive communication may be sent to the Senate touching the action of the Germans toward the American in Samoa and recommending that steps be taken to preserve the dignity of the United States government.

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