

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1889.

Deadlock in the West Virginia legislature for U. S. Senator still unbroken.

The sixth candidate for Printer under Harrison has made his appearance in Washington.

Senator Vance is reported as doing well after the operation of extracting his diseased eye.

The Brooklyn horse car men are on a strike and seven roads in that city are tied up in consequence.

Citizens of Wilmington are planning for the extension of business. No city in the South can boast of better claims for a large business.

Gov. Fowle does not want the responsibility of choosing the railroad Commissioners. Wise man. Let the Legislature appoint them.

Maine lost over a quarter of a million dollars on account of crows. The cheeky bird evidently have a crow to pick with our Maine dependance.

It is thought that France is approaching another political revolution, and that her Republican form will be superseded by a Dictatorship or Monarchy.

Judge Thurman got a fall about three weeks ago, and sustained injuries which have confined him to his room. He is reported cheerful, and spends his time reading.

Germany is going to have peace in Europe even if she has to fight for it. Several thousand tons of shells have been ordered delivered at the frontier forts in June.

The first pardon granted by Gov. Fowle was to Wm. Croom, of Johnston county, who was sentenced to twelve months in jail for an assault on an officer.

The Senate of the Legislature has passed a bill to compel counties to pay the cost of prosecution for crimes committed within their limits. We thought this was already sufficiently provided for.

Frank Hatton, the new editor of the Washington Post, loses no opportunity of booming Mahone for a Cabinet position, but the indications are that Mr. Hatton's influence with Gen. Harrison is very slight.

The friends of Senator Vance were both surprised and grieved on hearing that he had lost an eye. No one here knew of his having any eye trouble, and his friends everywhere will sympathize with him on so great a loss.

Mrs. Rebecca Robertson, of New York, has given \$200,000 for the establishment of a summer resort, at some place near the city, for the benefit of poor mothers and their children. How they will bless the donor.

Mr. Gatling, the inventor of the celebrated Gatling gun, now claims to have invented a torpedo boat which will solve the problem of harbor defence. It is inexpensive—the cost of four not exceeding \$100,000.

Senator Allison has gone to Indianapolis to finally settle the question as to who will be Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury. Allison is said to have declined the honor three times by letter, but Harrison still insisted; hence the present visit.

Political offenders—bribery in the late election, and false voting—continue to be arrested in Indiana. Three republican offenders of this kind were brought to Indianapolis, Jan. 28, and two of them not being able to give bail, were put in jail.

As the end of the present administration draws nearer the popularity of Mrs. Cleveland seems to increase, if that were possible. Saturday afternoon, notwithstanding a disagreeable rain-storm, nearly two thousand people attended her public reception.

The Asheville Citizen boasts of four visitors now in that city from New York worth, in the aggregate, \$150,000,000. It is creditable that people rich enough to choose any spot on earth for health and pleasure should come to the mountains of our State.

It seems to be settled, at last, that Mr. Blaine will be Secretary of State in Mr. Harrison's Cabinet. It is thought by many that he will run the Harrison administration, and that he will attempt to wring off the tail of every comet that dares to show itself in the political arena of this planet.

There is a proposition before the Legislature to change the name of the county seat of Swain, from Charleston to Bryson City. It is situated on the Tuckasee river. "Bryson" is the name of a citizen of the county whom it is thus designed to honor.

Judge Barrett of New York, is camping on the trusts. He has decided the suit of the People against the North River Sugar Refining Company, and declared the charter of the company forfeited by joining the sugar trust. He says the whole sugar combine is illegal.

The New York Star in a brief reference to the business progress and development of the South, suggests that the time has come when Greely's celebrated advice should be changed, and that instead of saying "Go West, young man, go West," it should be "Go South, young man, go South."

Mr. Randall is very indignant at the reports sent out from Washington as to his intended action in opposition to the wishes of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House in regard to the tariff bill. The fact is that Mr. Randall will do nothing to embarrass the members of that committee.

Business men of Reidsville, N. C., have organized a Cotton Factory Co., and have purchased M. Gambrell's mill in Wilmington, Del., and will move it to Reidsville. Mr. Gambrell will be a stockholder in the establishment, and it is left for him to come on and select the site in Reidsville, and necessary buildings will be erected.

Senator Beck's absence from the Senate has been felt by both sides of the Chamber, and especially during the debate on the tariff bill. On this subject there is no abler man in either House of Congress. The distinguished Kentuckian and invalid reports his health as greatly improved and expects to return soon. He is in Cuba.

Representative Butterworth, who it is said, expects to be the next Governor of Ohio, made a speech in the House last week bitterly arraigning the Knights of Labor for their manner of doing things. The speech was the political sensation of the present session, and everybody is talking about its probable effect upon his political future.

The final government tests of the Zalinski dynamite gun were made in New York harbor last Saturday, and were pronounced by the Government experts to be a complete success. Over fifty per cent. of the huge projectiles containing 100 pounds of dynamite were thrown over a mile and exploded within a space of 150 by 50 feet.

The Senate Tariff Bill has been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, and is therefore considered as lost. The Democrats seem determined not to compromise a substantial tariff reform, and thus the matter now stands. Meanwhile, the sentiment of the people in favor of tariff reduction is growing, and must eventually succeed.

The sudden death of Representative Burnes, of Missouri, on Thursday morning, caused an adjournment of the House, which prevented a vote being taken on the Oklahoma bill that day as had been previously agreed upon by the vote of the House. An attempt will be made to get it up this week, and if that fails it will be called up next Monday under a suspension of the rules.

A nice young man, says the Wilmington Star, traveling under assumed names, was arrested and jailed in Wilmington, Saturday night last, on the charge of forgery. He had been there several days, and was preparing to teach a class tricks with cards. Information of him came from Norfolk, Virginia, to which place he will be returned to answer the charge of forgery. An examination of his baggage proved that he was prepared for business in his line. He had only 10 cents in money.

The United States has 57,376 post-offices, as against 18,688 in Germany, 17,687 in Great Britain, and 7,296 in France. Excluding Germany, the United States has as many post-offices as all the countries of Europe combined, and is added to the number at the rate of about 2,000 per annum. In the gross postal revenue, the United States stands first with \$55,695,170.79, while that of Germany is \$45,194,457, of Great Britain, \$42,362,346, and of France, \$28,779,301. The present rates of postage in this country are, everything considered, the lowest in the world.

The Gatling Torpedo Boat.

New York Sun.

Dr. Richard J. Gatling, of Hartford, Conn., the inventor of the famous gun, has recently invented a torpedo boat for harbor defence. Patents in this country and in foreign countries are about to issue. Dr. Gatling said last night:

"I think that I have solved the problem of harbor defence by torpedo boats. I have invented a boat which is certain in its action, and which is controlled wholly by the intelligence of operators in it. It has extremely high speed. It is so constructed that its crew is almost wholly protected from the enemy's fire. The boat cannot be destroyed or sunk without great difficulty. The old automatic torpedoes have never been successful. They are erratic in their course after they leave the hands of the operators—are deflected by currents, seaweed, &c., and hardly ever reach the points at which they are aimed. But, on the other hand, the present form of spar torpedo boats are dangerous to the crew. I think I have got over these difficulties. My boat, too, is inexpensive. Four of them can be built for \$100,000."

Until the patents are out Dr. Gatling does not care to describe the boat further.

A Remarkable Record.

"I am the last surviving member of a family of nine," said George W. Rogerson, of Beaver, Pa. "My brother, Joan T. Bogerson, the contractor, who was killed in the cyclone at Pittsburg last week, was the eighth one of the family to die a violent death. A few years ago my father was killed by falling from a derrick. Some time afterward a chimney toppled over as my mother was passing by it, and she was crushed to death in the ruins. There were seven of us left, all brothers. One of my brothers was killed by a fall of iron in a foundry where he was employed. A fall of stone in a quarry killed another. Another was drowned in a well. Another was caught by his clothing in a swiftly revolving shaft and was battered to death as the shaft whirled round. A fifth brother was killed in a small railroad accident, and now poor John has met his fate in a cyclone at Pittsburg. I haven't the least doubt that my death will also be a violent one, and I desire that it should be, strange as that declaration may seem."

Fulling for Office.

There is a lot of Republican as well as Democratic politics being talked around Raleigh. Col. Tom Cooper holds a seat in the House from Transylvania county, but it is shrewdly suspected that he is thinking more about the collectorship than about bills to amend The Code or to make Gum Stump creek a lawful fence. It may be added that he has a comfortable home. "Mr. J. B. Eaves was there, too, the early part of last week; with several "Reliables" around him. Among the other Republican visitors was our townsman, Mr. M. L. Mott, who seems to have the drop on the district attorneyship. Mr. Richmond Pearson was on hand, also, as bright and interesting as he always is, talking as much as you please, but disclosing none of his plans.

Delivering the Goods.

The Roman Empire was once sold to the highest bidder. Yesterday a similar transaction was consummated, as far as the parties to the transaction could consummate it, by the passage of Mr. Allison's bill to extend to the manufacturers the privilege enjoyed under the existing tariff of plundering the American consumer. The American market was put up by the Republicans prior to the election and sold to the manufacturer by order of Senator Quay, the auctioneer being John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. The extent to which the Republicans have gone in their purpose to advance the tariff at every possible point cannot be made plain by a casual reading of the act section by section, and the Republicans have been to conceal their iniquity.

Wah!

Our Washington correspondent sends us two pieces of news which will make Mr. Bismarck tremble in his boots and spurs—if he wears boots—as all princes do in pictures. Mr. Blaine is to be Mr. Harrison's Secretary of State; and that is no sooner settled than comes the announcement that next week Mr. Harrison—that is to say, Mr. Blaine, who is on the spot in Washington—will cause a statement to be made in Congress of what the next administration will do about Samoa. That apparently means business. Macgregor is on deck once more, and if the German eagle has a tail Mr. Blaine will, in a couple of months, give it a good pull.

Over twenty men from Iowa, Nebraska and other Northwestern States arrived in Montgomery, Ala., a few days ago, having purchased farms in that State. They will make their homes in Alabama, having become disgusted with the blizzards of the Northwest. All are men of means, and they represent that they are the advance guard of hundreds of other men from that section who will purchase homes in the South.

Marie Frances Norton, sister of Charles J. Guiteau, has recently published a novel, mainly devoted to a defense of her brother, who, she says, was crazy, and was influenced by others to shoot President Garfield. She calls her book "The Stalwarts; or, Who was to Blame?"

Grand Gathering of the Clans.

AN EDITORIAL OF COL. MCLURE ON THE SCOTCH-IRISH CONGRESS.

Philadelphia Times.

The Scotch-Irish Congress, which will assemble at Columbia, Tenn., on the 8th day of May, will be an international gathering of a race that has been most conspicuous, in proportion to numbers, in influencing modern civilization. Their impress upon American institutions has been especially strong, and in no part of the country has it been felt with more power than in the South. The names of such representatives of the stock as Andrew Jackson, A. T. Stewart, Robert Fulton, Horace Greeley, Robert Bonner, are sufficient to suggest the extent of their influence. The Congress will be a meeting of great social and historical importance. It will bring together representatives of the race from all quarters of the English speaking world for the interchange of social amenities and reminiscences. Distinguished scholars and orators will read historical papers and deliver orations commemorating the deeds of the Scotch-Irish. The information thus gathered will be compiled into a history and perpetrated to posterity. Among the speakers who have accepted, will be Rev. John Hall and other eminent divines and scholars. Columbia has been chosen as the place of meeting because it is near the centre of Tennessee, which is about the centre of the blood in the United States. It is in the midst of a region rich in the stock and its historical associations—a country which developed the genius of Andrew Jackson and was the home of James K. Polk. Besides, Columbia is a typical city in the loveliest portion of the new South, with such railroad facilities that visitors there can easily reach any other part of the most progressive region of the South. The date fixed is the most delightful season of the year in this latitude and nature wears her loveliest attire. Columbia is only one and a half miles from Nashville, twelve from Cincinnati and eighteen from Chicago. Mr. A. C. Floyd, the corresponding secretary, will be glad to communicate with persons desirous of attending the Congress. A feature of especial interest in connection with the Congress will be a reunion of ex-Confederates and Federal soldiers of the race. This department will be under the direction of Capt. J. H. Fussell, of Columbia. No partisan or sectarian significance attaches to the Congress.

AN INVITATION TO THE SCOTCH-IRISH RACE.

Col. A. P. McClure and Dr. MacIntosh, of Philadelphia; Dr. John Hall, Mr. J. H. Inman and Ex. Norton, Esq., of New York; and Senator Zeb Vance, of North Carolina, are a few representatives of the distinguished men who will participate in the Scotch-Irish Congress at Columbia, Tenn., on the 8th of May next. Among other attractions to visitors, will be the Spring Meeting of our horsemen, showing Tennessee's finest blooded stock. All members of the race are invited to attend, and correspondence is solicited with those who desire to be present themselves or will furnish the names of prominent members of the race who would be likely to attend.

A. C. FLOYD,

Columbia, Tenn.

Protection All Around.

Mr. George, of Mississippi, in debating the Senate tariff substitute, said that he would favor an amendment which would give a bounty of one cent a pound to cotton raisers, not because he believed in such legislation, but because he thought if we are to have protection at all, we should have it "all around." That is the key-note to the whole argument against protection. It is manifest that protection which does not go "all around"—that is, which does not distribute its burdens and blessings equally and impartially, is unjust.

Street Car Tie-Up in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The tie-up on the Atlantic Avenue street car lines in Brooklyn continues to-day and no cars have yet been started. A gang of Italians that went to the depot to take out the cars were set on by old hands and badly beaten and driven away.

Well Insured.

The life of the late Rufus Y. McAden was insured to the extent of \$130,000. The insurance was placed as follows: Mutual Reserve, of New York, \$40,000; Equitable, \$40,000; Mutual, of New York, \$20,000; Southwestern Milwaukee, \$20,000; Aetna, \$10,000.—Charlotte News.

Appropriations for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Whitney to-day wrote a letter to chairman Herbert, of the House Naval Committee, saying that sufficient appropriations have been made for the naval establishment at present.

Burglars at Another Virginia Town.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 26.—Robbers entered the postoffice at Liberty last night, blew open the safe and secured \$1,100 in cash, stamps and postal cards. It is thought the burglars were professionals.

Senator Blair is a gentleman with almost sublime cheek. He said yesterday that he knew who the next Cabinet officers would be, but he refused to disclose their names, as it was a matter entirely between General Harrison and him. Of all the statesmen who have visited Indianapolis, Senator Blair is the only one who pretends to know what General Harrison intends to do. The question is whether General Harrison was indiscreet during Senator Blair's visit, or whether the Senator has not been in a chronic state of indiscretion ever since.—New York Star.

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, January 28th, 1889.

"Is there really danger of war with Germany?" I asked one of the reading members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. "Yes, I think there is," was the reply given in a very thoughtful, deliberative tone. "Do you think that Secretary Bayard is in any way to blame for the present condition of affairs?" I then asked. "No, most decidedly I do not. On the contrary I think he has managed the matter very ably, and it is only because I know he will have to give way shortly to Blaine that causes me to believe there is danger of a war between the United States and Germany."

"Can you give me your ideas, in a nutshell, of this whole Samoan difficulty?" "Yes, in a very few words. Germany for some years has, for both commercial and political reasons, been looking with covetous eyes on the Samoan islands. And with Bismarck to want to get or to try to get, so that he has for a long time been quietly working to establish a German protectorate over these islands, and things have now reached a stage when he is prepared if necessary to fight for them if he cannot gain his point through diplomatic means. If the United States is to defeat him through diplomacy, it is absolutely necessary that we should have the assistance of England, and with Blaine Secretary of State I do not believe that is possible. Nor is it possible for the United States to stop Germany by force unless we can get at least six months time to prepare a navy. If war should be declared in sixty days it would be disastrous to the United States. That is why I view the situation with alarm."

The Senate has passed its tariff bill, it has been sent to the House and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Mills and other prominent Democratic members of that committee have promised that they would be reported to the House at an early day so as to give that body an opportunity of voting upon it.

A notable feature of the debate in the House attendant upon its reference to committee was the speech of Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, who is believed to represent the views of Gen. Harrison. He made an appeal to the Democrats to relieve the present situation by agreeing to a sort of a compromise which would reduce the Treasury surplus by thirty or forty millions of dollars. What effect this appeal will have is of course at this time a matter of conjecture, but there are many Democrats who believe that a compromise will be effected whereby a bill that will meet the approval of the most conservative members of both parties will be agreed to. If an agreement is reached it is probable that the most of the reduction will come from the internal revenue.

Latest Phase of the Samoan Discussion.

The declaration signed at Berlin in 1886 by Germany and Great Britain expressly guarantees the Neutrality of the Navigator's, or Samoan Islands, with which those countries and the United States had concluded treaties. The effort of the North German Gazette is to interpose the purely technical plea that no treaty guaranteeing Samoan independence existed directly between Germany and the United States. What has been said by other German newspapers might be considered of comparatively little account in the diplomatic contention; but the North German Gazette is Prince Bismarck's organ, and its observations upon Germany's foreign relations are quasi-official. The English sentiment does not differ from the German, and it is plain to see that the German position is plain from the expressions of such papers as the Daily News, which says: "If Lord Salisbury would be a little less humble to Germany and a little more civil to America, it would be better for all the parties concerned." We see no reason, however, to believe that the German Chancellor at the British Prime Minister have an understanding at the expense of American rights and interests. England cannot take a complacent view of German usurpation in Oceania. The interests of the two countries are antagonistic, and England would not desire to do gross injustice to the natives of the islands under the United States, merely for the sake of promoting the interests of a rival in colonization with whom her relations in European politics are strained. How completely the Germans misunderstand patriotic American sentiment is shown by the article of the Cologne Gazette, which says that what may be done by the outgoing Administration is of little account, as Germany will soon be able to deal on better terms with the State Department under Harrison. The Government of Prince Bismarck will soon learn that our party differences disappear when there arises a question of maintaining the dignity of our flag or the interests of our people against foreign aggression.—New York Star.

The Cowles Bill.

MR. RANDALL'S REPLY TO A TOBACCO DELEGATION FROM WINSTON. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A delegation of tobacco manufacturers from Winston, N. C., headed by W. A. Whitaker, President of the Lenoire Tobacco Works, arrived here this morning to urge upon Congress the passage of the Cowles bill. Mr. Whitaker saw Mr. Randall on the subject, and Mr. Randall said that he was in favor of it, and that Mr. Whitaker could do effective work by presenting his views to members who are open to conviction.

Mr. Cowles this morning said a preliminary poll of the Democratic side showed from 60 to 75 members in favor of his bill. He anticipated but a small decrease on the Republican side from the vote cast on that side for reference. There is of course no prospect of any tariff legislation at this session of Congress but the fact remains that it is the Democratic party that has waked up the country on the question of tariff tax reduction and has pressed that question home. The principle underlying the party's action is bound to triumph in the end. The power of the trusts is going to be broken.—Raleigh News and Observer.

I have been a great sufferer from catarrh for over a year; had it very bad, could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sleep—had to walk the floor. I purchased Ely's Cream Balm and am using it freely, it is working a cure surely. I have advised several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the one medicine above all others made to cure catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God I have found a remedy I can use with safety and that does all that is claimed for it. It is curing my deafness.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

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