

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889.

Mrs. Bishop Lyman died on the night of the 9th instant.

The contest for mayor and alderman in Charlotte bids fair to be quite warm.

President Harrison took a day's rest from his labors on the 15th—a steamboat ride down the river.

Nichols, of Raleigh, is said to be the coming man for Public Printer—his competitors having withdrawn in his interest.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mt. Airy Exchange Bank, recently, directors were elected, and Mr. Winston Fulton was made president.

Fayetteville will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the Federal Constitution by this State, done at Fayetteville, November, 1780.

The new postmaster in New York is required to give a bond of \$800,000. As a protection against possible loss by clerks, he requires them to give bonds to him.

The Richmond and Alleghany Railroad was sold at public auction Tuesday, and was bought by a syndicate representing the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. Company.

There is a disease among the horses at Wilmington which calls for the inspection of an expert from the Agricultural Department at Washington, to determine the nature of it.

Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday, as president of the Carolina Oil and Creosote Company, is under charges by prominent stockholders in the company involving his character for honesty.

The sick horses at Wilmington have been examined by a veterinary surgeon from Washington. Two of them were found to have glanders and were killed to prevent the spread of the disease.

Geo. K. Sledge, engineer on the Taylorsville and Charlotte road, died at the residence of Mr. B. Matheson, in Taylorsville, April 10, aged about 30 years. Had been married only three months.

Judge Thurman has recently made a visit to Washington city, and called to pay his respects to the President. No better man could call at the White House and we have no doubt the President knows it.

Shattered vessels are still coming into Wilmington and other ports out of the recent storm. Many were totally lost, and those which survived the terrible winds and waves come in in bad flight for repairs.

Chas. F. Hatch, a railroad President; and P. E. Lockwood, a real estate dealer, committed suicide in Minnesota on the 15th. They were wealthy men, and no reasonable cause can be assigned in either case.

The negroes who left from about Goldsboro to go west, many of them, are writing to their former employers: "Do please send me money to come home on." "For the Lord's sake send me money to come back home."

Browsers & Arendell, Durham grocery merchants, have made an assignment. Liabilities and assets not yet fully made out, but the failure is thought to be pretty heavy, caused in part by the late failure of the Durham bank.

The Elizabeth City Economist says: The managers of the medical convention are making liberal preparations to give the doctors who may attend the State convention there a handsome reception and entertainment.

An English sparrow "accidentally" committed suicide at Raleigh last week by hanging itself. Not a tear was shed for it. The News-Observer explains how an "accidental suicide" may be committed, and believes it has made it very clear.

The New York World of the 10th instant notices the arrival in that city of a negro from Virginia, whose body, including his neck, has been gradually turning to bone. First a foot, and then a leg, then an arm, and last his whole body. His limbs when struck sound like stone or metal. They are no larger than a walking stick. And yet in this condition, entirely helpless, with no signs of life except in his head, the man is cheerful, and says his visit is designed to give the wise doctors of the city a chance to study his case.

President Harrison declares that he "will select none but men who have the respect of their neighbors and who are intelligent and capable" to fill offices in the South. This puts to death the hopes of many who expected their republicanism alone to carry them through.

There is said to be a revolutionary movement in Lower California, headed by an ex-Confederate, for the purpose of gaining, first the independence of that territory and setting up a republic, afterwards to be offered to the United States for annexation, just as Texas was gained.

Captain M. Frank, says the Wilmington Star, with other gentlemen, all representing the American Cotton Oil Company, are in that city contracting for the erection of buildings for a large oil factory, which will give it advantages over any other mills yet built, with a working capacity of 200 tons seed per day.

The high winds of the 6th was a storm of thunder, lightning, wind, hail and snow in Virginia. Wind at the rate of 54 miles an hour from the northeast, drove in the tide at Norfolk and Portsmouth 18 inches higher than ever before, flooding many stores and destroying much property. The losses are very heavy.

\$75,000, says a Wadesboro correspondent of the Raleigh News-Observer, has been subscribed for a cotton factory at Wadesboro. The brown store business at that place has a plant of \$15,000 value, owned by a Boston company, who have to enlarge to meet demands. The silk factory is in operation and doing a good business.

All farmers who know the value of information should send to the "Agricultural Experiment Station," Raleigh, N. C., for a copy of the monthly Bulletin issued from the Department. This publication will be found useful as affording information not to be had elsewhere on Agricultural subjects of especial interest to North Carolina farmers.

There is to be an interesting missionary meeting held at Mt. Pleasant, N. C., commencing on the 30th instant. It is the fourth annual meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of North Carolina. The meeting will occupy part of three days, and the program shows that each day will be well filled with interesting exercises.

Gen. John F. Knapp says ninety-nine out of every one hundred democrats and ninety-five out of every hundred republicans, look upon civil service reform as a great humbug; "and I must say that I sometimes feel myself sympathizing with the majority." It seems to be pretty generally conceded that President Harrison will not differ widely with General Knapp on the subject.

Asheville Citizen publishes a letter from a colored exoduster who is in California. He compares his situation there to that of the rich man who died and in hell he lifted up his eyes. He warns his colored brethren "not to come to this place of torment." "I say unto you, stay where you are." "Do not believe those lying passenger agents, for all they want is your money."

Prairie fires in Dakota and Minnesota have been fearfully destructive to farm houses and villages. Hundreds of people have been burned out of house and home. Stock of all kinds—horses, cows, hogs and sheep—have been destroyed by the hundreds. One man alone lost a flock of 500 sheep. The fire was driven by a wind of 40 miles an hour. Nothing could stand before it.

The yellow fever and a disease called the "pernicious attack," is raging in Brazil to a fearful extent. At Rio Janeiro, as many as 103 deaths have occurred in a day; and these high figures are exclusive of the mortality in the M. M. Hospital, to which are sent the seamen and indigent of Rio. The demand for masses is so urgent that the priests have raised the price to about \$3.17.

Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, of Boston, having made a flying railroad visit to the South, on his return to his flock treats them to the following pleasing dish of slander:

"He said that a very low degree of morals existed in the South, and the lips of her ministers were padlocked. They dared not preach life or civilization. They charged that the social relations of the whites and blacks in the South were on the same level as when, slavery existed and declared that the virtue of colored girls was made an article of traffic even with men high in religious circles." And this from a man in the pulpit.

Hannah Calder was before the Court at Bel Air, Md., the other day asking that Kate Zeall, whom he or she claimed as a wife, be compelled to live with her or him. Kate said she would do it if Hannah would prove herself to be a man. The Judge ordered an investigation, and Hannah, after swearing she was a man and thought that that was proof enough, submitting to an examination, the result of which was kept secret (by an agreement we suppose). Next morning Hannah took one road and Kate another—the one that led to her home. The presumption is that Hannah failed to prove what she swore to.

The Citizen and lawyers of Asheville are discussing the question whether or not there can be a legal election in that city this year for mayor and aldermen. It is claimed, on one side, that under the new law adopted by the last Legislature, the regulations in respect to registration cannot now be complied with; and that as the same act repealed the old law, no valid election can be held. Judge Gudger dissents to this view of the question, and gives the opinion that an election under the old law in respect to registration will be valid.

A special act for Salisbury relieves us of any complications of this sort.

We copied the other day a statement from the Raleigh News-Observer that Democratic postal clerks were being turned out in that part of the state and their places filled with negroes. We have information that shows that the Republican Administration is active in turning out whites and putting in negroes. In the Second District a negro named Cneatham is elected to the Federal House. He appears to have influence with the Harrison gang, and especially with Hooter Wamameter. In ten days the following Democrats have been bounced and negroes substituted: Galway, on Wilson and Fayetteville road; Willis, on Goldsboro and Morehead City road; Lumsden, on Goldsboro and Greensboro road; Smith on Norfolk and Raleigh, and lastly G. W. Stuart, one of the most efficient clerks on the Washington and Wilmington route, whose examination equalled that of any man's on the road. He was removed last week and a Wilson darkey substituted.—Wilmington Star.

To this list should be added the removal of Mr. C. L. Torrence, on the Charlotte and Taylorsville road, and the appointment of a negro to fill his place. Mr. Harrison's plan for breaking the "solid South" won't work worth a cent.

News by this Morning's Mail.

Rome, April 17.—The Pope is sick.

Paris, April 17.—Warrants have been issued for sixty members of the Boulangist party.

New York, April 17.—The big factory at Ninth avenue and 124th street burned. Loss, \$100,000.

Liverpool, April 17.—6,000 emigrants embarked to-day, most of them for America.

San Francisco, April 17.—Cholera is epidemic in the Philippine Islands.

Washington, April 17.—John M. Langston, colored orator of Virginia, has visited the President and comes away pleased.—There are, says Blaine, 3,500 applications on file for 250 consulships. The President can do nothing with them under a month.—The Railroad Commission has summoned a number of the railroad companies to appear at Washington May 23d, to answer questions on free passes, &c.

Charlotte, April 18.—Only one attempted burglary last night. Nothing about bloodhounds.

Montgomery Vidette: Mrs. A. Jordan has been appointed Post-Mistress for Troy, and we presume will soon take charge of the office.—D. W. Meacham was lodged in jail here Monday night for violating the law which prohibits a person from enticing laborers away from their employers.—During the big blow Saturday fire broke out in the pine woods just east of town through the careless use of a lantern of Mr. A. B. Moore, and to prevent wide spread destruction to fences, &c., the services of every available person were required to check the devastation. Again Sunday afternoon some one set fire to the woods just west of town. It took hard work to prevent great destruction to fences.

The Gambling Cases in Court.

The time of the Criminal Court was occupied this morning in hearing the gambling cases. Indictments were returned by the grand jury against twelve white men and boys, and sixteen colored men. The case around which the most interest centered was that of Mr. James A. Reeves, who was charged with keeping a gambling house. He was represented by Col. H. C. Jones, and a submission entered, but the witnesses were examined, nevertheless. Col. Jones pleaded for the mercy of the court on his client, advancing among other reasons of extenuation that Reeves was not strong mentally, and had once been in an insane asylum. The judgment of the court was that Reeves be dismissed upon the payment of the costs and upon condition that he leave the town. In his remarks, Judge Meares was pretty severe in his denunciation of gambling. He said that the place for Reeves was on the chain gang, but in view of the extenuating circumstances the judgment was as light as possible. "Any man who keeps a gambling house," said Judge Meares, "ought to be sent to the chain gang." All the parties indicted got off upon the payment of the costs. Solicitor Brown wanted to make them all promise never to gamble again, but he could not carry this point.—Charlotte News.

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1889.
"Sunset" Cox, the ever-smiling Representative from New York, was met coming out of the White House by your correspondent, and asked what in the deuce he was doing in that gang of place-hunters. "Oh, I simply called to say good-bye to my old friend Benjamin Harrison, as I am afraid these fellows may worry him to death in their mad hunt for office before I return to Washington. Then as Mr. Cox was leaving he added: "I feel; very much better than a little while ago. I have been through the valley of the shadow of political death with the rest of the Democrats, and now I am off on a lecturing tour through Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Something to make the folks smile, you know, while I gather in a little money. I trust that I shall get no more eggs than I pay for."

Mr. Cannaday, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, and a good John Sherman Republican, is charged by Senator Jones, of Nevada, ex-Senator Mahone and Warner Miller, and Representative West of New York, with swindling and forgery in connection with his management of the North Carolina Oil and Creosote Company located at Wilmington, N. C. It is also stated that Cannaday is indebted to other Senators to the amount of \$30,000 or more for borrowed money. With the usual audacity of men of his kind Cannaday says that when the case is settled it will have no effect upon his "personal integrity."

The Republicans have always been notorious for their willingness to make use at all times of United States vessels for private pleasure parties and being out of power for four years and without a precedent for the length of time has not changed them a particle in this respect. On Saturday afternoon Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tichenor took a party of friends from here to Baltimore, where they got aboard of the U. S. Revenue cutter McLane and started on a trip to Chesapeake Bay, which lasted from Sunday morning to Monday morning. Another Government vessel, the light-house tender, Holly, has been lying at the wharf here, waiting for three days to carry President Harrison on a pleasure trip down the Potomac. This looks like a rather early revival of the old abuses. By summer half a dozen vessels will be needed for the various members of the administration, for their families and friends. And the people will foot the bills.

Senator John Sherman has just proved himself to be a "bigger" man with the administration than Representatives McKinley and Benjamin Butterworth combined. Ohio had two candidates for the position of Sixth Auditor of the Treasury. One was backed by Senator Sherman and the other by Messrs McKinley and Butterworth. The Sherman man, Mr. Coulter has just been appointed.

Land Commissioner Stockslager fears there will be trouble in Oklahoma. He says there is only about 10,000 homesteads can be entered under the President's proclamation, and he has every reason to believe that at least 100,000 persons will enter the country, within thirty days from its opening next Monday.

The new administration is making a record for itself on the pension question. It is going faster than the most radical had any idea that it would a short time ago, and no man can at this time foresee the end. Assistant Secretary Russey, of the Interior Department before whom appeals from the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions are heard, seems to outdo the law as applied to pensions. It is estimated that the decisions of the late Commissioner—Gen. Black—which Russey has already reversed, will cost the Government more than \$1,000,000. He should change his name to Buster. The "Corporal," not to be outdone by his superior officer, made an order last week that will cost more than \$50,000 a year. The following is the order: "Whenever a pensioner is disabled in a hand or foot in a degree entitling him to \$24 a month under the act of March 3, 1883, such pensioner shall by reason of that fact be entitled to the rate of \$30 a month under the act of August 4, 1886." Nearly 800 pensioners get an increase of \$72 a year, by this order, and arrears from Aug. 4, 1886.

"The noblest Roman of them all," Allen G. Thurman, late Democratic candidate for Vice-President, was in Washington last week on legal business. The old gentleman was looking well with the exception of slight rheumatism in his legs. In a conversation with a friend said: "The people of the country were good enough to me to vote that I should stay at home, and personally I am glad of it, but I regret the defeat of the party very much, as I regard it a great calamity to the country. Mr. Cleveland brought about a great many grand reforms during his term of office, and would no doubt have accomplished many more if he had been re-elected."

It Won't Work.

The negroes who went off in troops to Arkansas and Louisiana during the winter, and now want to come back, will probably never return. Their old employers will not send them money to bring them back. A few may manage to return; but the bulk of them will die in the southern swamps, lamenting the day they permitted themselves to be fooled away from the country in which they were born and raised, and from the friendly whites who had always treated them better than they deserved.

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