

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1889.

A large lot of cotton in a warehouse at Montgomery, Ala., was destroyed by fire on the 14th.

A child in Rutherford county fell into a boiler of hot sorghum, Oct. 15, and was scalded to death.

Rev. Sam Jones has agreed to hold a ten day's meeting in Charlotte commencing April 20th, 1890.

It is reported that there is a smoking mountain within three miles of Cooper's station on the W. N. C. R. R.

The population of Switzerland is a little less than 3,000,000 made up of Germans, French and Italians.

The election in Montana is close. Democrats have been claiming the Legislature, but it now seems doubtful.

The Rev. Edward Mack, the son of Rev. J. B. Mack, has received a call from the Presbyterian church in Washington, N. C.

The largest and best tobacco crop ever harvested in the mountain section of the State, is said to be safely stored in the barns of the farmers.

Diphtheria in its worst form is prevailing at Gallitler, Pa. Fifty cases down with the disease and several families have lost all their children.

A locket was recovered from the plunder of the burglars now before the Mayor's court in Charlotte, marked "F. B. C." which had been lost for 30 years.

Representative Breckenridge, of Arkansas, says that as far as the democrats shall need a leader on the floor of the House ex-speaker Carlisle will assume that function.

A father and son at San Antonio, Texas, D. Mencia and son Alphonso, had a desperate fight last Friday in which the father was killed and the son mortally wounded.

Rev. Sam Jones' labors in Durham are reported as very successful, 800 or more having professed conversion. He was very liberally rewarded by the citizens who made him a purse of about \$1,800.

Dothan, Ala., Oct. 15.—Trouble between the town council and draymen of the Farmers' Warehouse, who refused to pay a town license tax. Seven men were shot, two killed and one other dying.

The Supreme Court of the United States met in Washington on Monday. It was a formal opening of the court. The regular business taken up on Tuesday, with 1,375 cases on the docket—rather more than usual.

Sensors Spooner and Manderson it is said have "read the riot act" to President Harrison because he removed Tanner before having fully arranged matters as to who should succeed him as Commissioner of Pensions.

The Knights of Labor are trying to get the Superintendent of the Census to instruct his agents to obtain the necessary data for the preparation of a table showing what percentage of the homesteads are free of mortgage.

Nearly all the Knights Templars have gone home. They held undisputed possession of Washington all last week, and devoted every hour to having a good time. The conclave was a great success and the largest ever held.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, who has been reported as being very ill at his Pennsylvania home, has arrived at his Washington House. His health, while not good, is such that he can take an active part in the coming session of Congress.

The sufferers by the Johnstown, Pa., disaster are complaining that the fund raised for their relief has not been properly disbursed or distributed. Gross mismanagement of the fund is charged—a state of things that might well have been expected.

Blaine has heard from his friends in the South, and now announces that the members of the Three America's Congress will visit the principal cities of that section early in the new year. Mr. Blaine says that such has been the intention of the State department all the time, but some other people, probably on account of prejudice, say that the vigorous kicking of Southern members of Congress is what paved the way for this tardily announced trip through the South.

Hon. J. V. T. Findlay, of Baltimore, has been selected by the two Commissioners appointed by Venezuela and the United States for the settlement of the claims against the former country, as the third Commissioner. Mr. Findlay is an able lawyer and a good democrat.

The trial of Edward Brown for the killing of Col. Roger J. Page at Marion, N. C., on the night of July 24th, was commenced in the Superior Court at Marion on the 11th instant. Owing to the failure of a witness to appear, the case was laid over until Monday.

Lynnan Klapp, the inventor of the process of extracting the oil from cotton seed, died at his home, a few days ago, in Providence, Rhode Island. His successful efforts on this subject date back about thirty years, since which time the cotton seed oil business has grown to its present importance.

There was an exodus of white people from Johnston county who passed on their way to Arkansas, a few days ago. A reporter of the Greensboro Workman interviewed them on the way between Raleigh and Greensboro, and puts them down as a shiftless lot.

A Delaware farmer predicts the entire failure of the peach crop in that State within the next decade. He bases his prediction on the fact that the crop has been steadily declining for several years past in consequence of a disease—the yellows—destroying the trees. The shipments this year will be less than one million baskets against thirty and forty millions in previous years.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission sitting at Washington, rendered a decision on Monday to the following effect, to wit:

While distance is not always a controlling element in determining what is a reasonable rate, there is ordinarily no better measure of railroad service in carrying goods than the distance they are carried, and when the rate of freight charges over one line in sending freight carried from a neighboring territory to the same market, is considerably greater than over other lines for distances as long or longer, such greater rate is held to be excessive, and should be reduced.

The General Council of the Ev. Lutheran church of North America is in session at Pittsburg, Pa. On Friday the special order was a discussion of the report of the committee on "Pulpit and Fellowship." The question was as to the propriety of a Lutheran minister accepting an invitation to preach in the pulpits of other denominations. The discussion occupied almost the entire morning session, and the feeling seemed to be that a Lutheran minister could hardly with consistency occupy another pulpit, when his views differed from those of the inviting pastor.

The State Fair was duly opened on Monday according to programme. The ceremonies were interrupted to some extent by rain. It is admitted that the exhibit is more elaborate and of a better class than ever before. At 12:30 the Chief Marshal, the Governor, and all the officers of the Fair, were on the grounds and the opening took place, the Governor making the opening speech. A large number of distinguished citizens of this and other States were present, and the grounds were gay with flags and the scene enlivened with music. The exhibit is the largest since the State Exposition. The attendance of persons from a distance is declared to be a feature of importance, and altogether the Fair is pronounced a grand success. One of the interesting incidents was the marriage of Mr. Wm. Bateman to Miss Knowles, dressed in cotton bagging of home production.

Chicago lawyers certainly have a hard time in fairly getting hold of the Cronin case. It was a long time before the police could find a clew leading to the discovery of the murderers of Cronin. A longer time was spent in getting all the links of evidence in order. Weeks were spent in making up a jury, if it was ever done. Meantime some fellow slips in and steals all the papers in the case—the murdered man's blood-stained clothes, everything relating to the case. And last of all, they have just discovered that the jurors selected have been tampered with by bribes, and now they are after the bribers. How and when they will finish up the main case and get the bribers, remains to be seen. They have a very long and tedious way of getting on with criminal cases in the big cities. Two or three days are usually quite sufficient for getting at bottom facts and deciding a case in our North Carolina Courts, and they commit as few errors as those tribunals which spend weeks, and even months, in reaching conclusions.

The Charlotte papers tell us of a fire in a store in that city caused by an electric lamp. Damage to the amount of \$1,500 or \$2,000 was done to the merchandise on the counters. It is said to be the first case of the kind on record, and it was caused by some derangement of the electric connections not yet fully understood.

They also tell us of the arrest of a large number of burglars—about 14 men and women—and the recovery of stolen goods comprising a most varied assortment from a hair pin up to trunks, jewelry, blankets, &c. &c., so that the magistrates office containing the goods looked like a variety store.

Tramps are on the pad for a warmer climate in which to spend the winter. Almost every day they are calling at houses in this town for something to eat, and they do actually find a living in this way which costs them nothing; for there are many persons among us who think the gifts bestowed on them is a real charity. But it is in fact only fostering a growing nuisance. The number thus supported is constantly increasing. It is a worthless class—nay, it is worse than worthless—it is absolute nuisance; and every proper means should be employed to abate it. There is no reason why the industrious, provident people who bear their share of Government support, should also tax themselves for a class who will not work. The little word *no*, is the best remedy we know for the evil, and if all would employ it when a tramp comes he would be obliged to work for his living as it is his duty to do.

Some wise old chap discovered and proclaimed centuries ago that "a fool and his money is soon parted," and it is not known that his discovery ever benefited a single man. The same announcement has been made ten thousand times since, and still the man who has heeded it is unknown to the world. But effects never cease to follow cause, and unchecked tendencies never fail to reach a natural crisis. Those who are wise enough to take advantage of the situation to promote their own fortune do little more than the experienced fisherman who goes to his work duly equipped. He comes home with game, while the thoughtless one returns with "fisherman's luck." It has always been so, and in the present condition of mankind, there is no evidence of a probable change, and therefore no hope of human redemption from folly. "A fool and his money is soon parted" may still be repeated as a warning; but as the race of fools is not likely to become extinct, the parting will still go on *ad infinitum*.

Fairs.

We suppose it is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the value of Fairs as compared with their cost. We do not know that any one has ever attempted to figure it out. We do not know however, that they are very costly, and that this side of the problem is comparatively within the reach of inquiry. The number of persons travelling to them on each railroad leading to the place of exhibit would afford a clew to the amount paid to railroads. An approximate estimate might be obtained by careful investigation of the number who visit the town on such occasions in private conveyances, and the cost of the time of persons and teams so employed. The number who purchase tickets at the gate, and the time they spend in sight-seeing. The cost of transporting and supporting subjects of exhibition. The cost of living of those who attend the Fairs while so engaged; and the incidental losses by accidents to property and health. Superadd to such an estimate the loss of income from usual employments when at home following usual business; and the aggregation in figures will amount to a startling sum.

This side of the problem as we have said, is comparatively within the reach of inquiry. The other side must necessarily be guessed at, for it is not apparent how many and in what way the persons who attend Fairs is benefited thereby. The premiums distributed do not usually exceed in amount the expenses of the exhibitors to bring their products to the ground. The benefits conferred on the masses are reckoned to be, mainly, the new ideas gained by the attendants, and by them afterwards wrought out at their homes, on the farms or in their workshops; but the value of these and the results which flow from them, are as difficult to determine as the moral consequences of any other sensuous exhibition.

These are our personal convictions in respect to Fairs in general, briefly expressed, and without reference to any particular enterprise of the kind. They are in opposition to the spirit and practice of the times, but that is no reason why they should not be expressed.

Another Man Lynched.
Robert Berrier was taken from the jail in Lexington, about 7 1/2 o'clock Monday night last by a mob of more than one hundred white men, and carried beyond the town limits, and hung up to the limb of a tree. His offense was of a very aggravating and brutal character: He lived so unhappily with his wife that she left him some weeks ago and went home to her mother, Mrs. Herbert Walser. Here, it seems, she went crazy, and her father carried her to the asylum at Morganton. While absent from home, Berrier took occasion to visit the paternal residence and demand of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Walser, his four months old child, which the kind old lady was taking care of. She refused to give it up to him, but he snatched it from her, and when she followed him to recover it, he turned upon her with a pistol and shot her. He fled, but was arrested at Greensboro, Sunday, and brought to the Lexington jail. The public at Lexington, and at Thomasville, still under the excitement caused by a shocking crime perpetrated so near them, gathered by hundreds as the prisoner was conducted to jail; and the matter speedily terminated as related above.

And now, what will be done about it? Will the lynchers be arrested, tried, convicted, and executed under the laws? We suppose not. And yet something should be done to restore the confidence of the people in the efficacy of the laws as a means for the speedy dealing with criminals, and as a protection to the innocent. The laws should be amended, and the speedy trial of criminals provided for as a means of preventing lawless proceedings such as those referred to; otherwise the evil spirit of mobs will continue to increase until anarchy takes the place of law.

Restless People.
It is a fact, we believe, that the American people are the most restless of all nations of the earth. They seem constitutionally bound to travel, and in our extensive domains they have large room for roving. Tell a boy that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," and he will answer, "a setting hen becomes poor." But old and young alike have a natural disposition to go somewhere, and go they will. There is no class of business men in the country who have done more than railroad companies to take advantage of this disposition to travel and make money by it. Indeed, there is no class which has done more to excite the passion for roving from pure motives of avarice. Cities and towns have readily come to their aid by getting up fairs, celebrating noted days, re-unions, great gatherings for one purpose or another, which cost money without a substantial return except to those who get up the show—the display—the excitement. The railroads become very gracious on such occasions and give half rates. The big spree takes place in due time, and those who have their dishes right side up, catch the cash that is rained down by the people who travel—who must go somewhere for a diversion, and who return home to feel the lack of money thus spent—lighter in the pocket, and perhaps not a bit wiser.

History of the Supreme Court.
We are indebted to the author, Hon. Kemp P. Battle, for a copy of a pamphlet giving a history of the Supreme Court in North Carolina from the earliest times down to the present. It contains many curious and interesting facts, especially when government in North Carolina was passing through the formation period—when our ancestors in the endeavor to establish justice and liberty could not clearly discern the way to escape from the tyranny with which their ideas of government were associated. It is a very interesting book, especially to those who desire information of the kind therein presented.

"The North State Artisan," is the title of a new magazine by H. E. Seeman, a monthly, at \$1 a year, to be devoted to the manufacturing, mining and agricultural interests of the State. Issues from Durham.

There is a famine in Ramsey county, Dakota. They have had three crop failures in succession. They have nothing to eat but roots and herbs, and many are without clothing for the winter.

Washington Letter.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1889.
Senator Ransom of North Carolina is keeping up the reputation he has had for many years of keeping "solid" with the administration. He believes that it pays to be consulted about the Federal officials to be appointed in his State, even if they have to be taken from the ranks of the opposition. If he cannot name the men, he can at least prevent an unusually bad man's being appointed. It was just after a visit of Senator Ransom's that Mr. Harrison appointed Charles A. Cook to be U. S. Attorney for the Eastern district of N. Carolina.

The fall term of the United States Supreme Court was crowded to-day. The only vacant chair was that of the late Justice Matthews. Immediately after the Court met it adjourned to pay the usual visit to the President. It was generally supposed that the vacancy on the bench would have been filled before the term began, but President Harrison seems to lack the nerve to appoint Attorney General Miller in the face of the opposition to him among the leaders of his party, and so far the opposition cannot agree on a man for the place.

The Washington dudes, who dote on everything English, are just now enjoying all the delights of the Oriental's seventh heaven. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, has arrived at the legation building in this city accompanied by six single daughters, all old enough to be married. There will be a great scramble among these dudes to get themselves presented to the English lasses.

Chief Justice Fuller has great difficulty in getting a house arranged to suit him. His family are now in their second house since they came. It is probable that he will have a house built next year after his own designs.

The International Maritime conference meets in this city day after tomorrow. Nearly every country will be represented. An attempt will be made to have a code of marine signals covering every contingency, adopted for universal use. The conference is expected to sit about three months.

Secretary Noble has nerve whatever else he may lack. He has decided the re-appointing of Senator Manderson's pension by Tanner was illegal, and ordered the Senator to return the money—more than \$5,000 paid him as an average on the re-appointing.

Next week the National board of promotions of the World's Exposition to be held in this city in 1892, will meet here to map out a plan for bringing the matter before Congress at the beginning of the session. The meeting will be largely attended by representatives from all sections of the country.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable Mining Lands.

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan county, had and obtained in the special proceeding, entitled R. J. Holmes and E. Mauney against Holmes W. Reid and others, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Salisbury, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 18th day of November, 1889, the following lands:

1. One tract situate in Rowan county, the waters of Royal Creek, adjoining the lands of Charles L. Earnhardt, William Kirk and others, containing 160 acres, known as part of the "Linn Tract," and lying a mile and one-half east of Gold Hill.
2. A tract of land situate in Rowan county, one and one-half miles north-east of Gold Hill, containing 200 acres, known as the "Rumple Old-Field Tract," and lying on the course of the vein of the Gold Hill mines.
3. Another tract known as the "Stockton Tract," adjoining the lands of the Gold Hill Mining Company, the Union Mining Company and others, containing 34 acres, lying in the town of Gold Hill, Rowan county.
4. One tract situate in Cabarrus county, known as the "Troutman Tract," adjoining the lands of the Union Mining Company, E. Mauney and others, containing 215 acres, and one mile south-east of Gold Hill.
5. Also another tract known as the "Coffin Engine Lot," situate in the town of Gold Hill, containing 21 acres, except the mineral interest below fifteen feet.
6. Another lot of land, being Lot No. 18 in the plan of the town of Gold Hill, Rowan county, except the mineral interest below fifteen feet, containing less than one acre.
7. Two lots being No. 16 and 19 in the plan of the town of Gold Hill, Rowan county, in what is known as the ten acre lot, except the mineral interest below fifteen feet.

These are believed to be valuable mining lands, gold having been found in large quantities on the "Troutman Tract," and in considerable quantities on the "Stockton Tract" and the "Rumple Old-Field Tract." The "Troutman Tract" has been worked for gold and not less than fifty thousand dollars of gold has been taken from this mine.

Terms of Sale:—One-third cash, balance in twelve months deferred payment to draw interest at six per cent.

R. J. HOLMES,
Commissioner.
Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 11, 1889.

FOR SALE.
Lot of carpenter's tools, valves, ship augers, picks, rubber belting, steam heater, ratchet, quicksilver, bar steel, piping, &c., &c., at Tyson & Co.'s. If not sold by private sale, will be offered at auction on Saturday at 12 o'clock, 19 inst., at the public square.

WAR RELICS WANTED.
Any private person having anything in the line of war relics to dispose of, please send description and price to the undersigned. I am not a trader. I want relics for my private collection.

C. W. BURPEE,
The American,
Waterbury, Conn.

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.
Good Brogan Shoes \$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,
P. J. JULIAN & CO

LAND SALE!
NORTH CAROLINA SUPERIOR COURT,
ROWAN COUNTY Oct. 2d, 1889.
D. W. Lowrance, Adm'r of J. A. Jamison, dec'd,
vs.
James Augustus Jamison, Heir at Law.

In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Rowan county granted in the above entitled action, the undersigned will sell on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1889, on the premises at public outcry to the highest bidder, the following described real estate in Atwell township, Rowan county, to wit: A tract of land adjoining the lands of A. Leazer, L. R. Connelly and J. E. Jamison, containing 60 Acres, more or less, it being a part of the land on which James A. Jamison formerly resided, also an undivided 1/2 interest in a lot of land adjoining the lands of J. E. Jamison, R. L. Weddington and others, containing 1/2 acre, on which was formerly located a cotton gin.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale. D. W. LOWRANCE, Adm'r.
501-s. J. A. Jamison, dec'd,
Craig & Clement, Att'ys.

FOR SALE.
Engine, Boiler, and Saw Mill everything complete in first class order. Part can be paid in lumber if sold immediately.
Apply to
M. L. BEAN.

WANTED

The name of every man in Western North Carolina who has timber land, improved and unimproved, farm lands, town lots and properties for sale. We must have bottom prices, full, clear and correct descriptions. Persons wishing to buy, sell or rent properties will find it to their interest to write to or call on

McCUBBINS & REISNER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
SALISBURY, N. C.

COMMISSIONER'S
SALE OF LAND

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan county, had and obtained in the special proceedings entitled, B. F. Lunn and L. L. Lunn, administrators of John D. Gaskill, Mamie Gaskill, and others, plaintiffs, against Holmes W. Reid, B. Jones Reid and others, defendants, I will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Salisbury, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1889, the real estate known as the J. D. Gaskill Tobacco Works, a particular description of which is given in the petition filed in the said special proceeding. This property is situate on the North Carolina Railroad in the Great East Ward of the town of Salisbury, and is used and occupied as a tobacco factory. The fixtures and appurtenances thereto belonging will be sold with the land.

Terms of sale: 12 months credit from date of confirmation of sale, with interest from said date at 6 per cent per annum. Dated, the 28th Sept. 1889.

R. J. HOLMES,
Commissioner.
50-4t.

NORTH CAROLINA SUPERIOR COURT,
ROWAN COUNTY Nov. Term, 1889.
Elizabeth Herman, Plaintiff,
vs.
James P. Herman, Defendant.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE.
The defendant, James P. Herman, is hereby summoned to appear at a Superior Court to be held for said county at the Court House in Salisbury on the 11th Monday after the first Monday in September, 1889, to answer or demur to the complaint filed in this action, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint during said term the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

J. M. HORAH,
Clerk Superior Court.

THEO. F. KLITZ,
Plaintiff's Atty.
51-6w.

BAGGING & TIES

4 CAR LOADS
Of Bagging & Ties just in!

SOMETHING TO DOWN THE BAGGING TRUST!
AT PRICES THAT WILL SAVE YOU MORE THAN 100% OVER ANY OTHER COTTON COVERING.

THE ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE FARMERS IS CALLED TO THIS NOTICE.

GRAIN! GRAIN!
We buy all kinds of grain at highest cash prices.

COTTON! COTTON!

We are in the market for all the cotton raised in this and adjoining counties.

See us before you sell your cotton. We are at the top on prices for all grades.

COTTON SEED

WE WILL PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR ALL SEED BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

PLOWS AND HARROWS

We have some superior Chilled Plows, which we will sell to the farmers at net cost. Call and examine them. The Hillside Plow is a beauty and does its work well. Our Clark's Cutaway harrow is a tool that every farmer needs.

WAGONS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, HACKS AND CARTS.

Our stock of vehicles cannot be excelled in the State.

The McCORMICK STEEL MOWER

Is pronounced by all who have used it to be the best.

Our Wheat
<FERTILIZERS>
ARE NOW IN AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. "Farmers' Friend," "Stone-wall" and "National," Pure Ground Bone and German Kanit.

We are always at the front in our different lines.
Respectfully,
BOYDEN & QUINN