Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1889.

Sampson County Fair is open this week. Gov. Lee and suite will be there.

What strange inconsistency in a nation professing Christianity to publicly and persistently desecrate the Sabbath.

Sale of the personal property of G. W. Johnson, deceased, of Farmington, Davie county, took place on the 4th inst.

The farmers who built all their hopes on cotton this year will not do so again in the next two or three years. Meat and bread will claim attention next year.

J. C. Parish, Wake county, for a foul assault on his little daughter, will hang, Jan. 10, by the decree of the Governor.

Negroes going home from a circus at Lumberton, Monday, got into a fight with razors and knives and three of them were killed.

The St. James Gazette reports that Parnell is missing—disappeared several weeks ago and nothing has been heard of him since.

There was a severe earthquake shock at Dover, N. H., Dec. 3d. Crockery was broken, clocks stop running and the people badly frightened.

The Austrian government has discovered the existence of a ring of officials who have for some time been defrauding the government. So has Harrison.

When it is stated that a paper mill in this country has just run off a sheet of paper six feet wide and 9¾ miles long without a break, it must be admitted that it has done a big thing.

Judge Lynch held a court at Upper Marlboro, Md., Dec. 3d, and hung Joe Vermillion on the charge of incendiaryism. The mob broke the jail and dragged their victim to a bridge and swung him off.

The removal of Trinity College was the occasion of a highly interesting debate in Conference, in which leading members of the body took part. The proposition of removal passed by a vote of 140 to 43.

J. W. Davis, formerly a citizen of Rock Hill, S. C., but now in Fort Worth, Texas, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of B. C. Evans, of that city. Another whisky affair.

The stomach of D. E. Morris, of Reidsville, supposed to have been poisoned by his wife, has been thoroughly analysed by Prof. Mitchell, of Davidson College, and *no poison found*. The woman will now go free of course.

Trinity College will be removed to Raleigh. By a vote of the Conference at Greensboro Monday night, the question of removal was definitely settled. It is an important action, and the proposition has been warmly contested on both sides.

The little pistol still at work, this time in Hendersonville, N. C., by which A. E. Posey shot and killed Mr. Furman Forest. They quarrelled about something said and done in a trial. Parties respectable—Posey, a lawyer.

The French railways during the first six months of the Paris Exposition earned 650,000 francs more than during the same time last year. The railroad companies generally take in the biggest part of the boodle on occasion of fairs, expositions, etc.

Durham street railway has been sold at public auction, including everything in connection with it, to satisfy an execution. Maj. W. A. Gutherie, says the *Sun*, was the purchaser. The projectors of this improvement were probably a little too previous.

Some learned man has deduced from his studies that there will be a great revolution within the next 24 years, by which the material inequalities between men will be broken down. Millionaires will lose their wealth and laboring people be freed from oppression.

A man named Olsen, in Wisconsin, was hung by his neighbors, his wife asting, for being a worthless and disagreeable man. Judge Lynch's jurisdiction is widening. If he is going to take charge of all the bad husbands and disagreeable neighbors there is a lot of fellows in this and other States who ought to look out for a new country.

Some of our exchanges assert that Brazil has adopted "universal sufferage" for the new Republic. Others say it is limited sufferage, restricted to those who can read and write. Of the two, our experience in this country would lead us to favor the latter.

Two thousand cats with advertising tags tied around their necks, were turned loose from Niblo's theater, Nov. 29. They were from all parts of the city of New York, and the idea was that they would find their way home with the tags about their necks.

The Danberry *Reporter* brings forward an account of other and more valuable discoveries of iron ore in that neighborhood. These ores are said to equal, if they do not indeed exceed, in value any iron ores in the State. Lay out a city there and "boom" the place.

The Methodist Conference has adopted resolutions asking the Governor to recommend a change in the laws so as to admit of lawyers reaching the courts without being obliged to travel on Sunday. If we are not mistaken it is a matter of choice with most of the fraternity.

West Point, Nebraska, was captured by an elephant last Friday. It had been sent there for advertising purposes, and while persons concerned were arranging freight charges, it broke loose and went for the town, and it took all the male inhabintants to recapture it.

Gov. Richardson of S. C., asks the legislature to pass a law requiring railroad companies to provide separate cars in all respects equal in comfort, &c., for passengers, white and black. An arrangement to which there should be no reasonable objection on the part of either race.

Dr. Dale or Mr. Nutall, that's the question. Witnesses differ, meantime it is Mr. Dale, the Baptist minister at Atlanta. Mr. Nutall's abandoned wife from Wadesboro, it is said has gone to Atlanta to settle the question, if she can. Mr. Nutall was once a printer in Salisbury, and since been a wanderer.

The *Tribune* building at Minneapolis, Minn., was burned Saturday night, and seven persons perished in the flames, besides eight others seriously injured. They were nearly all printers and attaches of the *Tribune*.

A similar disaster occurred in Philadelphia about 3 o'clock, a. m., Dec. 2d, in which five persons were burned to death and a number of others fatally injured. A mother and three children perished.

Mr. Wm. Crozier, the model farmer of Long Island, New York, on land naturally poorer than the average of good corn land in this State, has raised as high as 208 bushels of shelled corn on the acre!"

This beats Woodfin, of Buncombe, who some years ago, raised 168¼ bushels on an acre. It beats the best reports made by contestants for a $50 prize. by members of the Georgia Agricultural Association, some of whom reached over one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre.

The disorders in defying the law in Eastern Kentucky have broken out afresh, and more bloodshed is expected. The immediate cause of the latest fears results from a declared purpose of one of the parties to rescue some members their party who have been sentenced to the penitentiary and the gallows. Judges and other officers of the laws are intimidated by the law-breakers, and State troops will probably be sent there to restore order.

Prof. Sartelle, a slight-of-hand performer, made a great mistake against himself at Lynn, Mass., a few ago. It was in the feat of catching a bullet fired at him in his teeth. The audience is usually shown a leaden ball but the Professor artfully changes it to a paper ball. On this occasion he accidentally loaded the gun with the leaden ball instead of the paper one, and when fired at him he fell, shot through the jugular vein.

Snow Storms Nov. 29.

Snow three feet deep on the Cincinnati and Wabash railroad. 24 trains were stuck in drifts at one time.

At Port Huron, Mich., a terrific northeast gale and snow drove vessels back to their moorings.

Snow a foot deep at Buffalo, N. Y.

The World's Fair.

For which New York has bid $5,000,000 to be held in that city, will probably be held at Washington, as the matter seems to be under the control of Congress, which favors the national capitol as the most appropriate place.

Why it is the People's Fight.

Wilmington Star.

That portion of the American people who earn their living by the labor of hand or brain, as distinguished from those whose income is squeezed out of some one else, have been for some time coming to the conclusion that is it time for them to be looking after themselves, and putting a stop to the one sided game in legislation which has been squeezing everything out of them and giving them nothing in return. Hence the growing demand for tariff reform, and the sentiment which is taking such a decided stand on the trust. It is the fight of the people, the toiling masses of town and country, shop and farm, against the few who have been enriched through the instrumentality of discriminating, favoring legislation, by tribute forced out of the many.

It is not surprising that there should be an uprising of the people, who earn their bread by their daily labor, against this species of legislation and its outgrowths. The surprising thing is that the uprising was so long coming.

But it takes time to uneducate people out of errors into which they have been educated, and sometimes the convincing arguments of experience must be brought to bear as has been the case in this country, where for years thousands upon thousands of deluded toilers have been marching up to the bollot box and supporting with their ballots the very systems against which they are now so vigorously and effectively protesting.

It is not surprising that the toiling masses should be demanding a change in this grinding system of favoriteism, demanding the throttling of the trust, for it is upon them the burden weighs heaviest, the tribute most crushing.

It is upon the consumer the burden of taxation falls whether it be imposed by the Government, in the interest of a monopoly or by a trust inspired by insatiate greed, it is a tax all the same, and it crushes all the same. The poorer the man is, however light the burden, it is heavy to bear. The rich or even the moderately well off people might regard the tariff duties upon the articles which they buy, or the enhanced price upon them imposed by trusts an insignificant matter, because being in comfortable circumstances they can easily afford to pay without suffering or embarrassment, but to the man who by the daily labor of his hands earns the bread and clothes that he and his wife and children eat or wear, it is a different and a very serious matter.

The government, in the interest of favored manufacturers, puts a tariff duty on woollen goods, on cotton goods, on sugar, on salt, on table ware, tin ware, kitchen utensils, on nearly everything, in fact, which enters into domestic economy. The rich man or the man in comfortable circumstances does not feel it, but the wage-earner, who out of his small daily wages must house, feed, clothe and keep warm his household, does feel it, and despite his efforts, whille he has toiled like a galley slave, lived soberly, stinted himself, and economized as well as he knew how, he finds himself at the end of the year no better off, if as well off, than he was at the beginning, a large portion of his hard earnings having gone to swell the profits and the bank accounts of the favored few for whom the tariff tribute was levied upon him.

This is the experience, the bitter experience, of the thousands of toilers in this country to-day, whether they earn their living by the labor of the hand in in the shop or on the farm. They are simply "hewers of wood and drawers of water," who toil and sweat to produce and make for the benefit of the elect who "toil not, neither do they spin," but are arrayed in fine clothes, live like lords and ride in fine vehicles behind fat, sleek horses, driven by coachmen better dressed, better paid, better housed, and better fed than ninety-nine out of a hundred of the honest, hard-working toilers in this great democratic country, who have made it the mighty, rich and great republic which it is. It is time that the burden should be lifted from the shoulders of the toilers, and that this odious, onerous, discriminating legislation against them in favor of the rich should cease.

Congress.

This body met on Monday last. We refer the reader to our Washington letter for a report of the organization, &c.

From other sources we learn that the best of good humor was manifested by members of both parties on coming together. The Democrats were feeling good over the indications of the late elections. The Republicans are doubtless confident in the "backing" of capitalists, the manufacturers, trusts, railroads, whisky rings, &c. However this may be, they were in a good humor, for the welfare of the groaning people of our over-taxed and burdened country, as we hope; and we shall rejoice to see early evidences of a genuine purpose to afford relief.

The President's message created no enthusiasm—Harrison is not made with active sympathies for the people.

An Imopster.

A man claiming to be assistant secretary of the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. has recently been figuring in the meetings of the brotherhood at Monroe, Charlotte and Chester, S. C., passes under various names, changing them at every new place visited. His character was discovered at Charlotte, but not before he had left for Chester, where news of his fraud led to his arrest at a Baptist meeting, Sunday evening. A wolf in sheep's clothing.

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1889.

Mr. Harrison's messege was read in both houses of Congress to-day. It is too early to say what is thought of it, as few members pay close enough attention to the reading of a message in the House or Senate to care to express an opinion upon it; they prefer to read it over carefully afterwards. But it certainly was not received with any enthusiasm by the republicans. That much could be plainly seen by any person that attended the opening of Congress.

Gen. Clark, the clerk of the last House, called the new House to order at noon to-day, and he is probably the last Democrat who will have the honor of presiding, even temporarily, over the House until the first Monday in December, 1891, when a democratic Speaker is again expected to be elected.

Senator Quay, aided by the silent support of the administration, succeeded in making Reed Speaker of the House, just as your correspondent from the beginning predicted, but it may in the future prove to be a dearly bought victory for Mr. Quay, as he has made some enemies that will not hesitate to get even if the chance ever presents itself, and it generally does in political as well as private life. One enemy that Mr. Quay has made, he may well beware of. It is J. M. Carson, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who had the audacity to become a candidate for Clerk of the House without consulting Mr. Quay. Mr. Carson claims that a majority of the Pennsylvanian delegation had pledged him their support, which virtually meant his election, as the place was conceded to Pennsylvania, and that Mr. Quay by open threats succeeded in compelling the most of them to support his candidate for the place, Edward McPherson, Secretary of the republican Congressional committee. McPherson got the nomination, but Mr. Quay got the enmity of Mr. Carson, who wields a great influence among the newspaper men, who resent Mr. Quay's saying that Mr. Carson only represented a lot of irresponsible newspaper men. No politician has ever antagonized the Washington newspaper men without paying very dearly for it. Ex-speaker Keifer will bear me out in this assertion as also would the late Schuyler Colfax if he was alive. Keep your eye on Quay.

Mr. Reed has been made Speaker because it is believed by the republican leaders that he can be relied upon to get the best of the minority in their efforts to maintain their rights in the House. He is not expected to do this by his superior knowledge of parliamentary tactics, but by arbitary decisions. There will be exceedingly lively times in the House when he attemps to deprive the democrats of any of their rights.

The newspaper correspondents are heartily glad that the speakership farce is ended. They were required by their papers to telegraph daily accounts of the fight, when there was no fight. There has been no time within the last three months when the fact was not perfectly plain to an impartial observer that Reed would be speaker. There were two reasons for the exaggerated newspaper accounts of the alleged contest. One was opposition to Reed and the hope that a real contest might be brought about by sham publications, and the other was the desire on the part of the correspondents to earn their salaries.

The democratic caucus to nominate House officers was called for last Friday night, but owing to the absence of a quorum, was postponed until this morning at 10 o'clock when Mr. Carlisle received the nomination for Speaker and all of the old House officials were renominated. No other business was transacted by the caucus.

The question of who shall be chairman of the ways and means committee of the House is going to make hard feelings on the part of some of the republicans. Mr. W. D. Kelly of Pennsylvania, thinks he is entitled to it, but it is almost certain that Speaker Reed will give it to McKinley of Ohio.

The usual hustling and bustling crowd of men and women attended the opening of Congress to-day. It is an annual show that hundreds of Washington people attend regularly. I saw faces in the galleries to-day that I have seen there on the first Monday in December for twelve years past. Attending the opening of Congress and shaking hands with every President is a positive mania with lots of folks here.

The new House officials are, Reed of Maine, Speaker; McPherson of Pennsylvania, Clerk; Holmes, of Iowa, Sargeant-at-arms; Adams, of Maryland, Door-keeper; Wheat, of Wisconsin, Post-master, and Rev. C. R. Ramsdell, District of Columbia. Chaplain.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall was in his seat at the opening of Congress, but his looks tell that he is far from being a healthy man.

The Republican Speaker.

The selection of Reed, of Maine, by the Republican caucus to be Speaker of the House of Representatives will be regretted generally in the South. He gave out in advance that he would do all he could for his party. This means unfair ruling against minority. He comes from Maine, a State famous for bitter, vindictive, aggressive, unscrupulous politicians. Reed will do all he can to set loose the carnivorous and cowardly curs to worry and bite the South. He he is a Protectionist of the most radical type. He believes all through that the chief end of sixty-three million is to work and be taxed for the benefit of two millions—*Wil. Messenger.*

Our Crop Prospects.

N. C. Agricultural Bulletin.

The cotton crop of this State is unprecedentedly short. This writer has been growing cotton for the last thirty-seven years, and has never seen any crop that would begin to bear a comparison to the present as a failure. What the farmers in the cotton belt are to do next year to splice out the gap, is beyond my ability to foresee or predict. I am free, however, to admit, that farmers as a class are generally equal to this who need not hereafter have any apprehension. We have frequently urged the farmers, through the columns of the *Bulletin*, to diversify their crops, and the reasons for this course, in my opinion, have never heretofore been as urgent. Whenever we find a farmer who is producing the supplies necessary for his farm, we find a man who the hard times trouble little.

It was my pleasure in, September last, to attend the Mill Bridge Fair, in the western portion of Bowan county, and while there was the guest of Mr. J. M. Harrison, a successful farmer, who grows neither cotton or tobacco, but who grows successfully everything else grown in his section, and has two thirds of his farm in clover and the grasses. As a natural consequence, he is raising successfully horses, cows, sheep and hogs. He informed me, when asked if he considered the growing of sheep profitable, that he sold last year four sheep—after having taken from them twelve to thirteen pounds of wool each—that brought him twenty dollars, liking five cents, at two and a half cents per pound gross. He buys neither meat nor bread for his farm, and sells largely every week a fine grade of butter. In fact generally, has something to sell. I was informed that the farm now owned by Mr. Harrison, at the close of our late war, was so completely run down that it would only rent for forty dollars per year. Mr. Harrison, attributes his success largely to the liberal use of clover and grass seed. It was a perfect treat to see his fat hogs, raised upon clover.

What Mr. Harrison has accomplished any one else. with pluck and energy and good judgment can accomplish. Every farmer, no matter what his location, should diversify his crops, and not be dependent upon the one-crop system.

JOHN ROBINSON.
Commissioner.

The trust has got another black eye. This time the blow was struck by the Supreme court of Illinois, and the trust struck was the Chicago Gas Company. The gas companies of that city about a year ago organized a trust, and suit was instituted in the name of the people to test their right under their franchise to organize a trust to raise the price of gas, and whether they had not forfeited their charters by so doing. Judge Baker, before whom the case was argued, decided in favor of the people, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which sustained the lower court, and held that while the companies had a legal right to manufacture and sell gas, there was nothing in their charters which empowered them to buy the stock of other companies, or combine for the purpose of raising the price of gas, and such combination was against public policy and in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution. Exit gas trust. Score one more for the people.—*Wil. Star.*

The Jute Bagging trust has determined to follow suit to the Cotton Oil Trust and become incorporated. According to the Boston Commercial Bulletin eight companies with a total annual capacity of 31,300,000 yards, will be incorporated under the laws of West Virginia as the American Manufacturing Company with a capital stock of $1,000,000, in which there is very little water, it is said. Fourteen mills will remain independent, with a capacity of 30,000,000 yards, chief of which, as before, is the Ludlow Company of that State. So goes another trade conspiracy.

True.

There is no reason why, if the protective system is to prevail, a wool grower should not demand protection on wool, and as much as he can get, with as much reason as the manufacturer who demands as much protection as he can get on the wool he weaves into cloth to sell to the wool grower and others. If protection is right in morals and sound policy it is as right for the wool grower as for the manufacturer, and it is his right to demand the very highest protection he can secure. In this he is consistent and logical, while the manufacturer who clamors for wool, and at the same time demands protection for the work of his looms, is neither.—*Wil. Star.*

Mr. Davis' Letter.

We publish on the first page of this paper Jefferson Davis' letter in reply to the invitation to attend the centennial celebration at Fayetteville. It is a highly interesting paper from several points of view, but chiefly from its testimony borne to the early history of our State. Let every lover of North Carolina read it carefully, to refresh his memory on subjects which should not be forgotten.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Rowan county, made in the special proceeding, entitled John S. Henderson and R. J. Holmes against Holmes W. Reid and others, I will sell at public auction. to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 3d day of February, 1889, the following described tract of land: Lying on the waters of Crane creek, adjoining the lands of J. C. Rowe, Ira B. Miller, and others, containing ninety-six and one-fourth (96¼) acres, and know as the "J. W. Jones tract."

Terms of Sale—One-half cash and the balance in six months, the deferred payment to draw interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum. Title reserved until all the purchase money is paid.

R. J. HOLMES,
Commissioner.

CRAIGE & CLEMENT, Att'ys. 7:6w.

Non-Resident Notice.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY. } *In the Superior Court*

R. J. Holmes and E. A. Holmes, Administrators of M. L. Holmes, plaintiffs,
against
James M. Burns and Susan Burns, defendants.

To James M. Burns and Susan Burns, non-residents:

You are hereby notified that the plaintiffs above named have commenced a civil action against you to foreclose a mortgage executed by you to the late M. L. Holmes; and you are hereby required to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court, at a court to be held in the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday before the 1st Monday of March, 1890, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiffs.

Given under my hand the 25th day of November, 1889. J. M. HORAH,
Clerk Superior Court of Rowan county.
6.6w.

Sale of House and Lot.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan county in the case of Kate C. Foster against John S. Henderson, Trustee, and others, I will sell at the Court House door in Salisbury on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1890, at public auction, a house and lot in the North Ward of the town of Salisbury, on the corner of Fulton and Liberty streets, now occupied by J. M. Haden, and known as the Foster house and lot. This lot fronts about 100 feet on Fulton street and runs back to Jackson street.

Terms:—One-third cash, one-third in six months and the balance in twelve months with interest at 8 per cent.

December 2d, 1889.

JOHN S. HENDERSON,
6:ts. Com'r and Trustee.

THIS SPACE

Belongs to D. R. Julian, who is too busy to write an advertisement. Watch it and see what he will have to say to you next week.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY!

In pursuance of a judgment of the Superior Court, obtained in the special proceeding entitled C. W. Stewart, Ida Miller and others, against Nannie Miller Jacobs and Ernest Miller, I will sell at the Court House door in Salisbury, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1890, at public auction to the highest bidder, a tract of land lying on Crane Creek, in Rowan county, and known as "Miller's Mill," containing 200 acres (two hundred acres), adjoining the lands of Jesse Kluttz, James Trexler and others, a more particular description of which is given in the petition filed in said cause.—This property is situate three miles from Salisbury, on the Bringle Ferry road, and comprises a good two-story dwelling house, and also one of the best known grist mills in the county. A part of the land is in cultivation, and the remainder is covered with valuable timber.

Terms of Sale:—One-third cash, and the balance in 12 months. Interest on deferred payment at 8 per cent.

C. W. STEWART,
Nov. 7, 1889. Commissioner.
4:t.s.