

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1890.

That Unprotected Mica.

The following is clipped from the Hickory Press and Carolinian:

"The Asheville Citizen is out for protection. This is as it should be. The mica industry in the western part of the State was at one time prosperous and extremely profitable. The pauper labor of India enabled foreigners to bring mica into this country at such low prices that our mines had to be closed up. The Citizen thinks a prohibitory import tax should be placed on mica, so as to encourage our home industry. If the principle is correct for one item, it must be so for all. The Citizen is to be congratulated for furnishing this unanswerable argument in favor of protection.—North State.

If any other Republican paper than the North State had made the above charge against the Citizen we would not have believed it. We have looked upon the Citizen as a leading exponent of the true Democracy, and true Democracy advocates a tariff for revenue only, and not to prohibit the importation of foreign articles for the express purpose of encouraging—protecting—home productions. We agree with the North State, "if the principle is correct for one item, it must be so for all. But we deny that the principle is correct for any item, and we very much regret that the Citizen after so long teaching sound Democracy to others should itself be a cast-away on the shoals and quick-sands of the Republican heresy of protection. If it is wrong to protect a cotton mill in New Hampshire, it is wrong to protect a mica mine in North Carolina. A principle is a principle in one section or locality as well as in another, and there is no soundness or sense in yielding to policy the only one great separating principle which divides the two great parties in the country."

We have not read the Citizen's article, and are inclined to believe that there is some perversion in regard to what the Citizen intended to express; but granting it to be as the North State puts it, it seems to us that it comes near being a case of "much-ado-about-nothing," so far as the present output of merchantable mica in North Carolina is concerned. The Press and Carolinian is solid in its argument so far as the principle of advocating "protection" for and commodity is concerned, but we propose to touch upon another feature of the mica question. Several years ago, one of the ablest civil and mining engineers the State has ever produced, did up the mica producing counties of North Carolina with a view of obtaining accurate statistics of the production. His whole work was in vain, for not an atom of information could be got, nor at the time was a single mica mine active. From his unpaid observation he came to the conclusion that the great bulk of mica now on the market was brought from the territories and some little from New England, and here is the point, it is branded and sold as Mitchell county, North Carolina, mica. It thus appears that N. C. mica does not now come from N. C., but that the market is amply supplied. It may further be implied that the mines in this State have been worked out, to a depth when it is no longer profitable.

The WATCHMAN has made the mineral resources of the State a study, and while this condition of affairs is unsatisfactory and discouraging to the idea of pursuing the mica mining industry it hopes that the Citizen will investigate and report on the possible output, at remunerative prices, the mica mines of the West are capable of making. This will be to the point; giving at once the much-needed statistics and furnishing a tangible background for the sophistry of its claim for protection.

Usurper Reed Will Go Down.

Now that order has grown out of chaos, and the rules so long demanded by the Democrats of the House have been reported, the Republicans are waking up to a realization of the fact that arrogance, force and unfairness does not pay in the long run. The maturer judgment of republican sentiment, both North and South, condemns Reed's course. Some of the Republican newspapers do not hesitate to say Reed's unparliamentary usurpation will defeat the party next election. We haven't the slightest doubt of the truth of this prediction, and the day is not far distant when Reed will be flung out on the rubbish heap, spurned and despised by his political associates. He will but reap the reward of his folly, and right richly will he deserve it.

But their loss will be our gain. The Democrats now have, in this exhibition of arbitrary power, only a faint foreshadowing of what may be in store for the country, politically, if radicalism were allowed full sway in the legislative halls of the general government. It must not be. The next House will have at least fifty Democratic majority. Paste that in your hat!

Mr. R. L. Doughton, of Alleghany county, who was in Raleigh last week, tells the Chronicle that the Republican party was never in so demoralized a condition in that section as now, and that the present outlook is for sweeping Democratic gains.

Something of a Slanderer.

The great and good Mr. Wannamaker is a pious man and gives good, Christian counsel to his Sunday School scholars, but his piety has not attained sufficient growth to prevent him from slandering the South. He told some one the other day that it would be all his life would be worth to travel in the South. If he believes this he must be an idiot, if not what a monstrous slanderer.—Wilmington Star.

Mr. Moneymaker is something of a merchant, less of a Postmaster General, and considerable of a prevaricator, if he really said it would be worth his life to come South. But such expressions are not rare in the North, the people there seem to look upon the people of this section as—well, as dangerous. So they are to evil doers, but honest people need have no fear. Perhaps his Moneymaker's conscience that makes him afraid. He should not give himself away by expressing his fear.

Vive! Verge d'or.

The glorious golden rod, which "bonds and binds in the breeze," and lights up the landscape from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is pronounced the choice of seventy per centum of the people of these United States as our national flower. Even Uncle Jeremiah Rusk, the Secretary of Agriculture, shook the hay seed from his flowing locks and heard and cast his vote for the graceful blossom.

The WATCHMAN enters no protest, though the sunflower had punctured the tenderest spot on the tympanum of our sentimentality, but it does emphatically demand to know which of the 200 varieties of the family Solifago, growing in America, is to be "official." This question is of such moment that delay is unbearable. We pine for a decision.

Ten and a Half Millions!

That is a comfortable sum. It is not for general distribution in the South; it only represents the increase in the Federal pension rolls within the past seven months. As the issues which precipitated the civil war fade from the vision of the progressive nation, and only live as history, the pay to the successful forces increase. The day cannot be far distant, at the present rate of increase, when every man and woman north of Mason and Dixon's line will draw support from the Federal exchequer. Perhaps this view of the case is what inspires the Grand Old Party to insist on the perpetuation of the tariff—anything to fill the treasury, as the more it contains, the more there will be for distribution.

New Code of Rules.

The more important changes which will be made in the new code are understood to be as follows: The elimination of motions to take a recess or adjourn over to a day set. When any proposition is under consideration not more than one motion to adjourn will be allowed. The Speaker will not be expected to entertain dilatory motions, the speaker to decide what is dilatory. Proving or ascertaining a quorum in the same manner as is now determined by the speaker. Fixing a quorum in the committee of the whole at 100 instead of 165 as at present.

All public bills are to be handed to the speaker and by him referred under the rules, and not to be offered in the open House as has heretofore been the custom. By this rule bills may be introduced at any time. The House calendar is to be dispensed with and all bills will go either to the private calendar or to a union calendar; that is the committee of the whole on the state of the union calendar. House bills amended by the Senate to be taken up at once upon being returned to the House. The committee of the whole has the right to close debate on any paragraph or amendment thereto without reporting to the House. The old morning hour is to be retained for the consideration of bills reported by the committee. At the close of sixty minutes, if the matter is undispensed of, a motion may be made to go into committee of the whole to take up a given measure to which one amendment shall be in order—that is substituting some other bill which motion if lost, the morning continues until the subject matter is concluded without regard to the time consumed.

Lost in the Lake.

KINGSTON, N. Y., February 6.—Four children of Jacob R. Slatter were skating on the lake at Bennewater, about six miles from here, this afternoon, when the ice, which was but a few inches thick, gave way and the little ones were precipitated into the water. Their shouts were heard by members of the family who lived near by, and the father and mother rushed to the rescue. By the time the parents reached the lake the children had disappeared beneath. The mother, frantic with the thought of her children's perial rashed upon the ice, which gave way beneath her weight and she sank below the surface. Mr. Slatter then attempted to reach his wife, and he, too, was drowned. The entire family is wiped out of existence. To-night hundreds of people are gathered about the lake searching for the bodies.

Got Away with \$35,000.

St. Louis, Feb. 6.—The Pacific Express Company has been robbed once more. This time \$35,000 and a trusted clerk are gone. On last Saturday the City National Bank of Dallas, Texas, consigned \$50,000 to the Commercial Bank of St. Louis. The money was in two packages. One package containing \$35,000 in currency and the other \$15,000 in gold. The packages were handed to F. A. Walton, the money clerk of the Express Company at Dallas. He issued a receipt for \$85,000 in his inside pocket and made out a way bill for the \$15,000 in gold. Two hours later Mr. Walton gathered all his portable effects and made a bee line for the Indian Territory.

Washington Letter.

From our regular correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1890.

Ex-Speakers Carlisle and Randall have ably presented their case in the minority report on the code of Rules, which Mr. Carlisle by his parliamentary adroitness, compelled the republican majority of the House committee on Rules to report much sooner than they had intended. It says of the clause in the proposed Rules authorizing the Speaker to count members not voting to make a quorum: "This is the most radical, and in our opinion, the most dangerous innovation proposed by the majority. If agreed to, the personal and property rights of the citizens, protested heretofore by laws enacted by the votes of a majority, may be impaired or destroyed by the votes of a mere fraction of the members of Congress XXX. In the same way enormous sums of money may be appropriated from the public treasury for the most unconstitutional and improper purposes XXX. Any rule or practice which enables the Speaker or the clerk to pass bills by counting members present and not voting will inevitably result in destroying the confidence of the people in the integrity of legislation XXX.

The Rules were called up in the House to-day and nothing else is to be done until they are disposed of. Just when that will be cannot be stated yet. The Republicans seem inclined to try to rush them through (and to have a final vote taken not later than Wednesday, but this programme will be vigorously resisted by the democrats, who insist upon ample time being given for a full and free discussion. They have taken this stand, not because they expect to defeat the adoption of the Rules, but that they may have an opportunity, through the speeches, to show up every flaw in them, so that the country may place the responsibility where it belongs.

The imperative need of more public buildings in Washington has been much talked of in both ends of the Capitol, since Senator Merrill brought out the fact that \$121,700 a year was being paid out by the Government for rents in this city, and that owing to the overcrowded condition of the Government building the amount was continuously increasing. The sentiment in Congress seems to be in favor of erecting the buildings necessary to carry on the business of the Government and it is probable that early action will be taken in the matter. This is particularly necessary in the case of the Government printing office, a ramshackle, unhealthy old rat-trap which will some day fall down and kill several hundred of its sardine-picked occupants if it is not replaced by a new building.

The republicans in Congress are a long way from being a happy family just now. Senator Edmunds threatens to resign from the Senate Committee on Foreign affairs because a resolution of his was voted down in executive session, while Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee, chuckles and says "let him go." On the House side there are oceans of trouble. Speaker Reed is hopping mad because the republican caucus amended his code of Rules by adding a clause making pension legislation privileged at all times, and he has intimated to Mr. Carlisle through a third party, that if a democrat will move to strike out this clause enough republican would vote with him to do so.

The hearing in the Ohio ballot-box forgeries still go merrily on, but it is expected that this week will end them. Whatever the committee may do, the impartial public has convicted Foraker and Halstead of trying to destroy a man's good name with a paper which they knew to be forged.

Belief that the new Rules are to be adopted by the House has brought a swarm of lobbyists of all descriptions to Washington in the hope of getting a part of the spoils. This is the way the matter strikes Representatives Crisp, of Georgia, one of the most clear-headed men in the House: "When you consider the propositions for immense expenditures of public money that are being urged upon this Congress, and that these Rules make the way clear for them, you do not have to be a prophet to see that the money asked for by Congress is apt to overbalance that held at the treasury."

The democrats are taking the preliminary steps towards a winning congressional campaign this year. Representative Flower of New York, has been elected temporary chairman and Representative McRea, of Arkansas, temporary secretary of the Congressional campaign committee. Great pressure is being brought to bear on Senator Gorman to accept the permanent chairmanship of the committee.

Bob Ingersoll who is here, indorses Speaker Reed but then it must be remembered that Ingersoll, like Speaker Reed, does not believe in a hereafter.

The Siouian proclamation opening the Sioux Indian reservation to settlement was issued to-day.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 9.—Senator Becker, the democratic absentee arrested at Miles City yesterday, was brought into Helena on a special train last night by Under Sheriff Parker. A special train was then made up and brought Parker and Becker to Helena, making the run of 100 miles in 2 1/2 hours. At supper at Bozeman four men attempted to take the prisoner away, but they were unsuccessful. Becker was brought into the Senate, which was in session, and the question whether or not he should be fined for contempt being considered. The Republican House and Senate were in session at 2 1/2 this morning and passed eight appropriation bills. Becker, the democratic Senator, took no part in the proceedings but was counted present by the Lieut. Governor, thus making a quorum.

Hates Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Perhaps the worst disappointed republican office seeker in America is H. C. Hunt, of Asheville, N. C.

He was an alternate to the Chicago convention, and having moved to North Carolina from Indiana, naturally was a Harrison man.

He got his delegation in line for Harrison, and when elected asked, as a reward for his services, the office of commissioner of railroads. He says that Harrison led him to believe he would get it, and then gave it to another man. He then made application for various other offices, but was refused all.

Now he goes back to Asheville to his private business, and says he will stump the State of Indiana in 1892 against the republicans.

"The administration is a farce," he says, "and the way things are now going there will be no republican party in 1892."

He has come to the conclusion that the republican party is a boodle party, and that an honest man cannot participate in its practical methods and be honest any more. His language in criticizing Harrison was equally denunciations.

"Although the Asheville district sends a republican to Congress in Mr. Ewart," he said, "it will not do so again. Our party in that district is disgusted with such an administration as Harrison's, and next time we will send a democrat. He will be R. B. Vance, brother of the Senator, Z. B. Vance."

About Fertilizer Licenses.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has in his possession seven checks of five hundred dollars each, which have been sent in accompanied by applications for license to sell various fertilizers. The licenses have not yet been issued. A requirement of the law is that such application for license to sell fertilizers in North Carolina shall be accompanied by an analysis of the article to be sold, and a guarantee that such article shall be strictly in accord with the analysis when sold in this State.

In some former instances licenses have been issued without a strict enforcement of this provision, and the consequence was that the fertilizer companies had all opportunity to send in an inferior and even worthless article. The strict observance of this provision however enable the commissioner to determine whether or not the fertilizer to be sold is a good article; and when it proves good a license is issued. If the analysis shows the article to be inferior, no license is issued and hence its sale is prohibited to the farmers of the State.

The checks above mentioned are now being held till the companies applying for licenses shall send an analysis of their respective brands, with a guarantee that all that may be sold shall come up to the standard of such analyses.—Raleigh Call.

Killing of Sim Lowery.

There was some very curious circumstances in connection with the killing of Sim Lowery, the young Croatan Indian, of Maxton, by Donohue McQueen, the night watchman of the town. The three shots were heard just before midnight, and a few minutes later Lowery's body was found. There was a mystery as to the slayer. McQueen said not a word. The next morning at breakfast he was asked if he had heard the shooting. He gave an evasive answer, but presently said carelessly that there was a dead man in consequence of the shooting. That day was Sunday and McQueen went to church and partook of the communion. Afterwards he read in his room, and in the afternoon quietly walked into the room where the Coroner was holding the inquest and took his seat. A little later he rose and said: "There is no need of more questions. I shot the man—that is I shot one man three times last night." On his trial he was acquitted. It is a very curious case.—Greensboro Patriot.

Chasing Runaway Senators.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 9.—Senator Becker, the democratic absentee arrested at Miles City yesterday, was brought into Helena on a special train last night by Under Sheriff Parker. A special train was then made up and brought Parker and Becker to Helena, making the run of 100 miles in 2 1/2 hours. At supper at Bozeman four men attempted to take the prisoner away, but they were unsuccessful. Becker was brought into the Senate, which was in session, and the question whether or not he should be fined for contempt being considered. The Republican House and Senate were in session at 2 1/2 this morning and passed eight appropriation bills. Becker, the democratic Senator, took no part in the proceedings but was counted present by the Lieut. Governor, thus making a quorum.

The testimony of a republican paper of high character (the Greensboro North State) that democratic election frauds in North Carolina are mythical, has great value; as a matter of fact there is not a State in the Union in which elections are freer or fairer, the further Statement that "Eaves' circulars were the strongest and most direct effort at intimidation made in North Carolina in 1888," is God's honest truth, and the fact that their effect was exactly the opposite of that intended does not relieve the performance of a particle of its integrity. That outrageous attempt to browbeat and bully the free white people of North Carolina should be carried as a charge against the republican party down to the latest generation.—Statesville Landmark.

Sam'l Randall's Illness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Representative Randall has been again confined to his bed for several days, but is now resting more comfortably seemingly than during most of the past week.

He was worse than usual on last Thursday and Friday, and was depressed in spirits, but is at present brighter and more cheerful. He had several attacks of chills during the week, and these, in his enfeebled condition, completely prostrated him, and prevented him from sitting up any longer.

It is hard for him to rally from these attacks which leave him emaciated and weak, but his buoyancy and determination him in renewing strength.

Those Troublesome Apaches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs heard arguments on the Senate resolution providing for the removal of the Apache Indian prisoners of war from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Fort Sill reservation in the Indian Territory. Delegate Smith and Maj. Llewellyn, of Arizona, spoke in opposition to the bill. They claim that if these Indians are sent west of the Mississippi river, they will prove a troublesome element and will soon return to their old ways. Col. Law, of the War Department, was also present and answered questions put by members of the committee in regard to the customs of these Indians, etc.

The Sioux Reservation Opened to Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—President Harrison today issued a proclamation throwing open to settlement the relinquished portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation, in South Dakota. The proclamation throws open to settlement nine millions of acres of lands, which will be disposed of to settlers under the provisions of the homestead law. In addition to the fees each settler will be required to pay \$1.25 per acre and upon the full payment of the money due, will be entitled to a patent.

Country Produce Market.

Reported by D. R. JULIAN & Co.

Table listing prices for various agricultural products like Corn, Peas, Flour, etc.

IF YOU WANT GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES CALL ON T. F. YOUNG.

He carries a GOOD STOCK of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, Groceries of the Best Quality, and all kinds, can be had at Frank Young's Store at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables always on hand.

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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,

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CHRISTMAS

Is past, and we have COME DOWN TO BUSINESS.

We intend to sell goods cheaper from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of March, 1890, than they have ever been sold in Salisbury, in order to make room for our Spring Stock.

A good brogan shoe for \$1.00

\$8.00 Suits for 6.00

\$6.00 " " 5.00

Boys' suits from \$1.50 to 4.00

If you have the hard cash and want anything in our line don't fail to call on us, as we will give you more for your money than you ever have gotten before.

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ROWAN COUNTY

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Alice L. Earnheart, Plaintiff, against Nathaniel Earnheart, Julius Earnheart, Turner Earnheart, Lorenzo Earnheart, Daniel Earnheart, Laura Shapping and her husband Henry Shapping, Ida Earnheart, Walter Earnheart, and Thomas Earnheart, Defendants.

PROCEEDING FOR POWERS.

It having been made to appear that Nathaniel Earnheart, Turner Earnheart, and Lorenzo Earnheart are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the "Carolina Watchman," a newspaper published in Rowan county, for six successive weeks, notifying the said non-resident defendants, to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan county, at his office in Salisbury, on the 23rd day of February, 1890, and answer the complaint which is filed in the office of said Clerk, January 11th, 1890.

J. M. HOBAN, Clerk Superior Court, Rowan county.

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 17th day of February, 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 Klutz; James H. Jones and others, a more particular description of which is given in the petition filed in said cause.—This property is situated three miles from Salisbury, on the Bringle Ferry road, and comprises a good two-story dwelling house, and also one of the best known cupboards in the State. 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, Commissioner.

Jan. 15, 1890.

Sale of House and Lot!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan county in the case of James Foster and others against John S. Henderson, Trustee, and others, I will sell at the Court House door in Salisbury, on Monday, the 17th day of February, 1890, at public auction, a house and lot on 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 eight per cent.

January 15th, 1890.

JOHN S. HENDERSON, Com'r and Trustee.

NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Rowan County.

J. A. C. Blackmer, Executor of Luke Blackmer, dec'd, against R. J. Holmes, Holmes W. Reid and others. Proceeding for sale of real estate for Partition.

Holmes W. Reid, one of the defendants above named, is hereby notified to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county in Salisbury on the 10th day of March, 1890, and answer to demur to the complaint filed in the above stated proceedings, and that if he fail to do so, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the complaint. F. M. HORRILL, Clerk. 15th.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Having qualified as executrix of the will of E. L. Lippe, deceased, late of Rowan county, I am hereby notified to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county in Salisbury on the 10th day of December, 1890, and all persons indebted to said estate must make immediate settlement with the undersigned. This 23rd day of December, 1889. C. E. LIPE, Executrix.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. R. Fraley, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to exhibit them to us if not before, the 23rd day of January, 1890. THOS. B. FRALEY, JOHN M. FRALEY, Executors of Wm. R. Fraley.