

County Democratic Ticket.

For the Senate, S. HOBBSON. For House of Representatives, S. A. EARNHARDT. For Sheriff, JAMES M. MONROE. For Clerk Superior Court, W. G. WATSON. For Register of Deeds, H. N. WOODSON. For County Treasurer, J. SAM'L McCUBBINS. For Surveyor, B. C. AREY. For Coroner, D. A. ATWELL. For Cotton Weigher, JOHN LUDWICK.

7th Congressional District For Congress, JOHN S. HENDERSON, Of Rowan.

8th Judicial District For Judge, R. F. ARMFIELD, Of Iredell. For Solicitor, BENJAMIN F. LONG, Of Iredell.

Speaking from the Book.

A REPUBLICAN ON HIS PARTY.

"I am an old line republican, one of the fire-tried sort, and am a republican to-day; but I will confess that I have never seen the hour when I thought a southern white man could be a republican and be decent. I was a republican for money."

The above are the words of D. L. Bringle, Esq., former postmaster of Salisbury.

The R. & S.

Capt. W. H. Newby, the chief engineer of the Roanoke and Southern Railroad was in Salisbury last week and made several trips into the surrounding country "surveying the landscape o'er" to see how a railroad would add to it. Capt. J. A. Ramsay, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, to attend upon and assist Capt. Newby, in his preliminary surveys in Rowan county, accompanied the chief engineer to Enochville at one time, and at another to the Point as far as Tyro, in Davidson county, where he left him. Capt. Newby was waited upon and showed every courtesy by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose. The committee dined with Capt. Newby and did all in their power to show him how earnestly Salisbury wants the road.

As to Salisbury's chances for the road, Capt. Newby is strangely silent. He is very non-committal. By some unaccountable means he has been led to believe, or say that he believes, that all the other impassable, rock-ribbed, river-crossed, creek-stopped, branch-obstructed routes that don't go by Salisbury are as good as the smooth, level, sleek, unobstructed route that leads through the metropolis of Salisbury. To the WATCHMAN and all other intelligent Salisburyans, it is passing strange that any other route than that by this city should be a good one at all, let alone about as good as ours, but we trust that the hundred thousand dollars will have the effect that our smooth route may not have.

If there is not a great deal of difference in the routes—if one is about as good as the other—how about the towns? How does Lexington compare with Salisbury as a city? Without any disparagement to our neighboring village, it must be admitted by all fair-minded people, people entirely sound in the upper story, if Lexingtonians of this sort, that Salisbury, with its much larger population and trade, its very bright future prospects, its present railroads, presents the best advantages. Salisbury now has the terminus of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and of the Yadkin (Salisbury and Norwood) Railroad, on which the track is at present being laid. A road connecting with that great and not entirely explored country to whose course Horace Greely said all young men should go; a country where the fountain of youth is still concealing itself; a country where the point of the compass is at, that the course of empires takes its way towards; where Vanderbilt has built; where nature established her sanitarium; where all the mineral resources of the mineral kingdom, e. g. coal, gold, &c., and all the vegetable resources of the vegetable kingdom, e. g. fruits, cereals, &c., are to be found in inexhaustible quantities; in short, Western North Carolina, East Tennessee vicinity and further on.

The WATCHMAN calls the attention of the managers of the R. & S. to these advantages to be had at Salisbury, or rather via Salisbury. What other city can open up a westward route like

the one at Salisbury? Then look at the gold to be found, that is going to be found, in the future in Stanly county, and in the region which the Yadkin road will penetrate; the timber, the cotton, the huckleberries, &c.

Then by coming via Salisbury the R. & S. will afford a new outlet to the chickens of China Grove, the quantities of which the R. & D. is not big enough to handle.

Can the R. & S. entertain for a moment more any doubt of the only way to become a great railway?

Boycotting the North.

When the Force Bill, or Lodge Bill, passed the House of Representatives and went to the Senate and it looked as if the iniquitous measure were to be forced upon the South in the interest of the republican party, as an instrument for the perpetuation of itself in power, by the illegal and fraudulent election of Congressmen in the South, the Atlanta Constitution, seconded warmly by Governor Gordon of Georgia, advocated a boycott of Southern business men of Northern business interests in the South, in case the Force Bill became a law. The Constitution telegraphed to the Boards of Trade of all leading cities in the South as to an expression of their opinion on the subject. Some few agreed with the Constitution and favored a boycott but the greater number regarded it as useless and foolish. Senators Vance and Gorman were interviewed on the subject and regarded it as foolish. Senator Vance is said to have said that he was a Christian and didn't care, but if he wasn't and didn't, he would say of the boycott proposal, that it was the d—ndest nonsense.

The New York Herald hit the nail on the head when it said that the boycott would hurt the South because the South has just as much to sell as the North has.

A boycott would only prove a boom-rang, re-bounding and striking the South. It will be impossible of execution, for no matter how patriotic a man might be, if a yankee dollar got in his way he would be sure to reach over the mere obstruction of a boycott and nab it. And again there is no unanimity, necessary in all things to success, in the South on the boycott idea.

In North Carolina all of the papers are opposed to the Constitution's boycott, except the Raleigh News-Observer, which advocates it and in fact claims to have advocated before the Constitution thought of it.

Hon. John S. Henderson, LL.D.

The Congressional Convention last Friday re-nominated for Congress of the United States the best representative of the interests of the people in the delegation that the commonwealth of North Carolina sends to Washington. The hardest worker, the man who justly earns his salary—John S. Henderson. The fact that Mr. Henderson was nominated in the teeth, if we may so speak, of the demands of the agriculturists, in this State, as Congressmen, is a tribute to his fidelity to the interests of the people. It cannot be translated otherwise. Many papers, both inside and out the district, have congratulated the people of the district upon Mr. Henderson's re-nomination, as for instance the News-Observer, the Greensboro Patriot, the Hickory Press and Carolinian, the Charlotte and Raleigh Chronicles, and others, and none of them can pay him an undeserved tribute.

The Sub-Treasury Doom.

An odd thing has occurred in the Seventh Mississippi District. Col. Barksdale comes out in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill and wrote some articles worthy of Dr. Macme's facile pen—to show that it was constitutional. He was a candidate for the Congressional nomination. Col. Hooker, the Congressman came home and made a canvass against the Sub-Treasury bill, and although Barksdale had nearly captured the district, the tide turned against him and how he, seeing defeat staring him in the face has withdrawn. Col. Barksdale says in his card: "My attitude with reference to it, clearly and undeservedly stated when called upon for my opinion, has evidently caused a change of sentiment in reference to my candidacy. My position was deliberately taken, and subsequent reflection has convinced me of its correctness. But I do not think a majority, differing from me in regard to a public question, should support me as a matter of personal favor."

It looks like the Sub-Treasury is not so strong in Mississippi as it might be.—News and Observer.

The democratic congressional convention of the 7th district will meet in Salisbury to-morrow. Hon. John S. Henderson, the present incumbent, will be nominated on the first ballot. He has made a faithful and intelligent representative and it is the part of wisdom to continue him in the position he so acceptably fills.—Milton Advertiser.

Good Natured Ex-Congressman.

After Mr. Struble, of Iowa, republican had denounced Mr. Speaker Reed, of his own party because he would not recognize said Struble to get in a public building bill, Mnj. McClammy after having heard of his defeat rose to remark which the National Democrat has an account of.

Mr. McClammy, of North Carolina, said: "I approach, Mr. Chairman, the discussion of this subject, I hope, with becoming decency and respect. This funeral day, and I want to enter the list [laughter] in company with my distinguished brethren [laughter] Brothers Struble, Cheadle and Stewart [laughter], with telegrams announcing the speedy arrival of Cowles and Rowland and Skinner. [Reverend laughter] I want to enter the list. This is a time when you can speak with your mouth open. [Laughter.] One month ago I would have been glad to have shaken hands across that aisle with Brother Struble and bound them. [Laughter.] But, Mr. Chairman, it is no time for regrets. I am glad to know that the occasion has arrived when we can have the courage of our convictions and announce them [applause], and I want to use here the last notes of the dying swan."

At this juncture the Major was interrupted and no telling how much extra fine was lost, irrevocably lost, to the United States and the Congressional Record. But the point of this remark which we have risen to is that North Carolina has the most good natured set of public officers of any other state in the Union so far heard from. Maj. McClammy, had been defeated. It is true that his constituents balloted all night—173 times before they could do it, but that doesn't detract from the soreness. We don't reckon a shuttlecock would take any comfort to itself, after it had hit the floor, from the fact that it had been batted-loored up 173 times. A sudden plunge into a soup both after being saved from slipping in 173 times, cannot leave a very good taste in the mouth. But Maj. McClammy, while in the soup, while permeated with a pungent tincture of leftness, gets up in Congress, and as he takes the wheel on the Salt River steamboat, he smilingly invites his similar predicamented friends to go with him. Such good humor is commendable.

Congressman Simmons is a good humored Congressman. In the face of inevitable defeat he had the courage to withdraw from the field as a candidate for re-election, and to write the best humored epistle of its kind that we reckon we have ever read. He says that as the farmers are in the majority in his district he opines that it ought to be represented by a farmer, if it wants to. Such good nature, without joke, ought to win Mr. Simmons the nomination the time after this one.

When we recollect that Mr. Stuart, we believe, of Georgia, was very mad when his Congressional head was chopped off, and other Congressmen are sulking because of being left, it is very gratifying to us to observe the magnanimity and philosophy of the defeated candidate; in this state, over their defeat. It takes a hero to stand defeat.

Judge McCorkle.

On the last day of July Governor Fowle appointed Col. Matthew Locke McCorkle, of Newton, to the judgeship of the 11th judicial district, made vacant by the death of Judge Shipp, and in consequence of the fact that Judge Spier Whitaker decided that he had no right to hold court in that district by special appointment. Judge McCorkle, it is understood, is no longer a candidate for Superior Court bench against Vann, Hoke, or Justice. He was a first cousin of the late Maj. J. M. McCorkle, of Salisbury. The Judge will serve about seven months.

The Raleigh News-Observer says: Col. McCorkle was born in Catawba (then a part of Lincoln) county, November 17, 1817, and is now in his 73rd year. His grandfather, Francis McCorkle, fought gallantly at Rainsboro Mills in the revolutionary war, and the highest ever been held in high esteem in that portion of the State.

Having graduated at Davidson College, he studied law under Chief Justice Pearson, and obtained his license in 1846, but was immediately made Clerk of the Superior Court, which position he held until 1850. At the outbreak of the war he raised a company, which became a part of the twenty-third North Carolina regiment, and he served faithfully on the field of duty.

In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature, and was also elected Colonel of the Senior Reserves. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1866.

His next public service was in the Constitutional Convention of 1875. Judge McCorkle is one of the best and purest men in the State. He is a sound lawyer, a gentleman of character and high integrity. His disposition is amiable, his manners courteous and he possesses a fund of the milk of human kindness and charity that make all men esteem him who come in contact with him.

It was understood that Gov. Fowle would make no appointment to this vacancy until after the judicial convention had made a nomination, but upon Judge Whitaker's action in regard to jurisdiction, in order that Stokes court might be held, determined to fill the vacancy at once. Col. McCorkle's name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination, but we learn that his name will not be presented to the convention at all.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1890.—The most attractive feature of the present Congress is to see the rats deserting the sinking G. O. P. ship. Senator Plumb of Kansas is the last one to open his eyes, and swim for his life. He is one of the largest rodents in the Senate chamber of the vessel; but he found it sinking, and is pulling for the shore. The democrats were put into a state of extreme gratification, when they heard the Kansas Senator denounce the theory he has been harping on for years. That staid old soldier of verbiage, Mr. Sherman replied to him, and showed that he hated yet to give up. But the fact is growing daily more apparent, that the republican party has absolutely stamped, and if the country wants "protection" it will be necessary to find another guide.

The question was on paragraph 100 of the tariff bill relating to china, porcelain, and crockery ware. The "break" on the subject, made by Mr. Plumb, was even more distressing to his republican colleagues than was the first made earlier in the session, by Representative Butterworth, of Ohio. The Finance committee, of the Senate recommended a reduction of the rates in the House bill, from 65 to 55 per cent, on decorated articles, and to 50 per cent on white and undecorated ware.

Messrs Sherman and Hiscock oppose the Senate amendments. Then Mr. Allison of Iowa, rose, and in substance, said that he was bound to get in a word if it was the last act of his public career. He roared that he had stated a few days before, (with all the carelessness of desperation) that the increase of duty caused by the administration bill, in taxing cartons and coverings, amounted to from 10 to 15 per cent. That it was true, as stated by Mr. Sherman, that the crockery industry, had had, in the last few years, a most wonderful development. He wanted a reduction of duties, such as was recommended by the finance committee, and if it wasn't done he was ready to throw up his job.

Mr. Vest wanted the rates put at 40 per cent, and Mr. McPherson, wanted it a few per cent higher. Senator Vance made a humorous speech upon the high protective system. He declared that the whole earth-ware section of the bill was a disgrace to anyone who claimed to be tainted with a sense of humanity. Because it was, simply a discrimination in favor of the rich against the poor. That the same policy of discrimination ran through the whole matter was when Senator Plumb committed matting. He had with him, facts, figures and invoices, which showed that originally, and before the crockery business became fat, it was satisfied with a gratuity of \$10-40, on a given amount of ware. Under the pending amendment it would amount to \$31.32 and under the McKinley bill \$57.12. He said "the whole tendency of civilization is toward the reduction of prices of all products of human labor. To claim that the tariff had been the main factor in the reduction of the prices of manufactured goods, is to ignore all the all the forces of civilization. The American people are entitled to have cheap goods if competition can bring that about. When is the time coming when the people of the United States will derive some benefit from the establishment of home industries? But the best of it was the way in which he said that he didn't say all that with the slightest idea that it would be of any effect upon the effect upon the vote in the Senate, (as if he had casted pearls before swine.)

Senator Gorman is winning golden opinions on all sides for the able manner in which he is managing the democratic side of the tariff debate. He has already compelled the republicans to abandon their announced policy of silence, and to enter into a defense of the outrageous bill which they wanted to pass without debate. Mr. Harrison and Secretary Blaine now have their heads together at Cape May Point trying to devise some method of preventing the defeat which they can see staring their party in the face. The result of their lengthy confab will probably soon be apparent, as they are both to return this week.

Representative Cummings, of New York has exposed a nice little scheme of Speaker Reed's to bribe voters in his district with Government money by having the Navy department order the employment of a large number of workmen just before election at the Kittery Navy Yard, which is in Mr. Reed's District. Mr. Cummings has offered a resolution instructing the committee on Naval Affairs to investigate this matter. That will, of course, be the last of the matter, as far as the House is concerned; but the people will be heard from a little later.

A four page circular letter has been issued by some contemptibly mean cut-throat, who, knowing the depth of his lying sentences, vile and slanderous accusations and his cowardice, dares not sign his name. The article is to the effect that Judge Clarke, Judge Whitaker and Gov. Fowle had been trading all of which was dictated and controlled by Col. Andrews, the manager of the North Carolina division of the R. & D. railroad. The whole thing can not be short of the basest lie. But the vile, venomous stuff in the article is in keeping with some more incendiary stuff you hear of now-a-days. The author will be found out—he's an office seeker. Mark you.—Concord Standard.

The Jones & Powell ice factory at Raleigh has been sold at auction. It was bought by a New York gentleman who will continue to run it. The price paid was \$4,200.

Yes—Of Course.

The Philadelphia Ledger, one of the most conspicuous of protection papers, now proposes that Congress should drop the tariff bill and go home. We have been expecting this suggestion from the Ledger or some newspaper with authority to speak for the protection barons and the monopolists. We have never seen the slightest intention on the part of the protectionists to deal honestly with the tariff question. When Mr. Cleveland brought the question home to the country in one of the most remarkable papers ever written by an American citizen the republican protectionists shirked it. When the Mills bill came it was debated almost to death in the House. The Senate sent it to a committee and there it was starved.

There has always been talk about a new tariff, lifting the burdens from industry, reducing war taxation and enabling the people to enjoy their share of the blessings with which as a nation we are dowered. This talk is about convention times. When action is possible tariff reform is smothered, talked to death, or so hacked and torn that there is no life in it.

There is nothing to be wondered at in this. What else can we expect? The protectionists have a tariff that suits them. Why change it? The tariff barons are making more money than ever before. Why disturb their profits? The company of Philadelphia gentlemen who sent Mr. Quay four hundred thousand dollars in the nick of time to secure the election of Harrison are satisfied with the tariff. They paid their money for it and why disappoint them?

The time will come, and in good season, when the country will have something to say about the iniquities of the tariff. The American people can wait; but patience is not always a virtue. We may as well make up our minds, however, that the protective policy will not be disturbed until public opinion assumes the force and volume of a revolution. The tariff will remain as long as fraud, menace, legislative evasion and delay and the raising of a four hundred thousand dollar fund can maintain it. Those who are on the inside, Carnegie and the tariff barons and the monopolists who interests the Ledger clumpions with so much ability, will be in no hurry to come out. They will only come when dragged by public opinion, and when the country simply says it is tired of war taxation and will no longer endure it.—New York Herald.

The Ex-Czar's Predicament.

The extracts that have been permitted to leak out from ex-Czar Reed's reply to "X. M. C." which is to appear in the North American for August, create the impression that the Speaker's answer is a puny effort. The attempt to explain how bills can be passed through "a vote by silence" is a very old specimen of vicious reasoning. Mr. Reed argues about the constitutional provision as if there were no such provision. The object of the call of yeas and nays is precisely to make a record that will remove all doubt about measures having the support of a majority in the houses of Congress. Mr. Reed's weak defense will be universally accepted as proving the soundness of the position of his distinguished antagonist.

Moreover, the article plainly shows that the Speaker is so badly "rattled" that he is incapable of clear and consecutive argument.

The outspoken attack upon the Speaker by Mr. Struble, a republican Representative from Iowa, proves that the ex-Czar has not succeeded in re-establishing his control even over the members of his own party in the House. The contrast drawn by the indignant Iowaite between the courtesy toward republicans as well as democrats universally displayed by Speaker Carlisle and the brutal dictation of his successor to friends and opponents alike, had the sympathy of nine-tenths of all the members of the House. In the literary field, as well as in the parliamentary forum, the deposed Czar and his remaining adherents are everywhere on the defensive. They are now forced to take a good deal of their own medicine, and the political quacks do not enjoy the dose.—N. Y. Star.

John S. Henderson.

The renomination of John S. Henderson for Congress at Salisbury on Friday, was a wise thing for the entire State. Mr. Henderson has been long recognized as the ablest man in the House from this State; and he has taken a position in that body that is alike honorable to himself and to the State.

However brilliant a man may be, his value to the State and to the country depends greatly on long service; and his value and potency increases with service. Then a man has proven himself able to fill the position of Representative in Congress, that he should not be turned out so long as he is efficient. The rotation system in vogue in North Carolina has served to keep the State at a very low point in the national Congress. First-class men are not willing to go to Congress with the tacit understanding that at the end of four years they must retire to private life, after having abandoned their business for so long a time.

The people of the Seventh district are to be congratulated on their wisdom.—Charlotte Chronicle.

Cotton and Grain Market

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Cotton (Strict good middling, Good middling, Middling, Low middling, Tinges, Stains) and Grain (Wheat, Corn, Oats).

Frominent Davidsonians.

Judge Matthew Locke McCorkle, who succeeds the late lamented Judge Shipp in the 11th district, and Capt. Iyer, who received the nomination for Judge over Judge McRae, are both graduates of Davidson College. Hon. A. Leazar, who was lately defeated in this district by Hon. John S. Henderson for Congress, is also a Davidson graduate, as is also the able Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, Ed. Chambers Smith, and the Solicitor of the Superior Court in the 11th District, Frank I. Osborne.

Delegates to the National Farmers Congress.

At the request of the President of the National Farmers Congress, the Governor has appointed the following delegates to attend the annual session at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on August 26th to 29th: Elias Carr, Edcombe; S. B. Alexander, Mecklenburg; C. M. McDonald, Cabarrus; E. C. Benningfield, Wake; A. C. Green, Wake; R. B. Rheinhardt, Catawba; R. R. Cotten, Pitt; W. A. B. Branch, Beaufort; J. B. Hollaman, Iredell; W. F. Green, Franklin; W. W. Lenoir, Watauga; W. A. Graham, Lincoln; A. H. Hay, Swain; J. T. LeGrande, Richmond; J. W. Moore, Rockingham.

The members of the Alliance in Union county have had a little experience with a man whom they took up as a stranger, who, with oily tongue and honeyed words, led them into trouble in order that he might profit individually by the Alliance. They will not likely forget that experience soon. Would it not be well for them to think of this experience when they read the advice of men whom they have never seen and who never, to any ones knowledge, made a success of farming? It may be possible that such men have an axe to grind and wish the members of the Alliance to turn the grindstone. At any rate, it is well enough to prudently investigate all questions before accepting the assertions of unknown men as facts.—Monroe Register.

The WATCHMAN ventures to assert, without having any particular case in mind, that there is not a candid alliance-man in Rowan county, who cannot think of some person that is or has been a member of the Alliance who has or had no business in that organization. The farmers, though among the most honest people on the globe, sometimes have black sheep in the flock. Schemers, bent upon their own benefit, will take advantage of the Alliance, if not watched.

William Kemmler was executed at Auburn prison in New York State yesterday by electricity. The execution did not show that electricity has many claims over hanging, as the current had to be applied twice. The State legislature passed a bill forbidding the State papers publishing an account of it which has been very generally hoisted at and all the papers have lengthy accounts of it.

The New York Times says some bad things about Col. Polk. Here is a sample: Ex-Governor Crawford, of Kansas, says that L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers Alliance, is a "political schemer," a "designing, wicked mountebank," a "blatant demagogue." Mr. Crawford says that Polk did not know a reaper from a sally pop when he entered Kansas a short time ago, and "this man," he says, "is doing everything he can to discourage farmers and to lead them—God knows where."

Administrator's Notice. Having qualified as administrator upon the estate of Ransom Jacobs, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me for payment on or before the 7th day of August, 1890, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. August 7th, 1890. A. L. HALL, Administrator.

THE N. C. COLLEGE OF Agriculture and Mechanic Arts Will Begin its Second Session Sept. 4. This new and large shop buildings for working iron and wood will be ready for occupancy at the departments are equipped for thorough work. Exp. cases are less than in any similar class in existence. Many members of the Freshman class are already employed at remunerative salaries. For further particulars address: ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY, Pres. Raleigh, N. C.

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KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN'S

DOUBLE STORES! DOUBLE STOCKS!

- DRY GOODS NOTIONS HATS CAPS SHOES DRESS GOODS CARPETS CLOTHING MATTS RUGS MATTING

The family supply side, like the other, is inexhaustible. It is our peculiar business to dress and feed your family, and if you give us the slightest encouragement we will do it, supplying a greater variety of high class goods at a smaller cost than it can be done elsewhere. With every assurance, KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN.

T. F. YOUNG

My spring stock is now in and I have an elegant assortment of Seersuckers, Gingham, Lawns, Dress Goods, Plushes, White Goods, &c. Have the handsomest line of Seersuckers, in Solids, Stripes and Plaids in the city—All colors. In my GROCERY DEPARTMENT can be found everything good to eat: Hams, Breakfast Strips, Beef Tongues, Dried Beef, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, Pickles, &c., etc. FRUITS! FRUITS! Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, and Peaches—I buy and sell all kinds of country produce. Respectfully, FRANK YOUNG, McCUBBINS CORNER.