

Carolina Watchman

J. L. RAMSEY, Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1891.

The mark after your name shows that your subscription has expired and is an invitation to renew.

A Wholesale Lynching.

A number of Italians charged with the murder of Chief of Police Hennessey at New Orleans last fall, were tried a few days ago. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. It is said that the jury was bribed.

On Saturday morning last some of the citizens of the city held an indignation meeting. Soon a furious mob gathered and marched to the jail, where the prisoners were still confined, it is supposed for their own safety. Eleven of them were shot and hanged to trees. The reports say that the mob was composed of the better class of citizens.

There is likely to be some complications attending the affair. Three of the Italians had not been naturalized and no doubt the government of Italy will demand a considerable amount of money and an apology from this government.

This act is to be regretted, but foreigners must not come to this country and kill who they please and escape punishment.

A Number of Casualties.

Yesterday was a bad day for accidents. Three men were killed by an explosion at Pittsburg, Pa. An old man was killed by a train at Raleigh. There was a bad fire at New York and 7 people were killed, others badly burned. Mr. Gladstone had a narrow escape from death in England. But the most appalling accident was the collision of the two steamers near Gibraltar. Nearly 400 Italians were drowned.

LORD TENNYSON is said to have received \$10 a word for his last poem. If the same poem had been sent to all of the editors of the country without a signature, it is doubtful whether one of them would have accepted and printed it. Verily, it pays to be famous. It also pays to be notorious. Ex-Senator Ingalls recently received a good round sum from a New York paper for a signed article criticizing our methods of building a navy and incidentally giving the tail of the British lion a vicious twist, which had already some months ago been printed by another New York paper as a part of a long interview with Ingalls.

SPEAKING of politics and the appointment of nine new judges of the United States Circuit Court, as provided in the new law, Mr. Harrison might find it good politics to take one or more of them from the ranks of the Farmers' Alliance. True, there are no lawyers in the Alliance, but it doesn't necessarily follow that there are not plenty of men competent to make good judges among its members.

SOME envious people are trying to cripple the Crisp speakership boom by charging that gentleman with being a prohibitionist. Let's see, wasn't that gentleman called Reed, who has filled so much space in the speaker's chair and in the newspapers for a year or two past, a prohibitionist? Perhaps this charge may turn out to be a boomerang.

DAVID B. HILL, whatever his failings, seems to have a John L. Sullivan sort of confidence in his own ability as a political knocker out of all comers. Not satisfied with his engagement with his Cleveland, the heavy-weight, he has invited a contest with Jones, "he pays the freight," the iron-jawed middle-weight. And Dave is only a bantam-weight.

THE agents of Mr. Barner, who are in this country for the purpose of soliciting campaign funds, will find that they have undertaken a very difficult task. Contributions of all kinds are usually the result of sentiment, charity or the expectation of future reward, and none of these are for obvious reasons, on the side of Mr. Parnell.

THE presidential bee is a very lively insect these early spring days, and its buzzing will grow louder and louder during the next twelve or fifteen months. Woe to the men so unfortunate as to hear the whirling of its baneful wings.

Now that bank wreckers are actually being sent to prison, just like other thieves, we may expect to hear of fewer dishonest bank failures.

So the dispute with England over the Behring Sea seal fisheries is to be arbitrated upon the terms laid down by Mr. Blaine. Hurrah for Uncle Sam. There may not be as much glory in arbitration as in war, but there's lots more satisfaction to the people, to say nothing of its being cheaper.

THE Australian ballot seems to have become pretty well acclimated over here, and with care and a little pruning and grafting it will soon be flourishing all over the States.

GOOD news comes from all sections as to the growth and prosperity of the Alliance. Several States will be organized this summer.

THE legislatures of Kentucky and Mississippi may be fairly regarded as rivals of the national legislature in both law-making.

THE Alliance had a great meeting at Easton, Md., last week. Speeches were made by President Polk and Hon. Jerry Simpson.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER is not altogether disinterested in predicting war. He owns the only bunting mill in the United States.

RAIN has not fallen in England for five weeks. It all fell in this country.

Opinions of the Press.

WHAT PROMINENT JOURNALS SAY IN REGARD TO THE RECENT NEW ORLEANS PUSILLADE.

LONDON, March 16.—The latest advice from Rome and other points in Italy state that the Italian newspapers comment in the strongest language on the massacre of Italians in America. Various suggestions are made as to obtaining satisfaction, nearly all uniting, however, in the assertion that unless the U. S. action is given, the Italian government should have nothing to do with the Chicago Exposition, and should withdraw the promise of support already given.

THE GOOD ITALIANS FAVORED IT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 16.—The better class of Italians in this city are inclined to look favorably upon the work of the mob at New Orleans, saying that the Mafia has long caused respectable Italians to suffer detraction. Although there are in this city between 4,000 and 5,000 Italians, but \$14 was raised toward the fund to be used in defending the accused men at New Orleans. The crisis of vendetta is strongly denounced here by the sons of Italy.

SAN FRANCISCO PAPERS DIFFER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 16.—The Chronicle, commenting on the New Orleans tragedy, says: "Although lynch law is to be deplored, if vigilant vengeance was ever defensible it certainly was in the case of the people of New Orleans." The Call says it may be that the Sicilians should have been found guilty, but the fact ought to have been clearly established before "leading citizens" would be justified in taking the law into their own hands.

THE Examiner says the massacre cannot be defended in cold blood. Every man accused of crime has a right to legal trial, but this right is reduced to mockery if that trial must have only one result.

WHAT AN ITALIAN JOURNAL SAYS.

ROME, March 16.—[Cablegram.]—The Popolo Romano, in discussing the shooting of Sicilian prisoners by the New Orleans mob, says: "Lying on the forehead of the American authorities, and out of regard for a sincerely friendly power, Italy has refrained from sending an iron clad to the mouth of Mississippi."

SELLING ACQUITTALS LIKE BALES OF COTTON.

LONDON, March 16.—The St. James Gazette says, in reference to the New Orleans lynchings: "No reasonable man can doubt that the Italian acquitted of Hennessey's death had a guilty knowledge of it, or that the verdict was an infamous one, whether it was bought for a price, as the lynchers declare, or was brought about by the personal cowardice of the jurors, who feared the revenge of the Mafia. The New Orleans lynchings credit the people of the United States, who pride themselves on being a shrewd, business-like people, yet sit quietly by while judge and jury carry on a traffic in the sale of acquittals, as if they were bales of cotton."

THE FEELING OF ITALIAN-AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Blaine to-day was in receipt of numerous telegrams from Italian societies and prominent Italians throughout the country in regard to the dreadful affair, all of which evidence deep feeling and interest in the matter, and denounced the killing of their countrymen.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ARREST THE LYNCHERS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—New Orleans has quieted down to-day, and because of a miserable rain, looks dreary after the stirring events of last Saturday. The prison officials say that they recognized some of the persons who were on the inside of the prison, and the names, it is understood, have been furnished to the Attorney General. Some indictments may follow, as a matter of formality, but so great a number of the people were concerned in the killing that it will be impossible to arraign them all, or to secure a conviction in case they should be arrested.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

The President's Right to Appoint—The Behring Sea Arbitration—Other Notes by Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1891.—Mr. Harrison is still in doubt about his right to appoint during the recess of Congress the nine judges of the United States Circuit Court, notwithstanding his Attorney-General has rendered an elaborate opinion that he has that right, and that a similar opinion was given Mr. Cleveland, when he was president, by Solicitor-General Jenks, who stands high as a lawyer. It is contended by others, among them many eminent lawyers, that the president cannot appoint these judges during the congressional recess, as he only has the power to fill vacancies, and those vacancies, it is maintained, are not vacancies, therefore to fill them would be making original appointments, which should only be made with the advice and consent of the Senate. Whichever way the question is decided by Mr. Harrison, there will be no extra session of the Senate called, as some gentlemen have suggested. Personally I think Mr. Harrison would much prefer deferring these appointments until December, so that he might take his time in selecting the men, but the sentiment among the leaders of his party is overwhelmingly in favor of immediate appointments.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker is in need of the services of a shrewd detective. He is anxious to find the name and address of the female government clerk, who rumor says has been hoisting of having been a lobbyist during the recent session of Congress, and of having been the principal instrument used by Jay Gould to "hang up" in the House committee on postoffice Mr. Wanamaker's postal telegraph scheme. It will be remembered that the committee by a vote of six to five decided against reporting the bill to the House. If Mr. Wanamaker discovers this mysterious female there is certain to be one vacancy in the government service.

The usual scare, incidental to the close of the long session of Congress, is now on in the government printing office. Every few days a big batch of employes is discharged, and as this thing will continue for several weeks before the force is reduced sufficiently, every employe in the big printing shop is on the "ragged edge," so to speak, yellow expecting to receive the dreaded yellow envelope, containing the formal printed notice, reading: "Your services are not needed after this date." And yet men and women will persist in hankering after government work.

The presence of Senator Effer and the Kansas Farmers' Alliance Representative in this city has had a good effect. The Alliance is no longer looked upon as an organization to be feared by everybody but farmers. These men have convinced the people that they do not wish to revolutionize things, except so far as it is necessary to right certain wrongs under which they suffer. To put it in Senator Effer's own words: "We are not dangerous in any direction; we do not wish to destroy, but to build up, to preserve, to foster, and especially to protect all men's rights." That certainly isn't the language of a dangerous man, but rather that of a man who is asking for himself and associates only the same rights that are enjoyed by others.

The Brigadier General of the District of Columbia National Guard has run against a presidential veto. He issued an order disbanding two colored battalions, because Congress did not appropriate money enough to pay the armory rents for all the organizations, and Mr. Harrison has countermanded the order, taking the ground that the general had no right to draw the color line in reducing the number of organizations.

It is becoming apparent that neither Mr. Blaine nor any other member of his cabinet will allow their names to be used in the republican national convention in antagonism to that of Mr. Harrison, who can, unless some of the "long-headed politicians are at fault," lose his bid (and he undoubtedly loses) again become the nominee of his party.

Mr. Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, are daily closeted together arranging the details for the arbitration of the Behring Sea dispute, which has been agreed to by the British government. Mr. Blaine declines to make public anything until the preliminaries have been all settled.

Secretary Foster is expected to return to Washington this week, and a good many treasury officials are in a state of fear and trepidation. Of course he will make some changes—every new secretary does—but I don't think he will make the clean sweep that some over-nervous people are predicting. It might be good politics, but it would hardly be what one would expect from so good a business man as Mr. Foster has proved himself to be.

Mrs. FRANK LESLIE appears to have profited by Henry Stanley's shrewd methods of advertising. She has announced her intention to leave in Ler will at least \$800,000 for the establishment of an institute for women of artistic or literary proclivities. Owing to the fact that Mrs. Leslie is comparatively young and apparently healthy it would seem to the unprejudiced mind that she has postponed her benefaction much longer than is necessary in the elegant but "set there" language of the street, what's the matter with spending some of that money for the present generation, if it is intended to be spent at all?

The Modern Tobacco Barn.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE—A HISTORY OF IT AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

It is in history that Sir Walter Raleigh discovered the uses of tobacco. We are willing that he have the credit. However, Governor Lane, of Virginia, learned Sir Walter Raleigh how to smoke, and he in turn learned the English Noblemen. This was in 1586—more than 300 years ago. All this time tobacco has been used in every form. Many have made money raising it, others by selling and others by manufacturing. It is one of the great industries of this country. The cultivation, &c., gives employment to more than five millions of people in America alone. For a period of nearly 300 years no marked advance was made in the curing of tobacco. "Anybody can raise, but few can cure" is right. A great deal depends on how it is cured, for there is a vast difference in the price.

Somehow a genius always appears at the right time. Columbus discovered America. Raleigh discovered the uses of tobacco. Snow discovered the proper plan to cure it. Each of them has been a benefactor to those who raise tobacco.



W. H. SNOW.

Mr. W. H. Snow is a native of Vermont. He came South and bought a farm near High Point 15 years ago. In 1877 he raised 45 acres of tobacco. How to cure it was the question. His neighbors said it would require at least fifteen barns. Mr. Snow set his wits to work and he revolutionized tobacco curing throughout the world. He built one barn 20x24 and cured his own tobacco and 6 acres for a neighbor. He was satisfied that his "modern barn" was a good thing and went to work for a patent.

The barns to-day are only 16x20 feet, 20 feet high and will cure 20 acres of heavy tobacco during the season. Mr. Snow has placed one million sticks in his "Modern Tobacco Barns." It has more than 200,000 cubic feet of space leading tobacco growers throughout the United States. A company has been formed and a factory is in course of erection at Oxford. The company has a capital of \$250,000 and will be raised to \$500,000. The building is 60x200 feet.

Mr. Snow built a row of barns in Kentucky for the purpose of experimenting with white bury tobacco. The result was astonishing. Tobacco that for merely sold at 6 cents cured the old way brought 30 cents. The demand is now four times as great as it was last season. Tobacco cured in the "Modern Barn" is superior to the stalk and leaf tobacco in baskets, leaving the stalks in the field. The color is better, it is heavier and the oil is not destroyed as in the old way.

THE PLAN.

As thousands of our farmers are going into the cultivation of tobacco and some of them have had but little experience in curing it and the best way, we will give a brief description. Instead of cutting up the stalk, strip it and putting it on a stick you strip the leaves from the stalk. These sticks are sawed to the space required amounts to nothing. Each stick holds six steel wires, 9 inches long and about 6 inches apart, making in all some 3600 wires. Each wire has two points and hence there are 18,720 wire points. These wire points are for holding the tobacco leaves. The stalks are stripped from the stalk and stuck on the wire. The wire being pushed through the stem. So we see by a little calculation that the barn of the above size will hold 112,320 tobacco leaves when full, or about 4000 pounds of leaf when cured, and to the work done by 8 or 9 ordinary barns.

In this Modern Barn all the curing is done at 135 degrees extreme heat. This is about the highest to which the mercury runs on a hot day when exposed to the sun; hence we get in this barn all the advantages of the sun cure, with the best of the cure. The barn is constructed that there is a strong current of air passing through the tobacco, which causes a rapid evaporation, and leaves it with the essential oils and wax unimpaired by heat.

This barn is certainly superior to any thing yet introduced for curing tobacco. Instead of a man building from 5 to 10 barns for an ordinary crop, one of the Modern is sufficient. In the saving of wood there is almost enough saved in one year to pay for a whole new outfit. Our farmers can afford to tear down their old barns and build new ones, and the saving in labor and wood alone will pay for the charge, to say nothing of the gain in the quality of the tobacco. And this gain in quality is claimed to be the chief advantage. It is held that the great bulk of nicotine lies in the stalk and by taking off the leaves and curing them separate from the stalk you get tobacco almost entirely free from nicotine. Mr. Snow is proving this every day by manufacturing the leaf cured in his barn to smoking tobacco, which when used is found to be free from all poisonous qualities. It seems natural that tobacco should be cured separate from the stalk and as it ripens. This is what the Modern Barn does. As the leaves begin to ripen early in the season they are picked from the stalk and cured. This is kept up until the leaves are taken off the top, and the stalks are left standing in the field to fertilize the soil.

ping or assorting. More than five times as much tobacco can be cured in a barn 16x20 at one time as can be in a barn of the same size, is done twenty-four hours quicker, and the tobacco will bring much better prices. You can take the leaves that ripen early from the stalk and the primings, which are generally lost, will grow on a ripen.

The cost of a modern tobacco barn is, of course, a little more than the old-fashioned one. But those who know say that the difference in time, fuel and price of tobacco will more than pay difference in cost the first season.

Mr. Snow is manufacturing two grades of smoking tobacco cured and dried by the new process. The brands are making headway rapidly. We think all our people who expect to raise tobacco should examine into the merits of this new process—new to many—but a plan that has been tried to the satisfaction of all. It is no labor saving concern, but is money saving and the best known plan to put tobacco in readiness for market, and this is what our tobacco raisers want. What Ellison has been an electrician Snow has been an inventor in his line.

Cabarrus News.

THE TIMES SAYS IT IS SO.

Mr. Wash Harris, of Rocky River, is very sick with grip.

Dr. L. S. Flow has moved into his new office in Mt. Pleasant.

The editor of the Times wants to buy about 37 good cedar posts, size 3x4, at once.

The fruit is doubtless hurt considerably by the freeze, but not enough to cause a total failure in the crop.

Owing to the heavy inflow of water and the scarcity of wood, operations at the Reed mine have been suspended.

Mr. H. D. Harwood, a teacher of Stanley, left here Wednesday morning for Winston, where he will engage in business.

The remains of Mrs. Nancy Cates, who died here Friday, were interred at Providence church, Graham, which was her old home.

Miss S. V. Stryker, one of the principals of White Hill school left Tuesday evening for New Jersey. She will remain several months.

A wise merchant is never content to stand still. Stagnation is death—in trade as in other things. New customers should be sought after all the time. There is only way to get them. Advertise.

Every year Mr. J. S. Harris, of Poplar Tent, gives a good suit of clothes to the two-horse farmer who raises the most cotton. Last year Mr. D. W. McCombs made the brag crop and Mr. Harris brought him to town Tuesday and gave him a good suit of clothes.

Last week Mr. Monroe Howell and Press Hatch of No. 19, were hauling two bales of cotton home from the gin. One bale of the cotton fell off and the men drove several hundred yards before they discovered the loss. When they went back they found the cotton about half covered with mud. Hough, who is eighteen years old, put the cotton on the wagon by himself.

Davison County.

THE DISPATCH TELLS SOME INTERESTING NEWS.

The arrival of a girl baby in town gladdens the heart of Mr. D. C. Moffitt.

M. H. Ponds, Esq., contemplates building a new road to the north. There is much a demand here for such houses.

On last Thursday, Mr. G. W. Charles and Miss E. C. Leonard were married by C. A. Davis, Esq., at his residence in Annots Creek township.

It appears that the government wants to find owners for certain distillery fixtures and distilleries situated by deputy Collector Bulla for violation of the revenue laws.

Mr. Crocker, chief engineer of the Roanoke and Southern Railroad was in the first of the week. His visit is supposed to be preliminary to the survey that will be made shortly.

Thomasville expects to have a railroad from Salem to Wadesboro. Mr. J. T. Cramer has been in New York several weeks in the interest of the road, and he informs the people at home that the money to build the road will be secured.

Stanly County.

Seed Irish potatoes are priced this spring \$2 per bushel, we hear.

Mr. W. H. Hearne has been confined to his room for a week or longer on account of his eyes.

Two men, Helms by name, from the western part of Stanly, were put in jail last Sunday night on the charge of blockading.

Union County.

THE ENQUIRER HAS REGISTERED THIS MUCH NEWS.

The Union county Sunday School Convention will meet in Monroe next Saturday. Every Sunday School in the county is earnestly expected to send delegates.

Monroe High School opened Monday morning in Conviction Hall with about all of the former students. Religious services were conducted by Rev. G. W. Harmon.

As was some time ago stated, a crowd of men, we do not know who, went to the house of Mae Helms and made certain demands. Wednesday with the view of putting a stop of goods in Albemarle. Hope the firm or branch of it will decide to come.

Mr. Herbert Rhodes, who was badly burned about the face, neck and arms, while making his escape from the College building last Thursday morning, left for his home at Burlington, S. C., Monday night. His brother came up and remained with him until it was thought safe to remove him. Although suffering greatly, it is thought Mr. Rhodes will recover.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Rockwell Items.

Rockwell is becoming to be quite a business place. Mr. J. W. Peeler, the agent, is a very active and competent business man.

Several car loads of fertilizers have been unloaded here this spring. Lots of hay and fodder have been shipped from here.

Peeler Alliance No. 1342 have erected a store here and will be ready for goods in a few days. This is the first store at Rockwell. This store will be conducted by directors, which have already been elected by the stockholders of Peeler Alliance, viz: G. R. Platt, President; J. L. H. Fisher, Secretary; J. A. Miller, Treasurer.

A few nights ago a rogue broke into the house of Mr. C. A. Fisher and stole a number of pies and cakes.

Messrs. Peacock and Barrier's hickory wood sawers are still at work in our neighborhood.

Mr. A. L. Lyerly is preparing to build a new house soon.

J. L. H. FISHER.

March 18, 1891.

Congressman Oates has found something else besides the sub-treasury bill that is unconstitutional. He had better examine the record and see if he has not been on the other side. It is always best to be safe.—National Economist.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government report, Aug 17, 1859.

C. L. WELCH, Livery, Sale & Feed Stable Salisbury, N. C.



Buggies, Phetons and Carriages ON SHORE NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS CARRIED TO ALL POINTS. LODGES FED AND GROOMED AT REASONABLE RATES. CALL AND SEE ME.

Respectfully, D. R. Julian & Co.

BE SURE AND SEE IT!

THE NEWEST IDEAS.

HAPPIEST HITS? Greatest Variety & Fairest Prices.

WE ARE PLEASING THEM ALL.

LITTLE FOLKS AND BIG PEOPLE.

Will all find just what you are looking for to make a holiday or birthday gift.

IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND NOVELTIES.

Our low prices make these beautiful goods all bargains.

WILL LAST A LIFE TIME.

Warranted 25 Years!

NOT HALF THE COST OF STERLING SILVER.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

HAVING STERLING SILVER.

half through the back at points exposed to wear, as shown by cut.

THEN PLATED ENTIRE.

Guaranteed to contain more silver and are more durable than any plated or LIGHT Sterling Silver goods made.

MADE ONLY BY THE EDWARDS SILVER CO.

Call and examine our line of ware; we never before have had such a mammoth stock of this line. And we call your special attention to our line of silver inlaid spoons and forks.

Everybody is delighted with our holiday display. You want to see it.

NEW NOVEL AND BEAUTIFUL SELECTIONS.

PLENTY OF VARIETY, ATTRACTIONS.

We invite you all and will be glad to serve you to our best ability.

VERY RESPECTFULLY.

W. H. Reiser & Bro.

FRESH LOT

—OF—

Garden, Grass, And Clover SEED!

—AT—

KLUTZ'S DRUG STORE

REMOVAL

On January 1st, 1891, we will move into our new store opposite our old stand, where we want to meet all the good people of Rowan Co. We will give you more goods for the same money than ever.

Respectfully, D. R. Julian & Co.