

Carolina Watchman.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893.

Cholera in France.

Four thousand union carpenters, painters, and other mechanics employed on the World's Fair grounds struck on the 10th.

John Usher, a trusted night watchman, of Millen, Ga., was lately discovered to be the author of numerous mysterious robberies.

It is reported that Mr. Cleveland says there is an overplus of pressure from North Carolina for foreign appointments of the higher grades.

Rev. Alex Sprunt, of Rock Hill, S. C., has a cupboard that once belonged to Thomas Jefferson. It will be on exhibition at the World's Fair.

Messrs. G. S. Bruton and S. T. Steele have leased from J. E. Bacon the Daily Morning Gazette and the weekly Mountain Home-Journal, at Asheville, N. C.

Last week a number of earthquake shocks were felt in California. One of them was severe enough to be felt over all the southern part of the State.

Rival factions among the Cheetaws in Indian Territory are putting on a war paint. U. S. troops have been ordered to the hostile locality to preserve the peace.

Senator Vance's stepson, Harry Martin, made an unsuccessful attempt to kill himself with a pistol in Washington last week. He was drinking at the time.

The Charlotte Observer's Washington correspondence says that N. B. Broughton, of the printing firm of Edwards & Broughton, Raleigh, is endorsed in eleven States for the position of public printer. A leading member of our delegation says he will do what he can to help Broughton get it.

South Carolina's new liquor law goes into effect on the 1st of July. It provides that liquors shall be sold only at "dispensaries," which are under State control, and in sealed packages, which must not be opened in the premises. Clubs are forbidden to sell liquors to their members. The dispensers at the dispensaries must be females. Why mince at a cherry?

The annual legislative elections in Rhode Island came off last Saturday. The result was encouraging to the Democrats, giving them a tie on a vote of both houses. Under their State regulations 26 districts had to hold their election over this week, and it is thought Democracy will at last succeed in getting control of the State offices, giving the majority the right to govern little Rhodey.

The scramble for office at Washington, we are told by a gentleman recently returned from there, is something wonderful—unprecedented in his observation. The hotel lobbies are full of hungry, importunate place hunters, so full that it is difficult to get in and out. Whither are we drifting?

In view of the necessity for strict economy and also to check this wild craze for government positions, it would be well, we think, for the next Congress to reduce the compensation of government employees, say 25 per cent. There is no sense or justice in paying them salaries largely in excess of what they could earn working for private individuals or firms.

The following is from the Olathe (Kansas) Leader: "Arkansas is a disgrace to the Union. Its bonds are worthless. Credit it has none. Reputation it has little. To the notoriety which it enjoys as a State where citizens are murdered because they are guilty of the crime of being Republicans, and lynchings are numerous, is now added the defeat of a \$3,000,000 appropriation for World's Fair purposes. Visitors to Chicago next summer will look at the 'exhibit' made by Arkansas—and give the State a wide berth."

Malice and hate breathe in every line. Those Kansas people are so mean they deserve many of the afflictions that have befallen them—that contemptible Ingalls, that demagogue Simpson, and that fraud-in-petticoats Leue.

Revolution in Honduras. The Spanish blood of our Southern neighbors seems to be boiling all the time.

The government of the United States needs reform all along the line. It is of course necessary for it to have representatives at the seats of a number of the civilized nations with whom we have commercial intercourse, but there now are entirely too many officials of this character. The Norfolk Landmark thinks this country would save much money uselessly spent if the whole consular system were abolished. And the Wilmington Star thinks some of the consuls may be of some service, but there would be money saved if the ministerial service were abolished, for there isn't a particle of use for that.

A great storm on the night of the 11th did immense damage in the States of Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. Reports are meagre, but many lives are thought to have been lost.

The South's Loyalty. The Southern States for the past twenty-five years have been unitedly endeavoring to prove their friendship and loyalty to the government as administered under the Federal Constitution; yet, at this late day it remains for the ranting, bigoted New Englanders to rise up and demand that the Southern governors, who are to meet in convention at Richmond this month, should be required, in the name of the South, to reiterate a declaration of loyalty to the Union.

This demand is uncalled for, is impractical, and in all probability has a sinister motive back of it. Questions of a political or partisan nature, one would suppose, will have no place among the subjects to be considered or discussed by the proposed convention; and we of the South must appreciate the promptness with which the New York World enters its protest against any such malicious suggestions. There is no sense or propriety in lugging them in now. It is too true that now and then we hear of a political sorehead who will not be reconciled, but the days of that class of sectional partisans are about numbered. The few left can do little to injure us, and the grand possibilities of the South are surprising and inviting thousands who are beginning to realize the true extent of our resources, notwithstanding the willful misrepresentations of demagogues and South-haters.

The following extract is from a letter written about nine years ago when there was talk of nominating W. T. Sheridan to the Presidency. Nothing could better show the coarseness, vulgarity, and bitterness of this inveterate hater of the South. But he has gone to his reward.

"I don't much care who is to be our next President—Blaine, Arthur, John Sherman, Robert Lincoln, Gresham, Edmunds, Harrison, or Joe Hawley—and if this great people cannot choose out of them and must look to the Democratic party, there is Tilden, Jeff Davis and the Devil, of which three I would prefer the latter, certain that we now stand so firmly on a basis of strength (thanks to the brave men who fought in 1861-65) that our fabric of government cannot be shaken."

The following tribute to North Carolina's peerless soldiers will be highly appreciated, especially by those who fought under the gallant Lane. All who are able, and all are able to give something, should contribute to this monument.

AUBURN, Ala., April 6, 1893. Mr. W. T. Nicholson, Raleigh, N. C. Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to send to the Ladies' Memorial Association, through you, the brother of two of North Carolina's bravest sons, a small contribution, twenty dollars, to the State Confederate Monument which they have so patriotically determined to erect in Raleigh in loving memory of their heroic dead. I wish I was able to make it larger.

What do I know, from the frequent merry chats around our smoky camp fires, that the fair ones at home shed many a young Southern soldier in the glorious and dangerous discharge of his duties. I have often thought that the greatest of all monuments ought to be erected to the noble, refined, tender-hearted and patriotic women of the South.

I wish you could see the pretty memorial window in our little Episcopal chapel here—"To the Glory of God, and in Loving Memory of our Ever Brave"—put there by myself and two or three other fighting rebels from Old Virginia. Some of North Carolina's bravest soldiers highly honored me when I was a young fighting rebel—they petitioned President Davis for my promotion and assignment as their commander after the fall of the peerless Branch at Sharpsburg. I can still hear their joyful shouts as Gen. A. P. Hill wheeled from the head of his staff and escort, while on the march from Snicker's Gap, rode up to me, gracefully lifted his hat, publicly congratulated me, and expressed his pleasure at my permanent assignment as their Brigadier. How we marched and fought, starved, and otherwise suffered together! When those tears at Appomattox, as we moved back from the front, soon followed by that sad and affectionate parting—many of us never to meet again!

The enclosed is conclusive evidence that I commanded a splendid brigade, and that I had a right to be proud of and to love those brave men who had so highly honored me. Coming as it does from such an unsought source, I know it will be very gratifying to you, as it certainly is to me. Please return the paper. Yours very sincerely, JAMES H. LANE.

The editors composing the Southern Afternoon Bureau were received by the President Tuesday afternoon, Secretary Hoke Smith introducing them.

Destructive forest fires are reported from Warren county. Two residences, two school houses, a church, many farm buildings, and miles of fencing are said to have been burned.

Tribute to Lane's Brigade. News-Observer: It is so seldom that words of praise or credit are given by Northern writers relative to the bearing and acts that it is with peculiar pleasure that we quote from the report of Colonel Aug. C. Hamlin of Bagor, Maine, an officer of the Eleventh Army Corps, U. S. A., concerning the battle of Chancellorsville, in which Lane's Confederates, in used language, so honorable and worthy of a true man and brave soldier, and so well deserved by the brave men whose fidelity and valor he commemorates, that in simple justice to him and them, we copy his words, as they appear in his report published in the National Tribune, at Hamlin says:

Lane's Brigade was severely denounced for the desecration of the graves of Jackson and perhaps A. P. Hill, but neither of these officers ever blamed the men of the 18th North Carolina for firing as they did, as neither Lee nor Johnston used language in command, or their intention to go in front of his line, and both Hill and Lane had warned the troops that they were in the most advanced position, and must be keenly on the alert.

It is proper at this time to say a few words in regard to Lane's Brigade, and consider the charges of a want of firmness brought against it. Investigation shows that the brigade was composed of young men, of the best stock of the Old North State contained, and sent to represent it in the bulwark of secession—the Army of Northern Virginia. The records of the war show that it was in all the principal battles of the Army of Northern Virginia; that its blows were severe and its losses were frightful. In the battles around Richmond in 1862, the brigade lost 800 men killed and wounded, and nearly 800 men killed and wounded, and of its thirteen field officers all but one were struck down. At Gettysburg it formed the left of Longstreet's charge, and although it had lost about fifty per cent. in its three days' fighting, it marched off the field in order and took position in support of the batteries, which some of the other brigades did not do. And they were the last soldiers of Lee's retreating army to recross the Potomac river, both after Antietam and Gettysburg.

It may be said briefly, and without gross offense to any individual, on either side, that so long as examples of American valor are honored so long will the name of Lane's Brigade of Carolinians be held in high respect. This brigade was alone from 8 p. m. to 9 p. m. in front of the Federal army, and although it had been there, surrounded by the terrible artillery fire from the Federal guns at Fairview, and attacked in flank by some of Sickles' regiments, it did not waver nor call for aid.

Railroad Accident. An accident occurred three quarters of a mile south of Ayersville on the Air Line yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, whereby Engineer J. E. Brown lost his life. The engine and several cars of the first section of freight No. 40, Charlotte bound, jumped the track and went down a high embankment, Engineer Brown being buried under his engine. One arm was crushed and he was injured internally. He lingered until yesterday evening at 6 o'clock. It was necessary to amputate his arm, and he died shortly after the operation.

The accident occurred just as the train was emerging from a deep cut, and the cars were piled on top of the other, filling the cut completely. The whole train was wrecked. The cars were filled with oranges, furniture, and general merchandise, all of which were destroyed. The wreck is a serious and costly one to the company.

Narrow Escape. Winston, N. C., April 8.—Sheriff McArthur, of Forsyth, had a narrow escape from losing his life to-day in attempting to arrest a negro thief, William Johnson. The latter shot at the officer with a shotgun. The negro was so close the powder burst the sheriff's face. Johnson escaped, but McArthur says he shall be arrested.

The Democratic majority in Wisconsin borders on four thousand; and this is an off year. Mr. Ewing who has been appointed Minister to Belgium is the law partner of Vice-President Stevenson.

Confederate Memorial Day was celebrated at New Orleans last week with more ceremony than usual, being also the anniversary of the battle of Shiloh.

The Arkansas Senate passed a bill conferring on the women of that State the right of suffrage, and making them eligible to membership on the school board.

Darham, Va.: A daring highway robbery was perpetrated on Kump, of Reeds creek in Granville county, last Friday night. William Parrish, Jr., was returning home from market and when he neared the creek two disguised men attacked him and demanded his money or his life. He gave up his money, amounting to \$40.

Trouble with Turkey. Washington, April 7.—The United States has taken vigorous action in regard to the outrages on American citizens at Marsavan, in the Turkish dominions, and the violation of the mails of the U. S. Legation. The facts of the case are as follows: On the 10th of January last a number of seditious placards were distributed throughout the region of Marsavan and Cesarea, in the centre of Asia Minor. On account of the alleged seditious movements existing among Americans, the Turkish authorities assumed the authority of these placards to the students of Anatolia College, an American educational institution at Marsavan. On the night of the second of February the girls' dormitory of this institution was fired and burned to the ground. There was a strong circumstance in evidence to show that was done with the full knowledge, if not by the direct aid, of the Turkish officials.

The condition of the Americans in that place became so critical that U. S. Consul Milo A. Jewett was dispatched thither from Sivas, and Americans in that district have been in great jeopardy ever since. The dispatches passing between Minister Thompson and Consul Jewett at Marsavan have been repeatedly violated, and formal complaint of this fact has been made by the American Minister to the Sublime Porte. The demands for redress made to the Turkish authorities were met by the Turkish officials on their side that the alleged seditious movements of the American students should first be investigated and determined upon before any efforts are made to discover the perpetrators of the outrages complained of.

The dispatches were called to Minister Thompson at Constantinople a strong expression of the President's views on the outrage, and demanding not only prompt reparation for the burned dormitory, but the punishment of all parties found guilty in the matter. Minister Thompson has since then demanded the prior acts of students are to affect the rights of this Government in the premises. Minister Thompson is charged to give renewed attention to the matter, and to dispatch a special messenger, if necessary, to Consul Jewett, and see to it that the Turkish officials correspond to the Minister in a prompt manner, and advise the Department by cable. No effort is to be relaxed in securing the legal rights of our citizens in Turkey.

It is understood to be the policy of the United States to make this Marsavan incident a test case in relations with Turkey. There are at the present time more than 200 American citizens residing in the Turkish Empire, who have the management of property to the value of over \$2,000,000. Further advices from Thompson are looked for very shortly.

Wholesale Stealing. Baltimore Sun. Washington, April 7.—The investigation of a wholesale stealing of weather bureau was continued to-day. John Sullivan, a laborer, testified that he saw five boxes of old type and rubbers in a wagon which was removed from the sheds adjoining the bureau to be condemned and sold at public auction. He said that he carried off some of the type and rubbers, and that he had some of the type and rubbers in his possession.

John Hoppema, a junk dealer, testified that he had been asked by telephone to call at the house of one Ryan, a watchman in the bureau, who wished to dispose of a quantity of pens, pencils, paper, etc. He refused to have anything to do with the goods, which he estimated to be worth probably \$100 or more. The witness said that Ryan made the remark that the goods were given him by officials of the department, who referred to them as "supplies," which caused Secretary Barton to state and say that he, too, was trying to get rid of the surplus. One check for material bought by the witness was made in favor of Capt. Stone, the disbursing officer, and the others in favor of Capt. Brannon.

Allan Spencer, the driver of the mail wagon, said that he had seen the books and some damaged rugs from the weather bureau to Capt. Brannon's house. The bookcases he never saw again, but the rugs were returned.

Cut Down the Fraud. A contemporary truthfully records that when the New York Advertiser asserts that reduction of our pension expenditures to \$56,000,000 a year "would leave too many widows and crippled veterans to the cold charity of the world," it talks either nonsensically or dishonestly. This is the same old story of pension fraud which the pension agents and their tools in Congress have been using for years to boost pension bills and pile up the expenditures to their present enormous proportions. If pensions were paid only to those who were dependent upon them and had an honest claim upon them, there would be no complaint from any quarter, but the Advertiser is well informed not to know that the larger part of the pensions now paid goes to those who are in no danger of being left to the "cold charity of the world" but to "coffee coolers" and "dead beats," as the Grand Army Gazette calls them. If only the needy or deserving received pensions the total expenditures instead of being \$166,000,000, or even \$68,000,000 would not be more than \$25,000,000 a year. It is too late in the day, with the lights before us, to be defending or apologizing for this monstrous plunder with the "cold charity" fraud.

Secretary Cox. The House of Representatives has its Clerk, but the Senate has its Secretary, and Gen. Cox, position is Secretary of the Senate. This office differs from that of Clerk to the House of Representatives in many particulars. The Secretary is the confidential officer to the Senate, and his functions are very important; therefore his compensation is considerable.

He is the medium of communication between the Senate and the President, and when he goes to the White House, being sent by the Senate, the President immediately stops all other business; others retire, and their intercourse is private. The position is one that Gen. Cox will fill with great credit to the Democratic party. He is the very man for it, and his selection is conceded on all sides to have been fortunate and admirable.—News Observer.

The Confederate Bazar Opens. Richmond, April 11.—The Confederate bazar, for which the ladies of the Memorial Association and Confederate camps of the city have been laboring for some weeks, was formally opened to the public to-night, a large crowd being present. Mr. D. C. Richardson, president of the Private Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Association presided. An appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge, after which Mayor Ely, Mr. D. Over the speaker's stand hung a Confederate flag which was carried through the war by the Stanton Artillery until the adoption of a battle flag by the government. It was then replaced by the latter. This company's flag, which was furled at Appomattox, was also displayed over the stand. Each of the booths represents one of the States that formed the late Confederacy. All are filled with fancy articles, while beautiful and charming girls stand ready to wait on purchasers.

It is expected that the bazar will remain open about three weeks. Its object is to raise funds jointly for the completion of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument and the museum to be located in the "White House" of the Confederacy, the Jeff Davis Mansion.

Morgan and his Sisters guilty. Waynesburg, Pa., April 7.—The Morgan murder cases were called in court today, and were disposed of in less than two hours. Thomas Morgan, who shot his father, was tried first, the jury bringing a second degree verdict. The three sisters, Jennie, Rebecca, and Callie, were tried together. The verdict was voluntary manslaughter for the first named, and second degree for the others. Sentence was not passed. The father, John Morgan, was a wealthy widower, fifty-five years of age.

The report that Morgan contemplated marrying again aroused the wrath of his children, who warned him that unless he sent the woman away his life should be forfeited. Morgan took the woman away, returning home late at night and was refused admittance to his home. The next morning, notwithstanding threats and warnings, he entered the house, and a quarrel at once ensued. Thomas, at his sister's command, fired at his father. The ball missed the father and wounded one of the girls. Thomas pursued the old gentleman nearly half a mile to an abandoned building, where he murdered him in a most unmerciful manner. The son and two of the daughters have been jailed since the crime was perpetrated. The girl, who was wounded, had sufficiently recovered to be present in court.

A Mysterious Mountain Tragedy. Greenville, S. C., April 11.—News reaches here to-day that the dead bodies of E. W. Hensley, his wife, grown daughter, and 12 year old son were found Monday morning in the ruins of their cabin. They lived thirty miles above here on the side of the Glassy mountain, in a remote and secluded section. The cabin was supposed to have been burned some time during Sunday night. An investigation is being made, as it is not thought likely that the family would have failed to be aroused by the fire or would have had any difficulty in escaping from so small a building. The scene of the tragedy is in the moonshine section and there is suspicion that Hensley may have become involved in some of the family feud so frequent in the mountains, and himself and family become the victims of some enemy's vengeance.

Newspaper Men to Retailers. Pittsburg, Pa., April 8.—It is now stated that the Sunday newspaper proprietors of Pittsburg are determined that the "blue laws" shall be one-sided no longer. It is their intention to have the laws of 1794 enforced to their full limit and will create such a sentiment that the Legislature will be glad to repeal them. All traction cars, steam railroads, inclined planes, ferry boats, etc., will be stopped by prosecuting the owners. Some of these gentlemen who have been most bitter opponents of the Sunday papers are heavy stockholders in a dozen or more enterprises which will be affected by the move. This action is the result of the prosecution of Sunday newspaper proprietors this week.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil kills all pains whether internal or external. Sold at Edwin Cutler's.

NATIONAL Fire Insurance Co. OF HARTFORD, CONN. Statement, January 2, 1893.

Capital stock, all cash, \$1,000,000.00
Funds reserved to meet all liabilities:
 - Reserve for fire, \$1,408,986.11
 - Reserve for marine, \$1,408,986.11
 - Unsettled losses and claims, \$28,652.22
 - Other claims, \$1,665,561.33
 - Net surplus over capital and all liabilities, \$487,927.74
Total assets, January 2, 1893, \$4,185,416.16

J. M. PATTON, Resident Agent, SALISBURY, N. C. 1850 THE GEORGIA HOME Insurance Company, of AUGUSTA, GA.

J. RHODES BROWN, President, WM. C. COART, Secretary. Insures all kinds of property at lowest adequate rates. Losses promptly and satisfactorily adjusted.

MAGNETIC NERVEINE. Is sold with written guarantee to cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Fits, Dizziness, Spasms, etc. It gives to Weak Oppressed Nerves, and restores the system to its normal vigor and dispels the pain, cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Spasms, etc. It is a powerful medicine, and is sold in plain packages, by mail, by express, or by freight. It will give you a written guarantee to cure your Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Spasms, etc. It is sold only by our exclusive agents.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

STONEWALL GUANO! For Cotton & Tobacco. NOTHING BETTER MADE! Prices LOW. Call and examine Analysis, Respectfully, M. C. QUINN.

How's This! We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props. Toledo, O.

Pomona Hill Nurseries. OVER A MILLION FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, Japanese Mammoth Chestnut, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, SHRUBS, &c. Send for Catalogue. Address J. VAN LINDLAY, Pomona, N. C.

WANTED. A Reliable Person in Every Town to take the Exclusive Agency of the "World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated" AUTHENTIC ORGAN OF THE FAIR. ESTABLISHED 1890.

THE Handsome Girl. With hair that is lengthy and heavy And teeth that are even and white, With cheeks that will vie with the roses, And eyes that are loving and bright, With a step that is light and graceful As the trip of a fairy at dawn— Every masculine eye was attracted To the beauty because she had on A pair of our beautiful "hand-sewed" And glove-fitting shoes that are neat And natty and specially made To be worn on the prettiest feet.

1,000 Pairs Loose Samples to arrive this week. Pimples AND Blotches. ARRE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). It is a simple vegetable compound, is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

MUTUAL BENEFIT Life Insurance Company, NEWARK, N. J. AMZI DODD, PRESIDENT. Assets (market value) \$48,930,278.05. Surplus (Ass. Standard, 4 per cent) \$3,345,702.00.

EXAMINE the Perfected POLICY. Clear, Brief, Just, Liberal. AFTER SECOND YEAR No Restriction on Residence or Occupation, No Forfeiture in Case of Lapse, INCONTINGENT. CASH LOANS MADE UP TO ONE-HALF OF THE RESERVE ON ASSIGNABLE POLICIES.

Annual Dividends. No Stockholders—All Profits go to Policyholders. BEST CONTRACT EVER OFFERED. J. M. PATTON, AGENT, SALISBURY, N. C.

N. R. WINDSOR & SON. Corner Lee and Kerr Streets. This is the place to get your Fresh and Pure Family Groceries, Canned Goods, Confections, etc. We keep Table and Grocery ware, and Linens, also, Fine Ribbons, Hosiery, and Suits, and everything usually kept in a first-class grocery house. We buy all kinds of country produce, paying high cash prices for same. We also take ORDERS at reasonable rates.

OLD RELIABLE. J. & H. HORAH. "Be sure you get a right one go ahead" is a good motto. Follow it, and you will get a good clock or watch. It is worth your while to go to the

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