

Carolina Watchman.
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THE INEXORABLE DECREE.

The candid discussion of the negro problem, a question of more or less vital interest to the people of this country, more especially to the whites of the South, is now bringing the Northern mind to a more careful and candid view of the subject than formerly, when through prejudice and sectional hatred the true conditions were overlooked. Even those leaders of radicalism, who were foremost in their condemnation of the South's treatment of the negro, now are acknowledging their former error, and coming to their senses, as it were, taking the same view of the question as we do, and are beginning to talk of it sensibly. As an instance of this fact, Hon. J. J. Ingalls, while representing Kansas in the United States Senate made some very candid utterances for a Republican. In these he admitted that in competition with the white race the negro was doomed to go to the wall, not only in this, but in all countries. The prejudice that existed in this country, he declared, was not an American prejudice simply, or a Southern prejudice, but an instinctive feeling, which asserted itself everywhere in a greater or less degree. Since out of the Senate, and free to express his sentiments unbiased by political influences, he speaks more plainly, and pronounces the radical scheme to put the negro on an equality with the white man—politically or otherwise—"a dismal failure." The following extract from a published letter of his on political topics, will give an idea of the impressions made after twenty-five years of observation, on a man who, in the capacity of a Senator, helped in the impossible task of reversing what he aptly, forcibly and candidly recognizes as "nature's inexorable decree":

"That the condition of the African has been improved in many respects by freedom and education needs no arguments, but his progress has been towards segregation. The great guilt fixed between the races has widened, and deepened since emancipation. As dependent and subordinate the blacks were associates of the whites. As political equals they are strangers. Their children are no longer playmates. They are taught in separate schools, they worship in separate churches, they are buried in separate cemeteries. If possible, the barrier is more insuperable at the North than at the South, and the proscription more contemptuous and intolerant. Wherever the negro appears in considerable numbers the irritation is violent. Their settlement in any locality depresses the value of real estate and repels white occupation. Immigrants avoid contact with them, and shun the South as an infected region. Places of trust, honor and emolument are shut against them inexorably. With confessed majorities in many districts, and the balance of power in others, they have no positions of high rank in the State or National Governments. Although more than two hundred thousand enlisted in the Union armies, no full blooded negro holds a commission in the army or navy, and in the militia their organization is distinct. The learned professions, business, commerce and manufactures are open to all, but except with his own people the African has no function. His occupations are menial. In these employments he finds toleration, and is content. The rights and immunities conferred by the three constitutional amendments have given him no protection against the stronger edicts of public opinion. Surrounded by opportunities which he cannot share, and by advantages from which he is excluded, the future offers no prospect of release from a bondage whose imperceptible manacles are forged and riveted by the tyranny of nature. In the high career of enterprise and courage he has no competition. From the cooling fraternity which unites the branches of the Aryan race, he is exiled by an inexorable decree."

In the face of the attempt by the Republican law-makers, after the late war, to place the colored man on an equal plane in the South, with the whites, the above graphically expressed truths prove the futility of contending against the decrees of nature, and we Southern people can now feel satisfied at the result that time with experience has taught our Northern neighbors, who are more intolerant and "violent" than we are "where the negro appears in considerable numbers among them." By this time the negro must know—in his place—his best friend is the Southern man.

The End of the Controversy.
 In an editorial, commenting upon the opinion of the New York Sun as to the results of the trial of Dr. Briggs, the *Charlotte Observer* of Sunday, we believe, gives a true version of said trial as the Church sees it. From it we copy as follows:

"The New York Sun, relating to the cause of Rev. Dr. Briggs lately before the Northern Presbyterian General Assembly, asserts that what Dr. Briggs regards as proofs have not been met with proofs; that his arguments cannot be set aside by merely setting him aside, and that the controversy, so far

from being settled by the vote in his case, has only just begun.

"Controversy is often interesting and many times by it half-concealed or even unsuspected truths have been disclosed; but if the Church undertakes to wrangle with the learned of the earth and in doing so goes behind its faith and seeks by human reason to justify the Scriptures, it is gone. It is all a matter of faith. Dr. Briggs says the Scriptures are errant. Grant that and the fabric falls. What proof is there of its Divine authority, itself excepted? Dr. Briggs says the reason is a fountain of Divine authority, and that by its proper exercise man may be saved without the Bible and without the Church. If so, where is the necessity for a Bible or a Church?

"There is nothing to controvert. There is but one witness in the case and that the Bible. Dr. Briggs interprets the witness; the Church ascertains its credibility. That is the end of the argument. It is not too much to say that in his heart Dr. Briggs scouts the inspiration of the Bible. Its absolute infallibility is a question that the Church cannot afford to contest with him or with anybody else. It simply accepts it as the word of God, without undertaking to give the reason why, and whenever it d-seerts the rock of simple faith and consents to go out and meet Dr. Briggs on his own ground, it surrenders the only advantage it has.

"The controversy seems to us to be very decidedly ended. Dr. Briggs denies the inerrancy of the Scriptures. When he does so the Church says he is a heretic, and, without going into any dispute with him upon fine points of doctrine, promptly turns him out. That settles the question in the only way possible to settle it."

In proof of the fact that the fewer bur-rooms in a community the lesser tendency to law-breaking, we copy the following from a Raleigh correspondent of the *Wilmington Star*:

"In an interview this morning at police headquarters some interesting information relative to the moral status of Raleigh was elicited. At the close of 1879 there were upwards of sixty bar-rooms in the city, while in the township the number aggregated about eighty. At the end of 1889 they had decreased to about forty in the entire township. At present there are only about twelve in the city and four or five in the outside township. On the principal street there is only one. There has been in the past few years a very large decrease in the arrests for drunkenness. During the day, on the occasion of the Davis ceremonies, out of a crowd of over five thousand in the city exclusive of the usual population, there were only two or three arrests. The percentage of crime has decreased in proportion until, to use the phrase of an official, "the matter of perquisites in the nature of costs is no longer an item of consideration in way of fees."

Couldn't Stand it Himself.
 A Washington correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch* says:

A North Carolinian who was given a position recently in the Treasury Department, was at first required to stand a very technical civil-service examination. He is a man of fine practical sense, and has had considerable experience in the affairs of life in addition to having held responsible positions in his State. His first assignment is said to have been a mistake, and it is related that Secretary Carlisle remedied the matter himself and in doing so said: "I want you to have a position that will not subject you to the civil-service examination. You could not stand it. I could not stand it myself." This gossip is floating around Washington and is not only relished by North Carolinians, but by every one who knows anything of the character of the examinations to which Democrats are subjected."

Shot Twice.
 Sheriff Smith Saturday received a warrant to arrest a negro who broke jail in Lexington some time ago, and who, the sheriff there wrote, he learned was near Pineville. Sheriff Smith deputized Mr. Walter Smith yesterday morning to go down and make the arrest. Yesterday afternoon he received a telegram from Mr. Smith saying "Negro shot me twice. Has gone. Look out."

It was learned by parties who came up on the train that while Mr. Smith was trying to tie the negro, the latter jerked Mr. Smith's pistol out of his (Smith's) pocket, and shot him twice, once through the hand, the other time through the leg. Mr. Smith was not able to return home last night.—*Charlotte Observer*.

A week ago a white man was lynched at Cornus, Michigan, for murder. Saturday, a negro charged with assault was hanged by a mob at Decatur, Illinois. These exhibitions of lawlessness, it should be remembered did not occur in the south.

Wilmington Star: One of the most prosperous farming sections of West Tennessee is around Humboldt, where the farmers some time ago quit cultivating cotton and gave their attention to vegetables and small fruits. They cultivate great quantities of strawberries, of which they have shipped this season \$100,000 worth.

Attorney General Olney receives many queer queries, but one from a man in Junction City, Iowa, last Friday, is peculiar. He wants to know if the government pays a bounty on twins, and says, if it does, he is the happy father of three pairs.

Charles N. Richards was appointed, through the influence of Charles Sumner, "member of quill pens" for the United States Senate, and through chief of the stationary room, is still under that title on the pay roll. Only one Senator, Mr. Morrill, uses quill pens, and these are bought ready made.

The floods in the Mississippi river that have played such a havoc there were looked for. The destruction and suffering are indeed most awful. The homeless and hungry are to be counted by the thousands and help must be sent.

Richmond is congratulating itself upon the probability that Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis will take up their permanent abode there. It would seem that Mrs. Davis could not select a more appropriate home place in which to spend her declining years, than Richmond.

Ohio is now the only doubtful or contested State which has a Republican Governor. New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Wisconsin, have Democratic Governors and the defeat of Gov. McKinley this year would deprive the Republicans not merely of a popular executive officer, but also probably of a prospective candidate for President in 1896.

Solomon's advice to the sluggard was to "go to the ant." But the sluggard to-day it must be confessed usually goes to "his uncle" and puts in to soak the little that he hath.

Edwin Cuthrell, Salisbury, N. C., the Druggist, recommends Johnson's Magnetic Oil, the great family pain-killer, internal and external.

Mixed train No. 9, going south on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, within three miles south of Ridgeway, S. C., last Saturday night, ran into a washout about hundred feet wide, and the engineer, Jack Germany, and fireman, T. D. Henry, were instantly killed. The washout occurred on what was considered a particularly fine stretch of road, there being a stone culvert at the place, filled in with rock, and it had stood the severest rains heretofore. The train was badly wrecked, going down the embankment fully twenty feet. Express messenger, W. W. Holmes, who is badly bruised, is the only other person hurt.

New Bedford, Mass., June 5.—The long anticipated Borden murder trial has begun. At an early hour this morning every available shady spot on street near the court house was preempted and patiently the sitters and standers waited until the bell on the court house, tolled, signifying the opening of court.

At precisely 10:50 o'clock Miss Lizzie A. Borden, the prisoner, came slowly into the court room and was shown to her seat in the dock. She was attired in a very becoming costume of black broadcloth stuff and wore a pretty shawl hat, relieved by a torch here and there of blue.

Every seat in the room was occupied by tradesmen and newspaper men, no outsiders being admitted up to that time, and within the box enclosure were a few of the prominent men of county, who had been accorded seats by courtesy.

The *Baltimore News* says that Secretary Smith has taken a long step in the line of pension reform. It is hoped his present ruling will be followed up by others in the same spirit, and that congress will supplement his administrative reforms by a general and radical revision of the pension laws which are now in force.

Petersburg, Pa., June 1.—All of the charges of murder etc. against H. C. Frick and others of the Carnegie Steel company officials, as well as the Pinkerton detectives, were dropped in court this morning. In turn, all of the strikers who had been arrested and as yet are untried, have been released on their own recognizances. This virtually ends all of the Homestead cases in connection with the big strike of last year.

A Downright Swindle.
 From the New York Evening Post.

The pension case which was ordered by Secretary Smith to be reviewed the other day was one among thousands of downright swindles on the government which must make every legitimate soldier blush. In this case the applicant was troubled with a "slight deafness," which he traced back to a "sunstroke" which he said that he had received at Raleigh, N. C., twenty-five years before. His regimental rolls showed that the sunstroke had not been severe enough to send him to the hospital for a single day. Nevertheless he was allowed the highest rate of pension that could be allowed to one who was disabled from earning his living by manual labor. This soldier was in the service less than one year.

An Extra Session.
 By Southern Associated Press.
 Washington, D. C., June 5.—The President said this evening in reply to a direct question by a representative of the United Press that he intended to call an extra session of Congress not earlier than the fifteenth of September, unless unexpected contingencies should necessitate an earlier meeting. The President further said:

"While there has been no mystery nor secrecy in regard to my intention in this matter, I think it not amiss that our people should be informed authoritatively that the time is at hand when their Representatives in Congress will be called upon to deal with a financial condition which is the only menace to the country's welfare and prosperity. It is well for the people to take up the subject for themselves and arrive at their own conclusions as to the merits of the financial policy which obliges us to purchase idle silver bullion with gold taken from our reserve. One does not need the eye of a financier to see that this gold thus subtracted from government stock is eagerly seized by other nations for the purpose of strengthening their own credit at our expense.

"It does not need the art of statesmanship to detect the danger that awaits upon the continuance of this operation. Already the timidity of capital is painfully apparent and none of us can fail to see that the fear and apprehension in monetary circles will ultimately bring suffering to every humble home in our land.

"I think that between now and the meeting of Congress much depends upon the action of those engaged in financial operations and business enterprises. Our vast national resources and credit are abundantly sufficient to justify them in the utmost faith and confidence. If instead of being frightened they are conservative, and instead of gloomy anticipating immediate disaster they contribute their share of hope and steadiness they will perform a patriotic duty and at the same time protect their own interest. The things just now needed are calmness and calmness in financial circles and study and reflection among our people."

Death on the Rail.
 This day-break ushered into eternity and into the presence of the Great White Throne two souls, with the passport "Duty well performed, even unto death."

One of the most deplorable railroad accidents that has occurred in this vicinity for many months took place this morning at 4 o'clock on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta railroad, between the towns of Ridgeway and Rhyewood, at what is known as the 85 mile post. All morning long, groups of men have been seen upon our streets, discussing the fearful accident, the intelligence of which has cast a gloom over the community and touched the hearts of those staidward members of transit, our railroad friends, as only such fatalities can.

The regular train, which is scheduled to leave there at 11:15 p. m. was an hour late last night, waiting upon the delayed north bound train. It was composed of six freight cars, baggage car, first and second class coaches and sleeper.

The crew manning the fatal train were Conductor J. W. Wilson and Baggage Master Holmes, with Jack Germany at the throttle and Tom Henry, fireman. At their post of duty, the last two perished.

The train which fell so copiously last evening was disastrous in its results to the track. The water backed up under a portion of the railway which is known as a dry trestle, undermining the supports and dislocating the ties. It was not until the weight of the engine was felt that it gave way and no premonition of evil was in the appearance of the track to warn the genius of the cab of impending danger. The engine left the track, keeling over on its side, followed by the six freight cars. Imprisoned under the weight of the iron steel were the engineer and fireman, who were not extricated for several hours afterward. Holmes, the baggage master, was crushed by the contents of his car and was seriously injured. Conductor Wilson and the passengers fortunately escaped.

The wrecking train and crew left Columbia for the scene of accident at once, and bent all their energies in the direction of securing the release of the bodies of the faithful survivors, Germany and Henry, and to removing the debris. The dead and the injured were taken by the morning train to Columbia.—*Charlotte News*.

Returned from Japan.
 Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Moore, returned yesterday from Japan, where they have been laboring for the past two years as missionaries from the Southern Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Moore's health gave way in that warm climate. They went to Maj. S. Watson Reid's, Mrs. Moore's father. They will attend Davidson commencement where Mr. Moore's brother, Samuel Moore, graduates.

Spots on the Sun.
 San Francisco, June 2.—Professor Holden, of Lick Observatory, telegraphs that it may be of general interest to know that a large group of spots are clearly visible on the sun, which can be seen with the naked eye by the use of smoked glasses.

Magnetic Nerve, the great restorative, will cause you to sleep like a child. Try it. Sold by Edwin Cuthrell, Salisbury, N. C.

Edwin Booth, the great actor, died in New York at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning.

An Awakening.
 Richmond Dispatch.
 The New York Sun had a very sensible editorial yesterday on the Davis reinvestment ceremonies. It said, among other things, that "to feel irritation thereat is impossible, in view of the awakening of the northern mind to a keen sense of the difficulty of deciding whether, as a matter of strict traditional right, the attempt at secession could not be justified.

It recalled, also, that Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, proclaimed in the House of Representatives the right of a State to secede, "a fact" which New England had forgotten in 1861.

The "Hustler" was Blown Up.
 Cattsburg, Ky., June 5.—The greatest excitement prevails in Breathitt county over the blowing up of the *Hustler* office by unknown parties last night about 11 o'clock. The *Hustler* is a weekly paper edited by Rev. J. J. Dickey. Dynamite was placed under the door of the building and wrecked the entire structure. The paper was the sole cause of the local option law recently passed in that county.

On July 25th there will be unveiled at Chicago a fine monument erected in memory of the six thousand Confederate soldiers who died during the war in Camp Douglas prison and are buried there. There is a Confederate Association at Chicago, as at New York, and two years ago it began the movement to erect this monument. Citizens of Chicago subscribed ten thousand dollars for the purpose, and the work has now been completed. The design was made by Gen. John C. Underwood, the commanding officer of the Northern Division of the United Confederate Veterans, who indeed has been the moving spirit throughout.

It is a very handsome monument, made from Georgia granite, and is capped by a figure of a Confederate soldier, eight feet high. The total height is thirty-six feet six inches, and the proportions are very fine. It is desired that a large number of Confederates shall attend the unveiling exercises. The dedication oration will be by Senator John B. Gordon, General Commanding the United Confederate Veterans. Arrangements have been made for cheap transportation.

The opinion has been expressed that the funeral car and the six black horses used in the Davis memorial exercises here and gotten up by Mr. John W. Brown was the finest turnout which was used in any city during the whole occasion from New Orleans to Richmond, and those who were present at the funeral in Richmond say it surpassed the funeral car used there.—*News*.

Montreal, June 3.—At an early hour this morning three American "Crooks" crossed over from Vermont to a hamlet Beach Ridge, in Mississippi county in this province, shot and killed Mr. Edy, cut the throats of his wife and a 20-year old daughter, robbed the house of all valuables they could find and then set the house on fire. The flames attracted the neighbors who found the family all dead, they extinguished the flames. The murderers left signs behind which show that they fled over the border into Vermont. Edy was a wealthy farmer and a prominent man in his neighborhood. The murdered daughter was beautiful and was soon to be married to a prominent Montreal journalist.

R. C. Taylor, Murfreesboro, Tenn., writes: "I have used the Japanese Pile Cure with great satisfaction and success." Sold by Edwin Cuthrell, Salisbury, N. C.

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