Carolina Watchman

J. W. McKENZIE, Ed'r and Prop'r.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year in advance	$1 00
Six months	.50
Three months	.25

Entered at the Post-office at Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY, January 4, 1894.

"A CARD"

I desire to make known to the people of Salisbury and Rowan county that beginning with the New Year I have assumed the duties of General Manager of the CAROLINA WATCHMAN. In that capacity it shall be my constant desire to use every faculty of mind and body to make the WATCHMAN all that a first class paper should be, giving "equal justice to all, special favors and immunities to none". Nothing succeeds like success and no one thing will sooner work out a perfect success, than the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the populace. Every intelligent community should be able to boast of at least one first class Journal and it's standing as a literary and intelligent people is measured according to the merit of its newspapers. We are not in the business for fun or glory but money, still we desire and shall constantly indeavor to give value received. To advertisers will say that beginning at once we will by individual canvassing and honorable devices do our utmost to more than double the subscription list within the next six months. It is to the business mans interests to begin his advertising now.

Hard times require hard word and judicious advertising and the men who mostly use Printers's ink are the ones that run their own business. Watch our columns for the first splendid offer to club raisers.

Feeling that more on this subject is unnecessary and that a word to the wise is sufficient we respectfull ask that you be to its faults a little blind and to its virtues very kind.

J. R. KERR.

In entering upon the New Year the WATCHMAN greets its readers with sincere wishes for their general happiness and prosperity, and with the hope that this year 1894 will, ere its cycles close, bring to all our people peace, thrift and contentment.

"Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good" and the greatest lesson learned from the sad experiences of 1893 is that as a people we have lived too far beyond our means and that we not only can but must draw in the lines. He who knoweth all things knows what is best all things work together for good to him who earnestly endeavors to do his whole duty. With heartfelt thanks that our condition is no worse let every man do his best, live within his income and leave the rest with a calm submission to the Great God who holds us in the hollow of "His hand."

The actions of several of the papers of the state in raising their subscription price has much meaning. A cheap article sells for a cheap price and a cheap paper is the cheapest of the cheap. If the people want good service they should be willing to pay living prices for it.

The Charlotte Observer is a credit not only to the city but the entire state and sould receive the united support of the people. The standard of North Carolina journalism must be raised for public opinion and intelligence demand it. Rally to the support of your paper and there will be no cause for complaint.

The State treasury has begun the fiscal year with a handsome cash balance of $240,000. It is estimated that the receipts from taxes during the current year will be about $50,000 less than last year. Then the tax rate was 43 cents. It is now 41⅔ for all purposes. There is a decrease of 3 cents on the general property tax, and an increase of one third of a cent for pensions and 1⅓ for schools. There is a loss in valuation of property this year of about $4,000,000. This is in personal property, money on hand and solvent credits, mainly, and not on real property. The shrinkage in personal property was not anticipated by the Legislature of 1893, which reduced the tax rate. The increased assessment of railway property is about $4,000,000 which equalizes the loss by the reduction of personal property, leaving the total taxable values about the same as last year. It was naturally expected that there would, as heretofore, be an increase in personal property, but the hard times have caused the falling off.

Subscribe to the WATCHMAN and get the news. Only $1.00 a year in advance.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular correspondent.

The use of money to defeat the Wilson tariff bill is the dominant idea of those who have grown rich at the expense of the consumers of the country by reason of the so-called protection legislation of republicans. Returning democratic Congressmen from districts having protected manufacturers nearly all agree in saying that money is being freely spent by those manufacturers in order to work up a bogus public sentiment in those districts against the Wilson tariff bill, hoping thereby to influence the Representatives to vote against the bill. Not only are halls hired for meetings to be held to protest against the bill, but individuals are employed by the hundred to come to Washington, and to get signatures at home to petitions asking that the bill be not passed, and space is bought in the columns of impecunious newspapers which claim to be independent which is filled with shrewdly written articles adapted to the locality and intended to frighten the ignorant into the belief that the passage of the Wilson bill will be a local calamity of incalculable magnitude.

All of these things were expected. The democrats knew that the men who had grown rich by legislation would not see that legislation upset without spending a part of their easily acquired wealth to prevent it. But the money is wasted as far as its influence upon democratic Congressmen is concerned. It is easy to find democratic Congressmen who would like to change some schedule in the Wilson bill and who propose to state their reasons for desiring a change to the democratic caucus soon to be held and ask that it be made, but the number of democrats who will refuse to vote for the bill if the caucus does not agree with them can be counted upon the fingers of one hand with fingers to spare. They generally recognize the fact that the Wilson bill is a party, not an individual measure, and that as good democrats it is their duty to support the bill as it will be approved by the democratic caucus, and they will do it. No party measure has ever been passed by Congress that did not receive the votes of men whose personal inclinations and interests were opposed thereto, and none ever will be. When a man cannot bring himself to vote for a party measure, particularly when it represents tariff reform, which has been the keystone of the democratic arch for so many years, it is high time that he should cease to call himself a party man or to expect to receive honors from the party he declines to support.

The presence of several democrats who would be willing to preside over the Government Printing Office, together with the knowledge that the period covered by the bond of the republican Public Printer will expire at midnight of next Sunday, makes it look as though the appointment of a new Public Printer would very shortly be made. The democrats have waited very patiently for this change to be made, as there are more places outside of the civil service rules in that office than in any other single branch of the government.

To have heard some of the men who think themselves entitled to advance knowledge of all the President's movements talk this week a foreigner would have supposed that President Cleveland committed a great crime when he went down the river in company with Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle for several days recreation without telling his would-be guardians beforehand. The antics of these smart alecks would be amusing if they were not so absurd.

Representatives McMillan, of Tennessee, and Bryan of Nebraska, who were appointed a sub-committee by Chairman Wilson to report to the democrats of the Ways and Means committee of the House the features of the internal revenue bill that is to make up the deficit that will be made in the revenues of the government by the Wilson tariff bill, have decided upon their report. It will recommend that a tax of 2 per cent be imposed upon all incomes of $4,000 and over; that a tax be imposed on inheritances of personal property, the rate to be fixed later; that the tax on cigarettes be increased to $1.50 per 1000, and that a tax of 6 cents a pack be levied on playing cards. They estimate that a bill on these lines will bring in about $45,000,000.

A sub-committee of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, composed of Senators Morgan, Butler, Gray, Sherman, and Frye, this week began the Hawaiian investigation authorized by Senator Morgan's resolution. They heard several witnesses friendly to the provisional government and adjournment until next Tuesday, when other witnesses will be here. Nothing will be made public until the work is finished and the report of the committee made.

General News.

North Carolina led all the States in the Union this year in the building of railways.

Mrs. Morton, wife of State Senator George L. Morton, died at her home in Wilmington Saturday.

The Charlotte News says that Miss Jennie Sapp, of Concord, will be hereafter on the editorial staff of the Revolution. She will have charge of the Temperance department.

The jury before which Prendergast was tried for the murder of Mayor Harrison has returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and recommended that Prendergast be hanged. The verdict was reached after a deliberation of a little over an hour.

The Durham Sun says: There have been busy times for the past few days in the shipping department of the Blackwell Bull factory. Tobacco is shipped to all parts of the world. Yesterday there went out something like 60,000 pounds of the Bull brand, and today the shipment will amount to someting like 100,000 pounds.

Baltimore, Dec. 31.—The third death within three weeks occurred to-night in the family of Bishop Lyman. Miss Louisa Lyman, aged 83 years, died in Govanstown of pneumonia. Her brother the Rev. Dwight E. Lyman, died last Friday, and Bishop Theo. B. Lyman, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of North Carolina, another brother, died December 13th.

Chatham Record: We regret to hear that Mr. Eli Philips, of Bear Creek township, accidentally killed himself one day last week. It is said that he was driving a cow out of his lot and punching her with a gun, which he had in his hand, She whirled around and struck the gun in such a manner as to make it shoot off, and the load went into his body.

The State Guard.

Wilmington Messenger.

Raleigh, N. C., 30.—The annual return of the strength of North Carolina's State Guard was made to-day and shows the number to be 1,782. The force is composed of a troop of cavalry, four regiments of infantry, four divisions of naval reserve militia and one unattached company, the latter being colored. During the past year two infantry companies and a naval division were mustered out and an infantry company dropped from the rolls.

Bodies of a Man and Woman Found in a Box Left at the Express Office.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 31.—The bodies of a gray-haired old man and a pretty young woman lie on a stone at the morgue, and detectives and police are working on clues to ascertain how they met death.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a stranger took to the office of the Pacific Express Company a box, saying that it contained stationery, and ordered it shipped to a town in Iowa. It weighed about two hundred pounds. Prompted by suspicion created by this fact, the matter was reported to the chief agent, and he decided that the box should be opened. The removal of the first board disclosed the head and body of a woman with blonde hair, and complete examination revealed also the body of a man.

Both bodies were nude and doubled and were bound with wire. On making this discovery the company sent the grewsome freight to the coroner and notified the police.

Further than this no fact can be obtained. The express company sound no marks of violence on the bodies. When the contents of the box was removed it was filled with rubbish and forwarded to the address. By this means the authorities expect to arrest the man for whom the bodies were intended. They refuse to give the name of the town in Iowa.

A "Trust" Which Is Popular.

There is a great deal of indignation felt against trusts. The Sugar Trust, the Standard Oil Trust, Welsh Tin Plate Trust, the English Salt Trust, and other combinations of the kind are vigorously denounced, and it is a subject of controversy whether there are more trusts in England than America, and whether protection or free trade fosters them. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust the public repoeds in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Subscribe to the WATCHMAN now. Only $1.00 a year.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

All telephone wires at Omaha, Neb., are now underground.

President Cleveland's holiday was spent in hunting ducks.

Lawrenceville, Ill., was practically wiped out by fire last Thursday.

A goose thirty-six years old is owned by a farmer at Ellicott City, Md.

A French authority estimates the wealth of the united kingdom at $150,000,000,000.

Attorney General Little, of Kansas, holds that a soldier's pension cannot be attached for debt.

The Empire woolen mill at Clayville, Conn., has shut down indefinitely. About 300 men are affected.

One tree recently cut down in Tulare county, California, was thirty-three feet in diameter at the base.

Gen. W. A. Quarles, of the confederate army, died at the residence of his daughter, in Kentucky, December 30th.

Corbett and Mitchell have given bond for appearance, and the legality of their fight will be decided before it takes place.

State Treasurer-elect Colvin has appointed Charles W. Anderson, a colored man of New York city, as his private secretary.

A very perceptible shock of earthquake was felt at Huntington and other portions of Pennsylvania about 4 o'clock Christmas morning.

The Leonard & Ellis oil and paint works, at Birmingham, Ala., were destroyed by fire last Thursday. Loss $18,000, covered by insurance.

Governor Mitchell, of Florida, still says the Corbett-Mitchel mill shall not take place in that state unless the supreme court decides that it is legal

The National Bank of Greensburg, Kansas, has been closed. It owes $68,000, and the commissioner does not think it will pay more than 65 cents on the dollar.

A strike of immense proportions will be instituted by miners in the vicinity of Bellaire, O., about January 1st, if operators do not revoke their decision to cut the wages at that time.

Rev. Edwin A. Bolles, a well known and venerable Lutheran minister, died at his home in Columbia, S. C., last Thursday. He was in his eighty-second year, and had preached 50 years.

Both sides deny the story that any effort has been made to compromise the case of Miss Pollard against Congressman Breckinridge, and the latter says he is confident of his re-election.

The state of North Carolina now has 925 convicts at work ditching and clearing new lands at its great leased farm on Roanoke river—the largest number of convicts it ever had thus employed.

Six men held up a train near Coceyville, Kansas, Sunday night, robbing the mail and express cars, and relieving all the passengers of their money, jewelry, etc. They blew open the express car with a bomb.

Charles Mitchell, the English pugilist, was given a grand ovation on his arrival at Jacksonville, Fla., last Thursday. He is said to be in fine condition and confident of victory in the coming bout with Corbett.

Two men who committed murders in Kansas have been located in the Mississippi penitentiary, where they are serving a sentence for burglary. One of them is the murderer of express messenger C. A. Chapman, at Mound Valley.

Three of the leaders of the late negro riot at Wildwood, Fla., were arrested, after a desperate resistance, on Tuesday. Seventy-five shots were fired, and several negroes were slightly wounded. The negro who started the difficulty is still at large.

The call of Governor Waite for an extra session of the Colorado legislature was dated December 25th, and the legality of the call is being questioned on account of Christmas day being a legal holiday in all the states of the Union. The courts will probably be asked to decide the matter.

Exhibitors are slow about removing world's fair exhibits from Chicago. There are now 20,000 packages lying in the buildings which cannot be removed by December 31st, the date fixed for the termination of the customs condition of the buildings. An extention of the time is asked for.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

Report of the Situation for the Week Ending December 26, 1893.

In its review of the industrial situation in the South for the week ending December 26, The Tradesman reports that the influences of the season are shown in a lessened number of new industries established during the week. In importance they are worthy of notice. In manufacturing and business affairs there is no material change. The inquiry for and consequent firmness in the price of iron continues, and there is increased demand for coal mine products. No especial change is to be expected pending the discussion and settlement of the tariff question.

Twenty-four new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with three enlargements of manufactories, and seven important new buildings. Prominent among the new industries of the week are the following: The Florida Mining and Chemical Company, of Tampa, Fla., capital $1,000,000; the White Cliffs Cement and Chalk Company, of Little Rock, Ark., capital $1,000,000; the Potts Valley Furnace and Mining Company, of Charleston, W. Va., capital $500,000; the Powell Novel Hook Pad Manufacturing Company, of Marshall, Texas, capital $50,000, of Churchland, Va; the Gurton Coal Company, of Richmond Va., capital $25,000; the Gibbons Clothing Manufacturing Company, of Houston, Texas, capital $25,000; the White River Stave Company, of Clarendon, Ark., capital $20,000; the Southern Sugar Refinery, at Montgomery, Ala., capital $10,000; a $10,000 canning factory at Sumter, S. C., and a distillery with $10,000 capital at Maysville, Ky.

Ice factories are to be established at Charlotte, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., stove works at Mobile, Ala., a coal and coke company has been chartered at Waco, Texas, a tobacco factory is to built at Salisbury, N. C., acid works at Augusta, Ga., a canning factory at California, Ky., and car wheel works at Raleigh, N. C. A new furniture factory is reported at Kingwood, W. Va., a hoop factory at Kilgore, Texas, and a saw mill at Attalla, Ala.

MARKET REPORTS

By private wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—COTTON.—Jan. 7.87; Feb. 7.64; Mar. 7.73; market steady.

Middling 7 13-16; market firm.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Futures closed as follows:

WHEAT.—May 65¾	CORN.—May 38½
OATS.—May 30	PORK.—Jan. $12.37
LARD.—Jan 6.85	SIDES.—Jan. 6.72

CHICAGO, Dec 30.—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $12.5 @12. Lard 6.[illegible] Short ribs, loose, 6.[illegible] @ [illegible] dry salt shoulders, boxed, 6.5 @[illegible]; short clear sides, boxed, 6.75@7.00

SAVANNAH, Dec. 30.—Turpentine quiet at 27; rosin firm at 95.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY FAIR.

Paris Is to Have Another Fair in 1900.

The site of the exposition of 1900 has been definitely selected. At the meeting of the sub-committee especially appointed to settle the question, it was decided that the Champ de Mars, the Trocadero, the Esplanade des Invalides, the Quai d'Orsay, the Palais de l'Industrie and the surrounding ground, should all be devoted to the great world's show that is to be held there at the close of the century, and that the banks of the Seine should be further connected by a bridge to be constructed between the Pont de la Concorde and the Pont des Invalides.

It is interesting to note, now that this problem has been solved, that all the members of the sub-committee who attended the meeting were in favor of this choice, M. Berger, who was the sole absentee, being the only one who would have preferred Auteuil; yet, as a matter of fact, M. Berger's views were originally shared by most of his colleagues. It was objected, however, that the distance from the center of the metropolis would be too great, and the Parisian tradesmen, fearing that a smaller number of visitors would thus be attracted to the city, also made their voices heard with good effect. One by one the subcommittee were brought around to the opinion that the old site was, after all, the best, and the resolution at which they have arrived completely settles the affair.

One of the principal entrances to the exhibition will be on the Place de la Concorde, but the square itself will not be interfered with, nor, indeed, will any attempt be made to include such well-known establishments as Ledoyen's restaurant and the cafe chantant of the Horloge, situated between the Place de la Concorde and the Palais de l'Industrie, within the boundaries of the world's show.

People have been inquiring with much curiosity whether the Eiffel tower, which was the crowning feature of the exhibition of 1889, is to be allowed to stand, as the architect of the city of Paris has spoken in favor of its partial demolition. M. Pickard, however, said that nothing had yet been decided on the subject.—London Telegraph.

Burns' Best Poem.

It is said that a boy was once asked in the poet's presence which of Burns' works he liked the best. After taking thought with himself a little he declared that he liked the "Cotter's Saturday Night" by far the best, "although," he added, "it made me greet (cry) when my father bade me read it to my mither."

This statement seemed to impress Burns, for presently he said to the lad: "Weel, my callant (boy), it made me greet, too, more than once when I was writing it by my father's fireside."

Iowa's Ice Cave.

Decorah, Winneshiek county, Ia., has the finest specimen of the typical ice cave to be found in the Mississippi valley, being a far better representation of that class of natural curiosities than the famous "Natural Icehouse" in Minnesota.

It has been known to the inhabitants of that portion of the Hawkeye state for more than a quarter of a century. It was first scientifically described by the White geological surveying party in 1869, and has since been visited by many of the noted scientists of this country and Europe. To this Iowa oddity, if to any, the evaporation theory of ice accumulation may be applied.

The walls, and especially the roof, of the cave are very near the surface, in no case being more than twenty-five feet below the surroundings, and in some places not more than ten. A fact which goes a long way toward establishing the truth of the rapid evaporation theory as applied to ice caves in general, says the St. Louis Republic, is that where the walls of this Winneshiek mystery are thinnest the ice accumulations are thickest. The floors and the base of the walls are the only places where ice is found, and there only in the warmest months of the year, say during the five months beginning with May. Charles White, director of the Iowa geological survey of 1870, says that "the Winneshiek ice cave is about 100 feet in length, taking all its windings into consideration."