

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In coming before the readers of the WATCHMAN we do not think it necessary to say anything more than to state that we will follow the policy and work as near as possible, as that of the retiring editor, and further, that we shall exert every effort to make the WATCHMAN worthy of a continuance of the liberal patronage it has received in the past. We propose to vigorously exert every effort to make the WATCHMAN a progressive county paper; at all times laboring for what we conceive to be the best interests of Salisbury and Rowan county; and this section of North Carolina; and hope to receive in return just so much of their patronage as we deserve. The WATCHMAN proposes to stand on its merits.

All unexpired subscriptions and advertising contracts will be filled by the new management, and all money due on subscriptions, except that due by those subscribers who were taking the "VIBRANTE" prior to its consolidation with the WATCHMAN, and who were taking the latter paper up to the 28th May, instant, should be paid to us, while that due by the above named class of subscribers and that due on advertising up to said date should be paid to Mr. J. W. McKenzie.

O. E. CROWSON.

Having labored eighteen years in the printing business,—the greater part of the time with the WATCHMAN,—all health forces us to give place to those who will take up our work on the WATCHMAN and make it more than a sick man ever could be able to make it, viz: a live, vigorous, progressive medium to advance truth, morality and the pure, honest principles of Democracy. We must bow to the will of Providence, yet we so loved our calling that if we could have retained coveted health it would have been our glory to have died in the journalistic harness. But submitting to that power that guides man's destiny, we retire from our editorial duties bespeaking for our successor the substantial encouragement, patronage and good will of our friends and fellow-citizens, feeling assured that the WATCHMAN, their old county paper, has fallen into good, deserving hands.

To the brethren of the State press we tender grateful acknowledgment for the many courteous favors we received at their hands.

JNO. W. MCKENZIE.

The Democratic press of the State and of other States have sufficiently ventilated Senator Gorman for his shuffling speech made on the tariff bill. It is all deserved by his having taken this false stand in the face of the Democratic party that has for many years made such a fair, just and open stand on the tariff question. The Senator tried to show that the party favored incidental protection with a version which put his views along side those of the rank and file protectionist. No more false position was ever taken by any man on the doctrines of the Democratic party on the tariff. Really Gorman has never been the pure Democrat that he should have been. He has always been too close to the hearts of the Republicans, that it is his best said that when ever any influence was wanted from the Republican side of the house Gorman could get it and it is always a sure sign that when a man is found in the affections of a class or sect that there is a common interest between them. All goes to prove that Gorman is a protectionist at heart and should be bounced from the party. The time has come in the Democratic party for it not to allow any further wheedling and making evasive excuses why this or that position is taken. Cleveland set the example in putting his own construction upon the platform regardless of what his party had declared and now it comes that representatives are following suit and in this way silver was butchered and the tariff bill will be so mutilated before the present Congress is done with it that the party will hardly know its original declared position on that question. If the people do not hereafter select her representatives with care and see that they unreservedly stand on the party platform and believe in its principles the party had as well burn up its platform and go out of business.

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Tuesday of last week was a big day for Raleigh and the occasion was one in which all citizens of North Carolina should have taken a deep interest. The corner stone of the Confederate monument was laid with appropriate ceremonies and now it is hoped the monument will be completed at an early day which should have been done several years ago. All honor to the noble women of the State to whose exertions the people are indebted for the success of this movement.

Col. Tate is acting in very bad faith in regard to the flag of the sixth Regiment, which he should return to its rightful owners instead of appropriating it to the use of his own personal ambition. It is a shame the way he is acting and there should be a way to successfully demand and get possession of the same. The confederate veterans of the State should speak in no uncertain tone in regard to this matter.

The Salie Means case has been decided in a manner that will, we have no doubt, meet with popular approval. Miss Means was employed by the telephone exchange at Columbia, S. C., and worked on Sunday for which offence she was dismissed from the Presbyterian church, but appealed to the next highest ecclesiastical tribunal which sustained her dismissal. She then appealed to the synod which reversed the former decision and sustained her, from this decision the church appealed to the General Assembly which sustained the last decision in favor Miss Means. She says that she is compelled to work for her living and cannot fill the place without working on Sunday.

The people may not be able to elect our Senators by direct vote but they can do the next thing to it by requiring each candidate for the legislature in the different counties in the State to announce publicly before the election whom he will vote for after being elected.

The Lexington Dispatch says that Col. W. F. Henderson, of that place, is making the canvass preparatory to accepting the Republican nomination for Congress in this district.

The Greensboro Record says it was a mistake about the Mutual Life Insurance Company giving Marion Butler a paid up policy for his indorsement of the Mutual.

Ex-General Master Workman Powderly has been expelled from the order of Knights of Labor. This must be a bad blow to a man who was at one time at the head of, and the most prominent man in the order. Every dog has his day.

A greater sticker for the executive secrets of the Senate than Senator Ransom, says the Washington reporter for the Richmond Dispatch, it would be difficult to find among the members of that ancient and august body. He even goes several lengths ahead of Senator Daniel, whose strictness in this regard was some time ago alluded to in the Dispatch correspondence. The latter, when ever told that it is understood he voted this or that way on a nomination, has a habit of dilating on the wonderful enterprise of the newspapers, and of especially remarkable that it is fine weather, taking care not to give away what happened behind those big doors when they are closed.

Senator Ransom is given to humor, if not chaffing, at times in his conversations with newspaper correspondents, and often in a joking way, when appealed to for news, insists that he subscribes to papers so that news may be furnished him, instead of being appealed to daily to furnish news. As a come-back, it was gently suggested that he could give a very interesting piece of news if he would only release it and on his promptly asking what was its nature he was informed that it would be well to let the people of North Carolina know just how he voted on the question of confirming the Kansas negro, Taylor, for recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia. "I do not think we have any right to talk of what happens in executive session," was the reply to General Ransom. "The rules demand that nothing should be divulged, and I never tell how I voted, or how any one else voted. The result is always announced officially by the Senate, and that ought to satisfy the people."

Here is just where the honorable Senators make a mistake, even if they regard the doings in executive session as being so sacred, for most persons have asserted since the vote was taken on Taylor that Senator Ransom voted in favor of his confirmation, and that Senator Jarvis was opposed, and it was known the very day the case was disposed of that both Senators Daniel and Hanton voted against saddling this man on the city of Washington. Now it may be that Senator Ransom was really against Taylor, or possibly he did not vote at all for the vote was only 34 to 15, and all of the Senators were not paired.—Charlotte News 26th.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

President Cleveland on his return to Washington found a radical change for the better in the tariff situation. Senator Teller, after his very sensible speech, telling the republican Senators that they no longer had any reasonable excuse for delaying the final vote on the bill, clinched his argument by forcing a test vote on a motion to lay the bill on the table. The motion received the vote of every republican present, 23 in all, and every democrat present—among them Senator Hill—25 in all, voted against it, also did three populists. That vote removed the last vestige of doubt about the passage of the bill, and leaves republican filibustering without a leg to stand on, the republicans having claimed that they were justified in using the tactics they did by democratic opposition to the bill. They will now be given a last chance to agree upon a time to take the final vote. There is a feeling of relief to know that the end is in sight.

The Senate committee has concluded the taking of testimony in the bribery case, and it is believed that the report will state the belief of the committee to be that Buttz attempted to bribe Senators Henton and Kyle. The committee is now taking testimony concerning the sugar trusts and its alleged relations with Senators.

The House committee on Naval Affairs has begun the investigation of the Carnegie armor plate contracts, authorized by the resolution this week adopted by the House. It will probably be a long one, as it covers all the armor made by the Carnegie companies from the beginning of their contracts with the government.

Senator Walsh, of Georgia, was naturally very much surprised when he learned that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers regarded his bill against any stoppage or interference with trains carrying mails as being aimed against them, and, after telling the Senate that as a journeyman printer his sympathies were and always had been with the laboring men of the country, of whom he was proud to be one, he introduced an amended bill, which he thinks cannot possibly be mis-construed by anybody. The title of the bill is "To protect the United States Mails," and it provides that any person who shall rob or attempt to rob or maliciously obstruct or retard for the purpose of robbery the passage of any railroad train on which the mails are carried shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not less than one nor more than twenty years.

Attorney General Ooley, in answer to a resolution adopted by the Senate last week, asking what action had been taken against the trusts under the act of July 2, 1890, has furnished the Senate with the record of a suit begun against the various firms composing the sugar trust, which was dismissed in the U. S. Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, with costs against the government, appealed to the Circuit court, which affirmed the action of the District court, and which is now before the U. S. Supreme Court on appeal. Mr. Ooley does not say so, but it is inferred from his communication and the accompanying documents that he considers the much-talked-about Sherman anti-trust law a worthless one. Other people suspicious as much when it was first proposed by Mr. Sherman as a substitute for a more stringent measure proposed by democratic Senators.

Coxey, Browne and Jones are in jail, and the deluded men who followed them are on the verge of starvation. The lesson should not be lost.

Whether Freedom really shrieked when Kosciusko fell is a matter about throwing up his hat and giving three cheers and a tiger for the democrats in the House who had the moral courage to support the amendment offered by Representative Enloe, of Tennessee, to the Legislative and Executive appropriation bill, striking out the appropriation for salaries, etc., of the most colossal public show of the age—the Civil Service Commission, a commission which, although authorized with the best intentions to make it fair and impartial, has been operated from the first day of its existence to the present time as a machine for keeping republicans in office. Mr. Enloe has offered this amendment several times when this annual appropriation was before the House, but never until now has he succeeded in getting it adopted, and even now it is not certain that it will stay adopted, as the—100 to 71—was taken when the House was sitting as a committee of the whole, and the republicans have given notice that

they will call for a separate yeas and nays vote on the amendment when the bill is reported back to the House from the committee on the whole, and they will make a desperate attempt to get enough democrats to vote with them to defeat the amendment.

Manufacturers and the Gold Standard.

Below we copy in full from an editorial from the Atlanta Constitution which contains facts which can not be disputed: "The manufacturers of cotton goods do not seem to be doing any better under the gold standard than the railways. The dry goods market, according to the reports of those who keep an eye on such matters, is not any livelier than the freight business.

The Fall River manufacturers have on hand 502,000 pieces of goods as against 6,000 in 1892. The Providence manufacturers have on hand 227,000 pieces as against none in 1892. In two centers, therefore, there are 759,000 pieces held in hand for which there is no demand, as against 6,000 pieces in 1892. This is a bad showing, but it fails to tell the whole story. There is no business of importance in the dry goods trade—we get our facts from the New York Financial Chronicle—and the outlook is so depressing that there are reports of impending stoppages of a number of mills that are running out of orders. They prefer to shut down rather than manufacture unsold goods.

The reason there is no business for the mills is because there is no demand for their goods. The reason there is no demand for their goods—the reason they are cutting down wages or preparing to shut up shop—is because the producers of the country whose prosperity sets all forms of business in motion have been paralyzed by low prices. The reason the purchasing power of the dollar is increasing in value is because it is measured in gold on which to base a redeemable currency sufficient for the needs of the people.

A nation is compelled to cut its business out to fit the available supply of primary money. When that supply is limited, business will be limited. When it is scarce, business will practically come to a standstill, and prices of commodities cease to be remunerative. The railway business is coming to a standstill because trade is at a standstill. The cotton mills cannot sell their goods because the producers of the country are unable to buy. The profitable cultivation of the land is the source of all prosperity. When the products of the soil cease to fetch fairly remunerative prices then every other interest must suffer in proportion.

At this moment, after gathering and marketing the staple crops of 1893, the farmers of the United States are less able to buy by \$2,000,000,000 than if they had received the prices of 1893 for their great staple crops. Now two thousand million dollars is a pretty considerable sum when you come to reflect over it and examine it. Scattered around, as agriculture scatters it, it would keep a good many mills running and large numbers of people employed for a considerable time. It would put new life in every form of industry, and give trade a much-needed impulse. If the loss had fallen on the farmers alone they would have been wiped out of existence, financially speaking. But it has fallen on the whole country. Of all the people in the world the farmers alone are independent of trade and commerce. If every ship were sunk tomorrow—if every railway were destroyed—if commerce were brought to a sudden end—the farmers would still be able to earn their own living and make themselves fairly comfortable. They were at the birth of trade and commerce and they would survive their obliteration.

The money question, therefore, is less an issue for the farmers than for the business men, the manufacturers and the railway managers.

Rev. F. L. Reid, in a letter to the North Carolina Christian Advocate, says: The report of the committee on boundaries, transferring all the state of North Carolina now in the Virginia conference, to the North Carolina conference, Gates, Camden, Perquimans, Paskoatank, Chowan and Currituck. In these are nine pastoral charges and over 4,000 members. There are two stations, Elizabeth City and Edenton. There are seven circuits. It is a fine territory, and now all North Carolina is embraced in the two North Carolina conferences.

Churches North and South.

It is evident that the two churches in this country which have had the sharpest sectional differences are now no nearer an organic reunion than they were years ago. The division of the Methodists and Presbyterians on sectional lines greatly agitated the country, and was an impressive omen of the coming storm which broke in 1801.

Since the war these two powerful denominations, north and south, have had fraternal relations, but all efforts to return their organizations have failed. In each there has been active a so-called progressive element which has urged reunion, but it has been and is still in a small minority. At the recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Memphis, the question of reunion with the northern Methodist came up, but it was soon discovered that the great majority of the delegates, clerical and lay, were strongly opposed to it. Since that time the southern Presbyterians have made a similar declaration.

The organizations of these two churches in both sections are large and powerful, and it is probably that each will prosper best and prove most efficient by continuing its present autonomy.—Atlanta Journal.

The Fiend in Jail.

GREENSBORO, May 28.—Special—Bob Madkins was arrested Saturday night at the home of his mothers for assaulting a respectable white woman near Burlington North Carolina several days ago.

When arrested Madkins denied the charge; but on being brought before Miss Phillips his victim, who promptly identified him, he broke down and confessed the crime. He said that he knew all the time he would be hung, if caught, but he was willing to take the risk. On being brought to Burlington a large crowd at once assembled and the prisoner would have been hung before this, but for advice of Solicitor Parker of the district, who spoke to the crowd and succeeded in quieting them. The prisoner was taken to Graham to jail and the Burlington military company guarded him last night.

THE CRIME.

Miss Mary Phillips, daughter of John Phillips, of Carolina Cotton Mills, was assaulted about 8 o'clock Sunday morning, May 29th, at Big Falls bridge. She was returning home from a visit when an unknown negro sprang from the roadside with pistol in hand and accomplished his heinous purpose despite her screams and struggle.

Miss Phillips started to walk from Burlington to her home in the suburbs, and was followed by a negro man, who as soon as he reached a favorable spot attempted to accomplish his purpose, but she threw him off by a superhuman effort and ran, but was soon caught and this time the negro accomplished his purpose, after leaving his victim in the woods by the road where she was afterwards found.

Miss Phillips had no difficulty in recognizing the negro as it was broad day light Sunday when it occurred.

It Was the Ham.

From the Boston Budget. While he was enjoying his lunch as well as his guilty conscience would permit, Israel noticed that the sky was becoming overcast. Soon it began to thunder. The peals became louder and louder; Israel grew paler and paler. Finally, the dishes on his table were fairly rattled by a most terrific crash. Paralyzed with fear, Israel jumped from his seat. He caught the waiter by the arm. His knees knocked together, and his face was pallid with terror, "Mein Gott! he yelled hysterically, "Mein Gott! did ever you see such a fuss about a leedle piece of ham!"

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