

Miscellaneous

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BUT COME TO THE

Exchange Corner!

You should come at once and select your

Japanese Goods

before all are sold.

A nice lot of these beautiful Waiters, only \$1.25 per set; they are going fast.

The nicest present you can give is a Handkerchief Box with half dozen nice Handkerchiefs.

Or a Glove Box with one or more pairs of Gloves.

You should remember the Kid Glove Depot. The 4-Button Kid Glove you should buy at once as they can not be duplicated in price.

Only \$1 per Pair!

We can give you Kid Gloves from \$50 up.

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You can find a Present for any one, from the darling babe to the robust man.

Flexible Hip Corset

For sale only at

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It is a Beauty!

We invite all to come as we are prepared to see them on

MONDAY, TUESDAY

AND

WEDNESDAY!

As we know it will not only be to their interest but to their amusement also.

N. H. SPRUNT, Exchange Corner.

dec 21.

The Daily Review

JOSH. T. JAMES, Ed. and Prop

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1879

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

The plague in Russia is spreading. It is striking north and east from the Caspian Sea, and ninety per cent. of the people attacked die. The disease was imported by two regiments of Cossacks returned from the war in Turkey. At first it was thought to be merely a variety of typhus fever, and but little attention was paid to it until it began to assume alarming proportions. People fled from it and scattered the germs in all directions. The plague has now reached Nijni Novgorod, but a few hours ride from Moscow. There is yet a difference of opinion as to the nature of the disease, and the medical journals are discussing it. The general opinion of the physicians is that it is the genuine plague. The government is called upon to send out physicians to stop the steady march onward of the disease, but it is almost too late now.

COLD WEATHER STATISTICS.

In view of the great severity of the present season, a summary of the statistics prepared by the philosopher, M. Arago, covering the last four centuries in Europe, and printed in the Paris Advertiser of 1835, will be read with interest:

In 806 the Rhone was frozen over; the cold was from 18 to 20 centigrade degrees below zero. In 1172 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; in 1234 loaded wagons crossed the Adriatic in front of Venice; in 1805 all the rivers of France were frozen over; in 1814 it was possible to travel from Denmark to Lubek and Dantzic on the ice. In 1834 all the rivers of the Provence and Italy were frozen; at Paris the frost lasted two months and twenty days. In 1468 it was necessary to break up the wine in Flanders with hatchets in order to serve it out to the soldiers. In 1544 the same became requisite in France. In 1594 the sea was frozen from Marseilles to Venice. In 1657 the Seine was entirely frozen over. In 1750 the Seine was frozen for thirty-five successive days. In 1709 the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, from Marseilles

to Genoa, were frozen. In 1617 shops were established on the Thames and finally, the Seine was entirely frozen over in 1742, 1744, 1766, 1788, and 1820.

THE SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE.

The Commercial Bulletin, of Boston, reports the failures of 104 shoe manufacturers, large and small, during the year 1878 with liabilities of \$2,564,942.00. It reported the failures of forty-nine jobbing houses with aggregate liabilities of \$433,481.40, and 220 other retailers with liabilities estimated at a round million, making a total of \$9,830,816.05, exclusive of the liabilities of numerous general store-keepers, whose principal creditors were boot and shoe jobbers. The number of failures of tanners, leather dealers and carriers reported during the same period was seventy-two with total liabilities of \$4,021,577.08. Of the seventy-two failing firms, some carried on the business of tanning alone, others leather dealers, and many combined all three branches. The grand total of liabilities in the entire boot, shoe, hide and leather interest for the year 1878, including those of dealers in hides and goat skins, aggregating \$8,180,000, and not included in the figures given above, was \$14,476,423.13.

A BIT OF RIGHTEOUS WRATH.

Of course, any differences which may occur within the Democratic party are greatly to be regretted, but that is no reason why the Southern representatives in Congress should sit quietly in their seats and allow such blackguards as Bragg, of Wisconsin, to lead roughshod over their heads and those of their long suffering constituents. If the Democratic party in the South is not an integral part of that of the whole country, or if the people of the South are merely in the Union on sufferance and not by the rules of equity, then there might be some showing for Mr. Bragg's vituperous eloquence. As it is, he has simply made a fool of himself and has exhibited himself before the world in the unenviable light of a man who has traduced his friends in the effort to curry favor with his enemies. Of course the South has not needed champions to vindicate her slandered sons and their is a fight now among the Democratic representations in Washington which will rage fiercer and yet louder before the end is in view. On Saturday Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, obtained the floor and the way he poured his hot shot into the Bragg man of Wisconsin was a caution. We make no apology here for reproducing a part of Mr. Chalmers' remarks:

Mr. Chalmers cared nothing for the payment of loyal Southern claims because loyalty to the Union during the war meant disloyalty to everything that he held dear. That many men in the South had been loyal to the Union was nevertheless true, and he did not envy the cheap political capital that a Union soldier could make by telling such men that he had no more confidence in their honesty than a mouse had in a stuffed catkin. The claim now presented came from women and children, against whom the statute of limitation seldom ran. The gent from Wisconsin (Bragg)—taking advantage of the well known opposition everywhere—sought to blend war claims with claims for southern improvements, and endeavored to throw the odor of his dead cat over them. That gentleman announced, in advance, that he was unwilling to trust the honesty of either the claimants or the court. Such readiness to suspect corruption in others sometimes indicated an innate tendency to corruption in one self, and he should therefore not charge corruption on any one. This issue of the war were certainly dead with him. He had but one political faith, to preserve inviolate local self-government; but one political hope, to build up the waste places in the South, destroyed by the war. He called attention to the difference between the speech made by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Bragg)—not as toned down in the Record, but as delivered, and partially published in the N. Y. Herald—and the speech coming from a republican member from New Hampshire (Mr. Blair), both of which appeared in the Record on the same day. When the west had in its infancy it had been fostered by the South. Mississippi democrats had stood side by side with those from Michigan in the work of western improvements. He had warned Northern democrats, last session, that a refusal to recognize the just demands of the South might result in the defeat of Southern democrats, and the sending of other representatives, who would form alliances with other parties. The rapid growth of independent candidates in the South had already sustained his declaration. He had nothing to take back—not a line, not a syllable. He repeated what he had then said. He hoped that the solid south might still be solid for the democratic party, but for that portion of it that had the courage and manliness to treat the people of the south as equal, and not as inferior in the Union. The gentleman from Wisconsin, after having sleet on his speech for nearly a year, and after cursing his wrath to keep warm, had come forward to excommunicate him (Chalmers) from the democratic church, and to give a general ticket of leave to the rest of the southern men, who dared to ask for justice and for equal distributions of appropriations from the Federal treasury. He (Mr. Bragg) had assumed to speak in the name of the northern democrats; and even if he had authority thus to speak, it would be the first time anybody had ever heard of a minority undertaking to turn out the majority of a party. But this great leader from the solid democratic State of Wisconsin proposed to show him to the door of the democratic party, and when the south asked for a small por-

tion of government aid he treated her like a mendicant, and said to her, like Van Brakman to old Rip Van Winkle, 'Give her a good potato and let her go.' As a representative of the northern democrats, the gentleman from Wisconsin had stated that they would not sell out, body and soul, to southern democrats, and had intimated that they could do better—by getting recruits from the north—without the south than with it. He would like to know who had appointed that gentleman salesman of the northern democrats. How many northern democrats could he deliver, even if he found a purchaser? That gentleman reminded him of the 'Cow Boys' and 'Skinners' of the revolutionary war, who belonged to neither party, but robbed indiscriminately from both, and fled in terror when danger approached. The gent struck first on one side and then on the other, and whenever a question came up requiring fearlessness of courage and manhood he rushed in frantic terror into the republican ranks to shelter his political head. If such men were democrats, upon what principle of democracy do they stand? The principles of the democratic party at the end of this war had been peace and restoration—that the dead past might bury its dead and that the bloody shirt should wave alone from the flag-pole of republican banners. But the gent from Wisconsin had found a bloodier shirt than had ever waved from the battlements of the republican party, and he was stretching his legs in a frantic effort to climb up to the republican platform and rob it of its last banner.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1879. Besides passing the Post Office Appropriation bill, with an addition of a million or so of dollars to it as it left the Appropriation Committee, the House did nothing yesterday, and in two week past the only important measure passed upon was the bill forbidding the bringing of more than 15 Chinese into the country in any vessel at one time.

Senator Morgan made the speech of the session yesterday. It was on the resolutions of Senator Edmunds and the substitute offered by Senator Morgan, and exposed thoroughly and happily the pretences of regard for the Constitution on the part of the Vermont Senator. The speech was exceedingly temperate, and would have a good effect if widely circulated.

Yesterday the editor of the N. Y. Tribune testified before the Potter Committee that he got the "cipher telegrams" from Van C. Chandler and Gen'l Brady, one of the Assistant Postmaster Generals. They were stolen, as shown by previous testimony, from a Senate Committee room, by a man since made Consul by Mr. Hayes, and turned over to Brady. It is unnecessary to say that, as all the despatches were carefully and repeatedly examined by radical politicians—some of these politicians being the men implicated in stealing the votes of Louisiana and Florida—all damaging Republican despatches disappeared. The Committee expect early next week to examine some of the supposed authors of the despatches published in the Tribune. Mr. Tilden, who had a majority of three-quarters of a million of the white vote, and a quarter of a million of the whole popular vote—will be asked if he tried to steal the Presidency. Whether or not Mr. Tilden shall ever again seek public office, I believe no honorable man will, after this investigation shall be over, a case him of any dishonorable attempt to secure the Presidency in 1876.

The city was half wild last night over the arrival of Senator-elect Carpenter, of Wisconsin. Mr. Carpenter was one of the ablest lawyers in the Senate, is very popular among Senators and among people here, and has among Washingtonians many friends and well wishers as any other Republican. He is in every way an improvement on his predecessor, Senator Howe, and for that reason Democrats as well as Republicans can rejoice in his election.

There is manifested by both parties some hesitation in voting the forty or fifty millions necessary to carry out the provisions of the pension arrears law. The vote by which the bill was passed was substantially unanimous in both Houses, but there appears to be entire unanimity in the dread of Congressmen to vote the necessary money. The act should be repealed, or the money provided to carry it out. Unquestionably, if Congress adjourns without doing one of these things Mr. Hayes will call an extra session.

It is now considered certain that no final action will be taken at this session on the question of army reorganization or transfer of the Indian Bureau. There has been so much delay in general legislation that there will not be time to do either these subjects.

Today Secretary Sherman says he will have before the Senate a full statement of the reasons for suspending the Collector and other Custom House officers of New York. Senator Conkling still believes the Senate will reject the new appointees, and is using all his personal influence among Senators to bring about that result. The final vote delayed several times may be taken to-day, or not till Monday.

CHAS. KLEIN, Undertaker and Cabinet Maker. No. 24 South Front Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. A fine assortment of Coffins and Caskets constantly on hand. Furniture Repaired, Cleaned and Varished. Orders by telegraph or mail promptly filled. jan 13

Miscellaneous

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

Those who'll read this rhyme [and visit our store

Will appreciate more than ever before

That our muse does not vainly aspire

To climb Olympus, and ingloriously expire

In the attempt, but keeps an even pace

With the time, and always point to the place

Where they "blow" about one special thing,

Which has, without doubt, the true business ring.

And this thing we will briefly explain,

With the hope that we will cause no pain

To brother grocers, who, in years gone by,

Learned to get goods at figures that were high.

Unfortunately we see some of them incline

To follow the customs of "Auld Lang Syne;"

But we consider it matter of congratulation

That we've no foggy notions in our educational

In old time "big profits" had a wide range,

And old habits are hard, hard to change.

Of Wilmington grocers we take the lead!

Now to prove this assertion we only need

To remind the public that our clean new store

Made others be painted and swept a little more!

Like all business men who are truly wise,

We at once began to extensively advertise.

When our friends catching the idea, it ought

it we!

To increase their space, as the printers will

tell!

At first we put some poetry in our "ad,"

But when they saw this plan was not bad,

They followed our lead. And when we tried

prose

They followed as nicely as if led by the nose!

We next thought 'twould be well to try

rhyme,

When lo! they grasped the idea as sublime!

Though [they have followed in all we have

done,

When this battle is well fought and won,

Some will see that "extra per cent." isn't

"nonsense,"

But with old stock and such heavy expense,

They will find that the prices of P. L. Bridgers

& Co.

If followed will surely bring them to woe!

To prove that we mean what we say,

We announce that we sell for a week from to-day,

Eleven pounds of "A Sugar" for only one

dollar,

Which lead we invite all grocers to follow.

The muse here caught sight of that one-

horse grinding machine of Herr Von Kris

Kriegle, and was so thoroughly disgusted at

the cheap way of grinding out poetry that

neither love nor money could induce him to

finish our rhyme, so it had to come to an

abrupt ending.

Respectfully and Truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

Appleton's Journal for

1879.

THE PROPRIETORS OF APPLETON'S

JOURNAL will henceforth devote it ex-

clusively to literature of a high order of

excellence, by writers of acknowledged stand-

ing. It is the growing habit of the leading minds

in all countries to contribute their best intel-

lectual work to the magazines and reviews;

and, in order that Appleton's Journal may

adequately reflect the intellectual activity of

the time thus expressed, it will admit to its

Miscellaneous

THE SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose is to present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall. The Sun has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper should have. That is the policy which has made this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journal.

The Sun is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its lives and hates. It is for the honest man against the rascal every time. It is for the honest Democrat against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its issue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is the Sun's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The Sun has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and party men of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. The Sun will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness. While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, the Sun does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and votes of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To those elements of interest may be added the probabilities that the Democrats will control both houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent Administration, and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorrence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of the Sun's work for 1879.

We have the means of making The Sun, as a political, a literary and a general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely. Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of twenty eight columns, the price by mail, postage is 55 cents a month, or \$5.50 a year; including the Sunday paper, an eight page sheet of fifty six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid. The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of THE SUN, New York City at 25

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Gents' Furnishing Goods.

In this City or State.

A full and complete stock of custom-made Boots and Shoes

at Manufacturer's Prices.

Give us a call before going elsewhere.

At John Carroll's

YOU GET THE BEST WHISKEY

fact! Also, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and free lunch every day.

The Celebrated Winberry Oysters sold only at THE COSMOPOLITAN.

The Collins House

On the European Plan.

Corner Front and Red Cross Street

Near Union Depot.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO my friends and the public that I have opened the above House and am now prepared to furnish meals and lodgings.

Restaurant open at all hours. Prices low and bed-rooms neat, clean and airy.

Special rates by day, week or month. The only Restaurant in the city.

W. M. COLLINS, Proprietor.

Beer for All.

H. MARCUS & SON'S No. 5 Market Street. JUST RECEIVED per Steamer, 50 Kegs of that Celebrated Pilsner Lager Beer. Which we will sell at the low Cash price \$2.50 per Keg, for this week only. H. MARCUS & SON, 5 Market Street

WHOLESALE PRICES

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Double Anchor, BACON, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Western, etc.

Notice.

A General Assembly of the State for a charter to incorporate the "Wilmington Ice Company," of Wilmington, N.C. dec 29-30