

The Daily Review.

JOSH. T. JAMES, Editor & Prop. WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1884.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as second-class matter.

The New York World publishes the following statement to regard to Mr. Tilden's health from a gentleman whose name is withheld at his request, but who is vouched for as having been for many years Mr. Tilden's most intimate friend and constant associate in his business as well as private affairs: "Mr. Tilden weighs between 125 and 130 pounds. I have known him forty years. From the time he was 18 until he was 55 he but once exceeded 125 pounds. He weighs as much now as the average since he grew to manhood. The story that he takes or has been taking narcotics to induce sleep is totally false. He has done so in no instance for years, and was never in the habit of doing so. He is a remarkably good sleeper. Nor is he paralyzed on either side. He has a rheumatic affection of some of the fingers of the left hand. He is sometimes subject to a tremor of the hands, but generally it is not sufficient to prevent his carrying a tumbler of water to his mouth or to prevent his writing his signature, which he has occasion to do frequently every day. I happen to know that he was lately called upon in a trust to affix his signature four hundred times, which he did the same day. His sense of hearing is uncommonly acute in both ears. He hears the slightest whisper. His eyes are something wonderful. He reads three to five hours every evening, besides what he does in the daytime. He has a quick and erect walk, and does not mind going up three or four flights of stairs. His voice is feeble by reason of debility of the vocal chords, which increase when he is fatigued. The medical men all say that the tremor of the hands does not touch any vital powers. They all report all the vital powers of Mr. Tilden to be healthy and strong. Mr. Tilden goes daily out and about; attends to his affairs, which are of no limited extent; is called on to advise in matters of importance with which he has long been connected; reads early and late, rises early, and rarely retires before 11; selects and reads more books probably than any private gentleman in this city; is now arranging his extensive library and furnishing his house, and is called upon continuously by persons from all parts of the United States. Those who fear Mr. Tilden being a candidate for the Presidency are borrowing a great deal of unnecessary trouble. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Tilden will change the position he took in his letter of declension in 1880. He said then that there was nothing so much desired as the repose of private life, and that he felt unequal to the enormous work of reforming the Government—the expectation of which would be his sole motive for accepting. He thinks the objections he then had are more forcible now, and he is unwilling to enter into an engagement involving five years of incessant toil and care. Immense efforts have been made to shake his purpose, but without effect. His action is dictated, not by a sense that he is an extreme condition, but by the exercise of a wise foresight and a sound judgment."

T. Thomas Fortune, the able colored editor, has written a letter to the coming Colored Conference at Pittsburg in which he warns the negroes at the South that the Republican party has neither the power nor the inclination to ease their burdens or to remedy their condition. This can only be done by making honorable conditions with the dominant party at the South and by ceasing to look to the National Government for protection, which has studiously denied it, and look to the State governments, which alone can give it. The colored people of the South, he says, must make common cause with the people of the South on questions of home rule and honest government. When they do that they will be in position to get justice. This really is a threat to the Republican party, which so long has neglected the negroes feeding them with flattery and fat promises and giving them nothing more in States where the negroes make up the majority of the Republican vote and in some localities pretty much all there is of the Republican party. It also is an offer to "divide" with the Democrats, "getting justice," meaning simply getting some of the local offices, which the Republicans, with all their pretensions, have persistently refused to the negroes wherever they have had the power to confer them.

In speaking of the death, recently, of Prince Leopold, the New World says: The sudden death of Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, will be a severe shock to his mother in her present critical condition. It will not be surprising if the blow should aggravate the hereditary brain disorder which has been slowly manifesting itself since Prince

Albert's death and has recently caused the English nation to apprehend a calamity similar to that which darkened the last few years of her grandfather's reign.

Prince Leopold was from early life subject to fits and afflicted in other ways. Yet he had a clear head and was more studious than any other of the Queen's children except, probably, the Princess Royal, now the wife of the Crown Prince of Germany. His delicate health seemed to make him more dear than the rest to his mother. He and Beatrice were, besides, with the Queen in her widowhood longer than the other children, and were far more frequently in her company.

Prince Leopold was married a little less than two years ago. His widow is twenty-three years of age and has a child a year old. The Prince had recently enjoyed better health than ordinarily, so that his sudden death was entirely unexpected.

When the Prince was made a peer of the realm with the title of "Duke of Albany" in 1881, some superstitious people predicted that all sorts of misfortune would follow his assumption of a title the former possessors of which were distinguished for nearly all the crimes on the calendar. Murder, incest, robbery, lust and treachery have been prominent among the traits of the Dukedom. These prophets were laughed at, because of the well-known moral and religious character of the young Prince. They probably will insist that the early and sudden death is a satisfaction of their predictions.

FOR THE CURIOUS.

The oldest station for a lightship is the Nore, which was thus marked in 1734.

The order of Sisters of Charity was founded by St. Vincent de Paul, in 1634.

The relative distances of the sun and moon from the earth were first calculated by Aristarchus, about 280 B. C.

Silk was manufactured in the United States as long ago as 1832 by German immigrants living at Economy, Pa.

The ancients were accustomed to place a crescent at the beginning of a book and a crown or something like it at the end.

A Hebrew colony landed in Georgia in 1733, and some of the present inhabitants of Savannah are descended from its members.

In Madagascar, on the death of the late queen, the people were forbidden for two months to wear hats, carry umbrellas or plait the hair, to say nothing of an interdiction on building and weaving.

The extremes of sizes are infusorium 1-16,000 of an inch in diameter, the smallest animal ever measured, and the whale 100 feet long, the largest animal ever created. The female is sometimes larger than the male, as of the nautilus, spider and eagle. The higher the class the more uniform the size.

An interesting curiosity in the shape of the Lord's Prayer, engraved with a diamond on a piece of glass 1-16,000 of an inch in area, is in the possession of a Chicopee (Mass.) gentleman. At the same rate the whole Bible could be engraved on a square inch, the prayer containing 227 words and the Bible 3,566,488.

SHORTS.

It is said that when the cyclone demolished the Baptist Church at Mount Carmel, S. C., the pulpit was left standing, the Bible and hymn book remaining undisturbed.

When one reflects that the annual rag business of the United States foots up over \$2,000,000 the aged overcoat that lingers in the lap of Spring assumes an air of respectability.

The introduction of the electric light into Boston offered considerable competition to the gas companies, and has had the effect of reducing the price of gas thirty-five per cent.

M. Zola is rarely seen in Paris, though he maintains a palatial residence there. His favorite haunt is a secluded spot on the river Seine, where he writes his novels and does considerable newspaper work besides.

Formerly women could not legally marry until they spun a couple of sets of bed furniture; hence the term spinster, which is still in use. If that rule prevailed now, preachers wouldn't get rich on their wedding fees.

APRIL ANTICS.

A freshman wrote home to his father: "Dear papa: I want a little change." The paternal parent replied: "Dear Charlie: Just wait for it. Time brings change to everybody."—College Journal.

"Let us play we are married," said little Edith, "and I will bring my dolly and say: 'See baby, papa.'" "Yes," replied Johnny, "and I will say: 'Don't bother me now; I want to look through the paper.'" "I say, Jenkins, can you tell a young tender chicken from an old tough one?" "Of course I can. 'Well, how?' " "By the teeth." "Chickens don't have teeth." "No, but I have."—Hartford Times.

A writer on electricity lucidly observes that "a current of one ampere results when one volt passes through a conductor offering a resistance of one ohm." We don't see how it could do otherwise.—Norristown Herald.

"THE THIRD HOUSE."

Its Good and Bad Members—The Remarkable Experiences of a Close Observer of its Workings During a Long Residence at Washington.

(Correspondence Rochester Democrat.)

No city up in the American continent has a larger floating population than Washington. It is estimated that during the sessions of congress twenty-five thousand people, whose homes are in various parts of this and other countries, make this city their place of residence. Some come here, attracted by the advantages the city offers for making the acquaintance of public men; others have various claims which they wish to present, while the great majority gather here, as the crows flock to the carrion, for the sole purpose of getting a morsel at the public crib. The latter class, as a general thing, originate the many schemes which terminate in vicious bills, all of which are either directed at the public treasury or toward that revenue which the black-mailing of corporations or private enterprises may bring.

While walking down Pennsylvania avenue the other day I met Mr. William M. Ashley, formerly of your city, whose long residence here has made him unusually well acquainted with the operations of the lobby.

Having made my wants in this particular direction known, in answer to an interrogative, Mr. Ashley said: "Yes, during my residence here I have become well acquainted with the workings of the 'Third House,' as it is termed, and could tell you of numerous jobs, which, like the 'Heathen Chinese,' are peculiar."

"You do not regard the lobby, as a body, vicious, do you?" "Not necessarily so, there are good and bad men comprising that body; yet there have been times when it must be admitted that the combined power of the 'Third House' has overridden the will of the people. The bad influence of the lobby can be seen in the numerous blood-bills that are introduced at every session."

"But how can they be discovered?" "Easily enough, to the person who has made the thing a study. I can detect them at a glance. 'Tell me, to what bills do you refer?'"

"Well, take the annual gas bills, for instance. They are introduced for the purpose of bleeding the Washington Gas Light company. They usually result in an investigating committee which never amounts to anything more than a draft upon the public treasury for the expenses of the investigation. Another squeeze is the abolition bills, as they are called. These, of course, are fought by the butchers and market-men. The first attempt to force a bill of this description was in 1877, when a prominent Washington politician offered a fabulous sum for the franchise."

"Anything else in this line that you think of, Mr. Ashley?" "Yes, there's the job to reclaim the Potomac flats, which had become a law, would have resulted in an enormous steal. The work is now being done by the Government itself, and will rid the place of that malarial atmosphere of which we hear so much outside the city."

"During your residence here have you experienced the bad results of living in this climate?" "Well, while I have not at all times enjoyed good health, I am certain that the difficulty which laid me up so long was not malarial. It was something that had troubled me for years. A shooting, stinging pain that at times attacked different parts of my body. On day my right arm and leg would torture me with pain, there would be great redness, heat and swelling of the parts; and perhaps the next day the left arm and leg would be similarly affected. Then again it would locate in some particular part of my body and produce a tenderness which would well nigh drive me frantic. There would be weeks at a time that I would be afflicted with an intermitting king of pain that would come on every afternoon and leave me comparatively free from suffering during the balance of the twenty-four hours. Then I would have terrible paroxysms of pain coming on at any time during the day or night when I would be obliged to lie upon my back for hours and keep as motionless as possible. Every time I attempted to move a chilly sensation would pass over my body, or I would faint from hot flashes. I suffered from a spasmodic contraction of the muscles and a soreness of the back and bowels, and even my eyeballs become sore and distressed and drove me frantic. There would be irritability and despondent depression."

"Of course you consulted the doctors regarding your difficulty?" "Consulted them? Well I should say I did. Some told me I had neuralgia; others that I had inflammatory rheumatism, for which there was no cure, that I would be afflicted all my life, and that time alone would mitigate my sufferings."

"But didn't they try to relieve your miseries?" "Yes, they vomited and phlebotomized me, blistered and bled me, plastered and oiled me, sweated, steamed and everything but froze me, but without avail."

"But how did you finally recover?" "I had a friend living in Michigan who had been afflicted in a similar way and had been cured. He wrote me regarding his recovery and advised me to try the remedy which cured him. I procured a bottle and commenced its use, taking a table-spoonful after each meal and at bed time. I had used it about a week when I noticed a decrease of the soreness of the joints and a general feeling of relief. I persevered in its use and finally got so I could move around without limping, when I told my friends that it was Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure that had put me on my feet."

"And do you regard your cure as permanent?" "Certainly, I haven't been so well in years as I am now, and although I have changes of weather this winter, I have not felt the first tingle of the return of my old trouble."

"Do you object to the publication of this interview, Mr. Ashley?" "Not at all, sir. I look upon it as a duty I owe my fellow creatures to allow

late their sufferings so far as I am able, and any communication regarding my symptoms and cure that they may be sent to me at 506 Ma-ne avenue will receive prompt and careful attention."

"Judging from your recital, Mr. Ashley, there must be wonderful curative properties about this medicine?" "Indeed, there is, sir, for no man suffered more nor longer than did I before this remedy gave me relief."

"To go back to the original subject, Mr. Ashley, I suppose you see the same familiar faces about the lobby session after session?" "No, not so much so as you might think. New faces are constantly seen and old ones disappear. The strain upon lobbyists is necessarily very great and when you add to this the demoralizing effect of late hours and intemperance habits and the fact that they are often found out in their steals, their disappearance can easily be accounted for."

"What proportion of these blood-bills are successful?" "A very small percentage, sir. Notwithstanding the power and influence of the lobby, but few of these vicious measures pass. Were they successful it would be a sad commentary upon our system of government, and would virtually annihilate one branch of it. The great majority of them are either reported adversely or smothered in committee by the watchfulness and loyalty of our congressmen."

J. E. D.

A herring produces from 30,000 to 50,000 eggs, and the eggs are so small in size that 30,000 can be put one layer thick on a square foot of glass.

Satisfactory Evidence.

J. W. Graham, Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Tex., writes:—I have been handling DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS for the past year, and have found it one of the most saleable medicines I have ever had in my house for Coughs, Colds and even Consumption, always giving entire satisfaction. Please send me another gross.

The ordinary Japanese bed consists of a quilt spread on the floor, a blanket with sleeves for a coverlet, and a block of wood for a pillow.

LETTER FROM J. MALCOM SMITH, CLERK OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK, FOR NINE YEARS.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 7, 1883. I have for many years been troubled at times with muscular rheumatism and pleuritic pains, and have always found Alcock's Porous Plasters to be quick and efficient in affording relief.

In December last I had an attack of Pneumonia, which left one of my lungs in a weak and extremely sensitive condition, accompanied at times with severe pain. The application of one plaster relieved the pain in a short time, and I have worn one almost constantly since, as a protection to the weakened lung.

I have used Alcock's Porous Plasters for myself and family for over twenty-five years, always with speedy beneficial results, and I do not hesitate to recommend them for their mild counter-irritant qualities, and for their efficiency in relieving soreness of the lungs and pains of a rheumatic or neuralgic character.

J. MALCOM SMITH.

Be sure to obtain "Alcock's" Porous Plaster, as all others are worthless imitations.

Dressy belts for little girls are of leather or velvet, with fancy buckles in front and bows of ribbon in the back.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pipe smoking is the real test of a tobacco. It is the real way of smoking. You get more directly at the flavor and fragrance. You take the smoke cooler, and the tonic cleaner and safer. Pipe smoking is smoking reduced to a fine art.

The more the question of adulterated tobacco forces itself on the attention of smokers, the more desirable it becomes to know precisely what you are smoking. In Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco you have a guarantee, always, that it is Nature's own unadulterated product. Its fragrance, flavor, and unsurpassed quality are derived from the soil and air. Try it, and you will be satisfied. None genuine without trade-mark of the Bull.

All successful Fishermen and Sportsmen smoke Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco, and they enjoy it.

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Sash, Doors, Blinds,

White Lead, Paints,

French Window Glass.

AGENCY FOR N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO'S READY PREPARED PAINT.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND get our prices before purchasing. The fact that our Paints are from the celebrated Factories of Wetherill & Co., and Harrison Bros & Co., is sufficient guarantee for their quality and purity.

A fine line of Cooking Stoves at Factory Prices, in addition to our large and full

HARDWARE STOCK,

to which your attention is respectfully invited.

NATEL JACOBI, 12 South Front St.

RAILROADS, &c.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov 17, 1883.

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER NOV 18, 1883, AT 1.05 A. M. Passenger Trains to the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY Nos. 47 NORTH AND 48 SOUTH.

Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot, 8.55 A. M. Arrive at Weldon, 3.31 P. M.

Leave Weldon, 7.00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot, 3.40 P. M.

FAST THROUGH MAIL & PASSENGER TRAIN DAILY—No. 46 SOUTH.

Leave Weldon, 5.50 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot, 10.25 P. M.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY No. 43 North.

Leave Wilmington, 8.00 P. M. Arrive at Weldon, 2.30 A. M.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS—Nos 45 and 42

Leave Wilmington, (Sundays excepted) 12.30 A. M. Arrive at Weldon, 6.30 A. M.

Leave Weldon, (Mondays excepted) 10.55 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, 6.55 A. M.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road Leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 1.20 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Daily, (Sundays excepted). Returning leave Tarboro at 10.45 A. M. and 1 P. M. Daily.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road Leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P. M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 8.30 A. M. daily except Sunday.

Train No. 41 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Baltimore.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 7.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Superintendent.

T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent, Nov 17.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov 17, 1883.

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER NOV 18th, 1883, at 4.33 A. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

No. 42—Leave Wilmington, (Mondays excepted) 7.15 A. M. Arrive at Florence, 11.40 A. M.

No. 45—Leave Florence, (Sundays excepted) 7.40 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, 12.10 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS, DAILY—Nos. 44 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington, 9.10 P. M. Leave Florence, 2.40 A. M.

Arrive at C. & A. Junction, 5.35 A. M. Arrive at Columbia, 6.40 A. M.

Leave Columbia, 8.55 P. M. Leave C. & A. Junction, 10.25 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, 8.25 A. M. NIGHT MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, DAILY No. 48 West.

Leave Wilmington, 10.40 P. M. Arrive at Florence, 1.45 A. M.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN DAILY No. 43 East.

Leave Florence at 3.35 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, 7.42 P. M.

Train 43 stops at all stations. No. 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia and all points on C. & C. R. R., C. & E. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take the Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and Augusta on Trains 42.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

Local freight leaves Wilmington daily except Sunday at 6.10 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Superintendent.

T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent, Nov 17.

Carolina Central R. R. Company.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1883.

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER OCT 1st, 1883, THE following schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY except Sundays.

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at 7.00 P. M. Leave Raleigh at 8.00 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 7.30 A. M.

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at 8.15 P. M. Arrive Raleigh at 8.30 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 8.25 A. M.

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 3. Leave Charlotte, 8.15 A. M. Arrive at Shelby, 12.15 P. M.

No. 4. Leave Shelby, 7.40 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte, 5.40 P. M.

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R., Asheville and points West. Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent Oct 1.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The following quotations represent wholesale prices generally in making small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—Standard 11 00 11 00

Standard 10 00 10 00

BAOON—North Carolina 9 00

Hams, 7 lb 15 00

Shoulders, 7 lb 10 00

WESTERN SMOOKED—Hams, 7 lb 17 00

Shoulders, 7 lb 12 00

DRY SALTED—Shoulders, 7 lb 11 00

BAKERS—Sprits Turpentine, Second Hand, each 1 75

New York, each 1 50

New York, each 1 50

BEEHIVE, 7 lb 1 00

BIGGERS, 7 lb 1 00

BRANDY, 7 lb 1 00

North Carolina, 30 00

Northern, 30 00

CANDLES, 7 lb 18 00

Tallow, 7 lb 18 00

Admiralty, 32 00

CHERRY, 7 lb 15 00

Corn, 7 lb 15 00

Dairy, Cream, 10 00

State, 10 00

COFFEE, 7 lb 18 00

Sides, 7 lb 18 00

Laguira, 18 00

Rio, 12 00

CORN MEAL, 7 lb, in sacks 7 00

EGGS, 7 lb, in baskets 1 50

DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4 4 yd 6 00

Sars, 7 lb, in sacks 5 00

EGGS, 7 lb, in baskets 1 50

FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, 7 lb 15 00

Mackerel, No. 2, 7 lb 10 00

Mackerel, No. 3, 7 lb 7 00

Mackerel, No. 4, 7 lb 5 00

Mullet, 7 lb, in baskets 4 00

N. C. Roe Herring, 7 lb 4 00

Dry Cod, 7 lb 6 00

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