

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1881.

The President sometimes talks out in meeting. He lays the whole blame for the present trouble in the party upon Conkling. Blaine did not dictate Robertson's appointment at all.

General Sherman in his address at the banquet of the Army of the Potomac at Hartford, skinned Jeff Davis for his statements about him in his book entitled "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy."

The vote at Albany on the 8th stood, Conkling 34, all Administration 71. Mr. Russell, in changing his vote from Conkling, said: "I regarded Mr. Conkling as an ideal Senator. I have, however, just returned from my constituents, and am convinced by such evidence as should satisfy any fair minded person, that nine-tenths of the Republicans are opposed to the return of the late Senators."

Governor Foster, of Ohio, has been unanimously re-nominated for re-election. The platform endorses Garfield, and congratulates Gov. Foster on refunding the state debt in 3 1/2 years. There is a temperance plank in the platform, as follows:

Resolved, That public interests require that the General Assembly should submit to a vote of the people such amendments to the constitution of the state, relative to the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, as shall leave the whole matter to the legislature.

Ex-Senator Platt, the faithful ally of ex-Senator Conkling, was caught in the headquarters of the United States Express Office, in which he is a heavy stockholder, and told a great deal of truth in a brief time. He said (Gen. Grant was going directly to Albany to "assist in a quiet way only.") "What do you think of your prospects now?" asked an inquiring friend. Answered the truthful Platt, "They are good, in fact, never better. It may be a long deadlock but we will finally succeed, or else two Democrats will be elected." That ought to be incorporated in the improved Conkling platform.

Section 4,196 of the laws governing the Steamboat Inspection Service provides that all Collectors or other chief officers of customs, in addition to the Steamboat Inspectors within the several districts, shall enforce the provisions of the laws against all steamers arriving at and departing from their respective ports. A circular letter will be issued soon by the Treasury Department calling attention to the section, and requesting customs officers during the excursion season to give special attention to the matter of overcrowding passenger steamboats, and to report each and every case of the kind direct to the Department.

Sulf has been begun in the United States Great Court by Havemeyer & Elder, sugar refiners of New York, against the American Sugar Refinery of Chicago. The defendants, it is claimed, are engaged in the business of adulterating sugars, and are in the habit of buying complainants' brands, mixing them with glucose and other deleterious substances, and then re-packaging the mixture in the original packages, and selling it as a fine article. The complainants ask for an injunction to prevent the defendant from mixing, coloring, straining or powdering their sugars with any other ingredient or material for the purpose of gain or profit, or from selling or offering such mixture or compound for sale.

THE POST. The Post is now in its 13th year; for ten years it has been under its present management. We have always tried to make it reliable in every sense of the word. Being stalwart in our Republicanism, we have made the Post so in its editorials, believing it to be the party that can best conduct the affairs of the government with honor, integrity and purity—the party that said the Union from being split asunder can best continue it safely. A friend is more apt to watch a patient and administer the proper remedies, according to the physicians' directions than an enemy; therefore the men who conducted the war to a successful conclusion, in favor of the government, are its best friends. And again, the Republican party is the party which declared in favor of negro suffrage—equal rights before the law and at the ballot box for all men, regardless of color. Being in favor of this declaration of principles we joined that party, and have at all times labored to the end of a full and complete accomplishment of those declarations. And we shall continue to work for the elevation of the colored citizens as long as we are able to speak or write, and we pray God that our labors will be crowned with success.

But the work that has been commenced must be pushed on until completed. And should it fall it will be because of the timidity of the parties who are fighting for the good cause. No great object ever succeeded unless

the parties who were interested in its behalf made a square and manly fight, therefore we desire those who are battling for equal rights for the colored people to cease not in their efforts simply because certain men have given the cause the cold shoulder. Never turn back is our motto. If you fail once, then try again, you are bound to win in the end. "Trice armed is he whose cause is just."

Whenever the Republican party ceases to be the party of equality to all as well as the party of progress, it will fail to control the country. The citizens of the United States are a progressive people, and they will never trust any party of Bourbon ideas. They will leave the Republican party in the hands of the Democratic party has been left for many years, whenever Republican principles cease to be enforced by the leaders of the party. We had rather belong to the party of justice, and be in the minority, than to belong to a party that will not do equal justice to all, regardless of color, and in the majority.

NORTH CAROLINA AS MANUFACTURING STATE.

No state can expect to be wealthy without fostering the manufacturing interests within its borders. It has been the policy of the people of the state, through their representatives in the General Assembly, to tax money invested to such an extent that it has been, and is to-day, impossible to get foreign capital invested in manufacturing the superior natural advantages for making large dividends. The water power in the state is as good, if not better than in any other part of the United States, and it is not simply in one locality, but all over the state it is so. In case the steam power should be preferred fuel is cheap, in fact it will cost less to run machinery, in North Carolina, by steam, than any where else in the known world.—Wood can be purchased for \$1.25 per cord, and the coal beds in Moore, Randolph and other surrounding counties would run the machinery of the United States for the next ten years. The cotton can be purchased in the state and manufactured into cloth without any very great expense for freight. Iron can be found in the greatest quantities, and experts pronounce the North Carolina iron the finest in this country, easy of access and convenient to transportation.—Woods in great variety can be found, Hickory, gum, dogwood, maple, ash, cypress, juniper, cedar, holly, oak of all kinds, live oak, red oak, white oak, water oak and blackjack oak, and pine of all kinds can be found in the very greatest quantity in the state. Chestnut is also plentiful, and walnut of the very finest quality. In fact there are millions of money in different woods in the state.

Brick business: Some of the very best clay in the country is in North Carolina, and yet the people are ordering their brick from northern states. Stone quarries: The granite is exceedingly plentiful in the state, of the very finest and most substantial qualities. Marble can be found in abundance in the state, and quarried remarkably cheap. Cotton seed: There is enough cotton seed thrown away every year to make the state one of the wealthiest in the Union. There can be the very finest and most useful oil manufactured from cotton seed, and yet they are wasted.

The manufacture of paper alone ought to make our people rich. We have the material right here in such quantities that there could be no competition for years. North Carolina newspapers alone pay at least \$150,000 per annum for paper, nine-tenths of which is manufactured out of the state. Our buggies, carriages, cars and wagons are nearly all manufactured in other states, notwithstanding we have the wood, the iron and the skilled labor to do the work. The very plows which are used to make corn, cotton and wheat, must be ordered from abroad. If a steamboat is needed it is bought from some other state and run on North Carolina waters, where we have timber in abundance, and ship carpenters starving. One-half of the newspapers buy their paper half printed from abroad, cheating the poor home printers out of the work. Tobacco has increased from a few dollars in 1870, to millions in 1880, and if properly encouraged will continue to increase a thousand per cent more.

And so we could go on for 300 pages enumerating the many things that North Carolinians are behind the rest of the world in, and enterprise and go-aheadiveness is the chief among them all. We hope the people will wake up to their interest, and see that the next legislature exempts manufacturers of all kinds from taxation for the next twenty years, and then live business men will come in from other states, buy our lands and make fortunes where we are now starving.

The Hon. Mark Alexander, who was a Representative in Congress from 1819 to 1834, is still living in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, at the age of ninety years, and is about to celebrate his golden wedding, his wife being twenty years younger.

GOV. BELL'S INAUGURAL.

The State of New Hampshire is small in territory, about a sixth as large as this state, and with a population not much more than a fourth as large as this. When the war closed the debt incurred in consequence of the war was more than \$500,000. Gov. Bell, the newly elected Governor of that state, thus buoyantly utters the first words of his inaugural message:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is cause for congratulation that we enter on our official duties in a time of general prosperity. Although the debt entailed upon the country by the Southern Rebellion still weighs heavily, yet we can bear it without serious distress in the present improved condition of business, especially in view of the fact that the burden is daily diminishing. The policy of our country and of the several subdivisions thereof in providing for the gradual extinction of their respective indebtedness, is as wise, as it is astonishing to the rest of the world.

FINANCIAL.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the financial business of the state has been well conducted. The debt has been reduced, in the past year, by the sum of \$139,606.10, which leaves the present net liabilities of the state, of every description,—including funded and floating debt and all trust funds,—to be \$3,372,770.05.

Of this amount \$450,000 of the funded debt will become due September 1, 1881, and if the policy of payment is to be continued, it may be advisable to begin at once the preparations for meeting it. The annual state tax for several years past has been \$400,000, and from that sum, besides paying the ordinary expenses of the state government and the interest on the debt, about \$100,000 has been applied, on the average, each year to the discharge of the principal of the debt. It is the opinion of the State Treasurer that if the state tax for the coming two years be increased to the sum of \$500,000 per year, the treasury will be in a condition to cancel the indebtedness of \$450,000, when the bonds shall mature, in 1884. This course is recommended by the Treasurer, and I fully concur in the recommendation.

He adds that the number of depositors in the Savings Banks of that state is 96,881, and the total amount of deposits is \$32,097,734.17, being an increase of \$3,838,126.76 during the fiscal year of 1880. The amount of deposits averages between \$90 and \$100 to every man, woman and child in the state. Nearly \$2,000,000 of this amount is invested in United States bonds. There are more depositors in these Banks than there are voters in the state.

The Governor boldly says that where there is one wealthy idler in that state there are hundreds of industrious workers. So that every blow at our credit would be a blow at the property of industrious people gathered for old age and their children.

He says a kind word about the approaching celebration at Yorktown, and adds that the important part which New Hampshire took in securing independence rendered it proper to participate in the honors now paid to the event where their sons like Gen. Dearborn, Gen. Gilman, who was Deputy Quartermaster for the Army, and Alexander Scarcewell and others from New Hampshire were, when Cornwallis fell.

CONKLING'S CHANGE OF BASE.

Finding that not a majority of the New York legislature went strictly on their knees before him, Mr. Conkling now proposes, by combining with the Democrats, to go before the people and secure a legislature, which will return him and Platt to the Senate, at the election next fall. He is going to ask the people to endorse an atrocious, which was not committed in a corner. He deliberately walks to a trial, probably to be followed by an execution, "with all his imperfections on his head."

A publicist, a man, which shocked the moral sense of a great population, now comes up asking an endorsement in his name. Mr. Conkling's assignment in blind rage, at the appointment of Judge Robertson to the Collectorship of New York, contrary to his belief, deliberately squandered the Republican majority of the Senate, remorselessly putting in place an Administration and placing the rights of a people in jeopardy, and now boldly taking measures which will force the solitary issue as to the propriety of his conduct into the canvass of next autumn as the main, if not the only, issue, this is the hideous spectacle to which the people of New York are to be invited. There is no mysticism or cloudiness in the public brain concerning that humiliation and disgrace which he has subjected these two Senators. The verdict is already rendered and the judgment entered and the sentence read.

SHARP PRACTICE.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune who is traveling through the south, tells some things in regard to the mode of doing "sharp practice" from the north toward the poor

whites and negroes which, if true, gives ample ground for the assertion made by southern people that there is a great deal of what the Chinaman would call "talkee, talkee" up here, but when philanthropy comes in conflict with the counting up of dollars, the former is loser.

OUTRAGEOUS DEFAMERS.

The mud slingers and defamers at Washington do not seem to have any respect for persons. It does not matter how long, nor how faithful a man has served the government, there are mean, conceivably slanders ever ready to try to drag their good names down into the slums of corruption. Messrs. Upton and French, the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, have ever been among the most faithful of the government's servants; both gentlemen of the highest respectability and standing, socially and politically. Judge French had served his state for many years with honor to himself and his people, before he entered the service of the Treasury Department. Mr. Upton entered the Treasury Department as a \$1,200 clerk, and has by his ability and honest dealing worked his way up in various positions until he has reached the Assistant Secretaryship, which position was given him as a mark of trust on account of the very able manner in which he had performed other duties. It was truly a civil service appointment, and the President and Secretary did themselves honor by making it. Since Mr. Upton has filled the position he has shown the country the wisdom displayed by his superior officers in appointing him Assistant Secretary. He is one of the best best financial men in the United States, and should be removed the vacancy will be exceedingly hard to fill.

WHAT UPTON SAYS—THE RUMORS ABOUT HIMSELF HAVE NO FOUNDATION IN FACT.

"The New York Tribune correspondent telegraphed as follows to his paper last Monday night: Mr. Upton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, says that, so far as he knows, there is no truth in the rumors that he is about to be removed on account of irregularities alleged to have been discovered in the office of Mr. Pitney, custodian of the Treasury building, by the committee now engaged in investigating the affairs of that office. He states that while he was Chief Clerk of the Treasury and responsible for the purchases, all the fuel, ice, carpets, and, as far as practicable, all the miscellaneous articles for the Department, were purchased upon bids publicly invited; the awards being made in every case by a committee of clerks not belonging to his office. Mr. Upton declares that if any wrong has been done it has been kept from him, and that, so far as he knows, every purchase was proper and necessary, the goods ordered were promptly delivered, and were paid for in the usual manner upon vouchers properly received and certified. Mr. Upton says that he feels not the slightest apprehension that anything has been found or will be discovered reflecting in any way upon him. At the same time he feels annoyed that after nearly twenty years of public service, during which time he has held unchallenged some of the most confidential and important trusts of the government, he should now be subjected to accusations that he has been guilty of wrong doing in the purchase of soap, mouse-traps and scrubbing brushes.—On being asked by a correspondent to what motive he attributed the persistent repetition of the unfavorable rumors in regard to himself, Mr. Upton replied: "I attribute them to the malicious inventions of a horde of office seekers and claim agents who are always hanging around the steps of the Treasury ready to blast the character of any man who, as they think, stands between them and an office or a fraudulent claim."

MESSES. UPTON AND FRENCH.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Upton was asked what authority there was for the reports which have recently been circulated, and in many instances published, relative to his resignation from office. In response Mr. Upton said that he has no knowledge of any wrong ever having been done in the office of Assistant Secretary while he was Chief Clerk; that all the purchases were properly made and paid for, and the goods accounted for, so far as he ever knew or heard of; that the committee now investigating the matter has not yet called upon him to explain any transaction, nor does he think they will have any occasion to do so. During the course of further conversation on the subject Mr. Upton said: "Neither the President nor Secretary has intimated to me that charges of any kind have ever been made against me, and I do not think it possible that any have been made, nor has any intimation ever been made to me that my resignation is desired." Judge French, at present acting Secretary of the Treasury, disclaimed any knowledge of his resignation being desired beyond the statement which was published here on Saturday last.

ONE OF THE CAZAR'S ESCAPERS.

"When one considers the innumerable attempts made upon the life of the late Czar," writes our special correspondent at St. Petersburg, "the wonder increases that he escaped so long.—Some of the most ingenious plots have been hitherto carefully lashed up by members of the imperial household. Among many infernal machines employed by the nihilists, the American apple pie was much used. Four times in one week the lord chamberlain detected this dreadful viand among the dishes on the royal table, where it had been placed by some unknown hand. On another occasion the Czar was groping around the party in the dark, endeavoring to get a snack of something before turning in. He took a mouthful of the first thing he came across, when he was seized with a sudden faintness. He was found in the morning lying unconscious, with a San Francisco doughnut clutched in his right hand. The emperor revived with difficulty, but to the day of his death was cursed with chronic dyspepsia. But to return to the revolting subject of pies. About a month before his death the Czar was invited to attend the annual picnic of the United Order of Hattenshop Workers at Seagrove Park, on the other side of the Neva. After playing Copenhagen for seven or eight hours, as is customary, the Czar was offered some suspicious looking lemonade and the usual kindred picnic sandwiches, which he prudently declined. Solacing this, a baffled nihilist approached, and after walking carefully around the emperor, said to him with assumed respect, "Your majesty wears light pants, I perceive."

"As you say," replied the emperor "Is not that correct?" "Precisely," exclaimed the conspirator, "but it's the custom for wearers of light pants to pipette it all down on a pie." "Is the custom imperative?" asked the Czar, gloomily. "Absolutely, sire, it is a matter of tradition." "Then let a pie be produced." This was instantly done, the great American cemetery crows being placed on a jump in front of the Czar. "Is it vitally necessary that it should be a blackberry pie?" said the Dictator of all the Russias, dividing his coats with a shudder. "As you say, sire."

"But I don't exactly understand, hesitated the despot. Suppose you sit down first, just to show me how." "I—your Majesty," stammered the conspirator; "I—I—I—see you see my trousers are old and black—they have been halfoiled—it would be no—" "Squall!" roared the autocrat, suddenly whipping out his revolver. The miserable wretch sat down with a groan, and instantly after vanished through the trap door. The pie had been loaded with nitro glycerine. "I knew it," muttered the emperor, and calling together the privy council with a dog whistle, he took the next car for the ferry.

The literary address before Thomasville Female College was delivered by H. W. Nelson, of D. of Shelby, N. C. His subject was, "Little girls, little girls, larger girls, young girls to forty-five, womanly girls and the girl that ought to be." The address was amusing and instructive. The young ladies were practical, for it was in every way suited to practice and use in every day life.

Woman's Wisdom. "She insists that it is more important that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of any ill-health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—New Haven Advertiser.

nation with the suddenness of lightning. A statesman who has been admitted and treated and covered with adulation, was in a flash transformed into a hissing object of hate. There is no remedy for this terrible sacrifice of honor and glory and dignity, performed thus surrounded by ogres.

The following *modus operandi* of their business dealings with these people will show what is meant: They make an agreement in the winter with a negro or white laborer to "run" him for the season, that is, the dealer is to furnish all the provisions and supplies for spring, summer and autumn on credit, to be paid for out of the crop when gathered. While the crop is growing the merchant or his agent keeps a careful watch over that of each man whom he "runs," and these may count up to 50 or 100. Of course he can estimate pretty nearly what will be the product, so that when fall comes he is ready to make his calculations. Having kept an account of everything furnished, he can go over his books and arrange the price according to the purchaser's crop, and thus take exactly the whole, leaving the laborer absolutely penniless.

Of course this charge does not include all dealers, but such practices are common enough now and growing so in frequency as to be the cause of much ill feeling. It may be said that there are always enough to take advantage of ignorance, and if the south took greater interest in popular education, so that negroes and whites were more intelligent they could not so easily be overreached. That may be true, but it does not make it any less certain that the fact of most of these so-called "merchants" being from the north has a strong tendency to intensify an antagonism between the sections.—Toledo Blade.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT: WILMINGTON, N. C., May 29, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after MAY 24th the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad: PASSENGER AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

Table with columns for Train No., Direction, and Time. Includes entries for Wilmington, Charlotte, and Raleigh.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT: WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 7, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after November 28th, 1880, at 6:15 p.m., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

Table with columns for Train No., Direction, and Time. Includes entries for Wilmington, Front Street, and Weldon.

NIGHT PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 42 South.

Train No. 45 runs via Richmond and Washington, and makes close connection daily to Richmond and daily except Sunday to Washington.

Train No. 42 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.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 5, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after NOVEMBER 28, 1880, at 7:15 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this Road:

Table with columns for Train No., Direction, and Time. Includes entries for Wilmington, Front Street, and Weldon.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. O. & N. C. R. R., can be taken at 8:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, at Wilmington.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES. MASONIC.—(WHITE).

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., meet last Friday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall, Wilmington. Wilmington Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., meet on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PITHULIA. Corwin's Harriet Council No. 23, meets 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Corwin's Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows:

Table with columns for Train No., Direction, and Time. Includes entries for Richmond and Petersburg.

100 CHOICE SELECTIONS. NEW READY TO HAND. T. B. KILLEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

NOTICE. All persons who have been notified to appear in court, and who have failed to do so, are hereby notified that their names will be entered on the list of defaulters.

CONSUMPTION. A. J. FIFE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

REMOVAL OF LAW OFFICE. I HAVE REMOVED MY OFFICE TO THE corner of Second and Third streets, between Front and Market streets, Wilmington, N. C.