

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. R. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C. SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1883.

THE BARBAROUS NORTH.

If "our people" are not fully convinced that the northern states are inhabited by a murderous, unrelenting people, then the constant and unremitting efforts of our neighbor, the Times, must be put down as a sad failure on the part of the writer of their heavy items.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

To citizens of Wilming interested in the financial welfare of its government, a few reflections upon its efficient management by the Democrats may be attended with some profit, and it will be hard to see, with the large indebtedness against it, and the constant tendency to increase that indebtedness, when if ever the city will reach a condition of solvency.

The purchase of the market house; the annual expense of between \$5,000 and \$6,000 in consequence of the water works; the still existing expenses of the fire department; the increase of salaries by the present board; the half-handed collection of taxes, which has justified the charge of favoritism to some citizens by the Democratic boards generally; all these and many other things may well create consternation and a well grounded apprehension of municipal bankruptcy and financial chaos at no distant day.

To particularize: the market house has been purchased at a large expense, thereby increasing the city indebtedness; a lawyer was employed to go to Raleigh to get the bill through necessary in order to make the market available to the city. This must have been expensive; lawyers can't work and give weeks of their time away from home at a small price. All this comes out of the city. The bill failed and the market house is, for two years, and perhaps forever, a dead expense and lost capital to the city.

The great hue and cry when the water works was agitated, was that so much expense of the fire department would not be necessary and that fire insurance would be decreased. Now we do not object to the water works still less do we to our efficient fire department. But if fire insurance rates have not been decreased, then the water works have created no additional security for the property and the additional expense of the water works by the city is thrown away to the tune of \$5,000 to \$6,000 annually. If, however, the water works have been an advantage to the city, then it should render unnecessary the maintenance of such a large fire department, but still the expense of the fire department has not been decreased one cent but continues an additional expense to that of the water works, and surely as the rates of fire insurance have not been decreased, either one or the other is of no additional benefit.

There is the Board of Audit and Finance, it has agreed and continues to agree to all these things. If the expense of the city is so wild and reckless with this board, what possible benefit has it been to the city and it entails upon the city an additional expense of \$200,000, worse than this, its endorsement of these risky schemes is looked upon by the Board of Aldermen, as taking the responsibility of them, and this Board of Audit and Finance has been so long in office without any changes that they have grown to consider anything they may do as a sort of edict of a divinity that cannot and should not be questioned. Still it is presided over by a man (a good citizen and honest man) but whose name we hear is not even in the city tax books. Think of this ye scoundrels of an ancestry who "hit bed and died" for the elevation of the principle that there should be no taxation without representation.

Think of this ye scoundrels, who while living off of faded wealth and the shadow of what never did exist except in imagination, sneer at Republicans who do not own property and pay taxes. Again the bill creating the Board of Audit and Finance, says that the clerk of the board shall not be paid more than six hundred dollars, annual salary, when it is considered that the board only meets twice a month and then stays in session only an hour or so, and that their clerk only has to write up the minutes and warrants of these proceedings, does not in fact have to do much more than the secretary of one of our many lodges or societies in the city, this enormous amount of salary for such services can be at once judged of. This clerk in addition to this gets a salary of six hundred dollars as clerk of the police board, an office never known except under Democratic administration, and whose duties consist only in being clerk for the Mayor's court, when it is in session; work that was always done, heretofore, by a policeman or the Marshal, and does not average fifteen minutes a day for the year round. Now after all this, when it is known that this board has a bill now pending before the legislature, if it has not already passed, taking the limit of six hundred away from their clerk's salary with the object, of course,

there can be no other, of increasing his salary for these services, the reckless extravagance of this board and their faithless care of the cities finances may be judged of. A very little investigation into any boubon management of money shows the same unblushing nakedness.

Western Floods.

The Ohio is subsiding at Louisville and Cincinnati, and, as usual in such cases, the people are only just beginning to realize the extent of the damage that has been done and the trouble that must yet come. The determination of the authorities and relief committees of both cities to care for the distressed and destitute among them merits and will receive the heartfelt praise, for while the American people are always ready to extend helping hands to fellow beings in trouble it is gratifying to learn that there are communities who, in the face of great and unexpected disaster, are true to themselves and faithful to their duties as citizens.

If Cincinnati and Louisville contained all the populations of the Ohio Valley there would probably be no need of assistance from the remainder of the country, but, unfortunately for the sufferers, much of the overflowed district on both sides of the river and its tributaries consists of small cities and towns, without rich citizens among whom organization and executive ability are matters of ordinary business training; it consists, beside the towns, of a greater expanse, covered almost entirely with farms, on which each family has had to meet the flood alone, and derive its own ways of escape and find shelter and relief without any assistance from more fortunate neighbors. No one who has not been in the low lands bordering rivers during a flood can imagine the rapidity, and thoroughness with which a farm is ruined by deep water. Stock is often drowned before it can escape; barns, granaries and tool houses are floated from their foundations, carried away and their contents destroyed; so even if the flood subsides within a fortnight the farmer is worse off than if he stood alone on a newly entered quarter section of bare prairie.

It must be remembered, too, that the Ohio and its tributaries cannot fall without the waters making trouble elsewhere. While the people of the Ohio Valley are watching with bated breath the gradual receding of the flood that proved so disastrous last week the inhabitants of the banks of the Lower Mississippi are anxiously awaiting the developments of the approaching deluge. As the reader may remember, the greatest sufferers by the flood of 1882 were those living along the line of the river south of its junction with the Ohio. From the Kentucky boundary to the delta—a distance of over one thousand miles—the river presented more the appearance of a great sea than a stream the course of which was controlled by levees. This year's flood is likely to exceed that of last year; indeed at Cairo the river has already risen to the same level, and, owing to the great thaw in progress throughout the districts drained by the tributary rivers to the north and west, there is reason to fear that the rise will increase. Last year heavy rains were the main cause of the rising waters. This year, although the rain storms of last week inaugurated the flood, the disintegrating action of the sun's rays on the great masses of snow and ice throughout the Mississippi watershed will tend to make it more destructive.

Practice vs. Malpractice.

Theoretically the democrats are the greatest economists in the world, and have no object in view but the salvation of this country. Clamoring unceasingly for reform, they have made the welkin ring, and awakened somewhat of belief in their sincerity because of their persistency. Last fall the Republicans in large numbers stayed away from the polls in order to give the professional keepers an opportunity to reform and save several states. Notably was this the case in New York, where the present administration received a majority remarkable in political history. The tax payers of that state are beginning to realize, in a forcible manner, their folly in thus trusting to Democratic pretensions. The party now dominant in the affairs of New York consists of one part reform to nine parts spendthrift and unscrupulous politician. Surrounded by a hungry lot, whose reform cry is changed to a howl for official foddery, the Democratic legislature is compelled to care for its own. There are not half enough offices to appease the party appetite, and places must needs be made for able strikers and bumpers who carry whole wards in their pockets. The creation of new offices has been going on gradually ever since the convening of the assembly. But little more than a month has passed, and it is now apparent that at least \$150,000 are to be added to the annual expenditures of the state in the payment of additional salaries. Besides the creation of new courts, commissions, and minor offices, there are jobs innumerable in preparation for the purpose of rewarding the leather-lunged henchmen who most vigorously vociferate the slogan of reform. If these are carried through, as there is good reason to expect they will be, the tax payers of New York will have to pay nearly seventeen mil-

lions of dollars for their political experiment. The Republican minority can do nothing but hopelessly protest against the iniquities which are being enacted. The people of New York who have done little else than find fault with the Republican party for several years past will doubtless hereafter prefer Republican practice to Democratic malpractice.

Sergeant-At-Arms.

If Captain William P. Canaday, of Wilmington, N. C., should be elected to the position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, there will be in that position one of the strongest best pieces of timber that has been hewed out of the south since the formation and organization of the Republican party. If there is any individual in the old north state that the Bourbon democrats dread more than the other, it is Captain Canaday. They fear him as an organizer; a brave and courageous Republican who has more real backing and influence, so far as a legitimate following can count, than any other man in the state. If there is any such thing as a man taking a shoe string and getting a tan-yard out of it, that man is William P. Canaday. What the Democrats mostly dread now is, that if Captain Canaday should obtain this recognition in the Senate, it will result in North Carolina becoming a second edition of the mother of states—Virginia—under the leadership of Senator Mahone. The writer has known Mr. Canaday ever since the day he appeared at the protest marshals and took himself back to the union, and he knows of no man in all the south that has been a clearer and better radical Republican than he; or who had won the respect and admiration of both political parties. He is an honest, fearless, faithful man, and will do credit to the position that his friends seek for him.—Washington, D. C. Bee.

Can Property be Honestly Owned?

If a man is a senator or a member of congress, a cabinet officer or a judge, is money found in his possession presumptive evidence that he acquired it by theft or bribery? If he buys a piece of property for one thousand dollars and sells it for two, has he thereby offended against law or morals? If he builds a house is there any reason why he should be hounded in half the newspapers of the country as a suspicious character? The rapidity with which men gain wealth is not the least evidence in itself of its having been wrongly won. Of course if official acts of men go to swell the coffers of individuals who are known to be distributing favors there will be suspicion as to motives. Even then the act, being right, should not be questioned; else it will come about that injustice must be done the reputable to save official reputations. These reflections are prompted by the tendency to scandalize and to public men. It is unworthy suddenly advertised as wanting the ownership of a house by an official as ground for calling in question his integrity. A man who has served many years in both houses of congress, and against whom there never was a breath of censure, or hint of dishonesty, is suddenly advertised as wanting a big house, and the invitation is conveyed with mean innuendoes worthy only of the most malicious scandal-mongers in society. Such things are a disgrace to journalism, and that they should be deemed acceptable by newspaper publishers is an insult to the reading public.—National Republican.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

Mr. Belmont, when asked about the object of the Hawaiian sugar resolution presented by him to the house, replied that a recommendation for the abrogation of the treaty had been asked of the foreign affairs committee, because it was alleged that under the treaty, nearly all sugars from the Sandwich Islands were free. In his view, the treaty intended to admit duty free only such raw sugars as, in 1875, were commercially known as Sandwich Island sugars. Those who urge the abrogation declare that "refined" sugars, as well as raw sugars, had been passed free in San Francisco.

Mr. Belmont suggested in his recent report that the executive department investigate the subject; before terminating the treaty, it is whether or not refined sugars have been and are free under the treaty, and that this is the inquiry that the New York merchants would definitely answered. No correct opinion, he said, can be formed as to whether the treaty should be abrogated until it is known whether it has or can be executed.

Postmasters' Salaries.

The bill introduced by Gen. Bingham to readjust the salaries of postmasters under the two cent postage law proposes that the salaries of postmasters of the first class shall be graduated from \$3,000 to \$8,000 as receipts of their offices vary from \$40,000 to \$1,000,000; second class salaries to range from \$2,000 to \$2,900 as receipts vary from \$10,000 to \$40,000; third class salaries from \$1,000 to \$1,900 as receipts vary from \$2,000 to \$10,000; fourth class to be fixed upon a basis of box rents, and canceled stamps, and stamps sold. Mr. Bingham also introduced a bill to amend the existing postoffice laws so as to prevent the performance by any person other than a regular postmaster of any portion of the business now performed by postmasters.

Lighthouses.

Upon representations made by Mr. Reed, of Maine, the committee on appropriations have reported a clause in the sundry civil bill which will retain the two lights at Cape Elizabeth. The lighthouse board is satisfied with this disposition of the matter.

The Jeannette Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The court of inquiry appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the Arctic exploring steamer, Jeannette, has made its report. The conclusions arrived at by the court are as follows: First. That the condition of the Jeannette on her departure from San Francisco was good, and satisfactory to her officers and crew, except that she was unavoidably deeply loaded, a defect which corrected itself by the consumption of coal, provisions and stores.

Second. That the chances of reaching Wrangel Land and finding a winter harbor there were sufficiently good at the time Capt. DeLong entered the ice to justify him in making the attempt. And, indeed, had he done otherwise he might have been thought wanting in a high quality necessary for an explorer. This attempt unfortunately resulted in the vessel's becoming beset in the ice pack, within less than two months after her departure from San Francisco, until her destruction, more than twenty months later.

Third. That the evidence shows that in the management of the Jeannette up to the time of her destruction, Lieutenant Commander G. W. DeLong, by his foresight and prudence provided measures to meet emergencies, and enforced wise regulations to maintain discipline, to preserve health and to encourage cheerfulness among those under his command.

Fourth. That any vessel, no matter what her model, or however strongly constructed, if subjected to the same pressure as that incurred by the Jeannette, would have been uninflated. She was abandoned in a cool and orderly manner, and the court attaches no blame to any officer or man for her loss.

Fifth. That provisions made and plans adopted for the boats and crews upon leaving the wreck were judicious, as it is shown that ninety days after the destruction of the Jeannette, the officers and men were in fair condition, notwithstanding their terrible journey.

Sixth. That, considering the condition of the survivors, the unfavorable season, limited knowledge of the country and want of facilities for prosecuting the search and the great difficulty of communicating with the natives, everything possible was done by the relief parties.

Seventh. That there is conclusive evidence that aside from the trial difficulties, such as occur on shipboard, even under the most favorable circumstances, and which had no influence in bringing about the disaster to the expedition, and no pernicious effect on its general conduct, every officer and man so conducted himself that the court finds no occasion to impose censure upon any member of the party. In view then of the long and dreary months of the crew's labors, and privations encountered, disappointment consequent upon want of important results, and the uncertainty of their fate, the general conduct of the personnel of the expedition seems to have been a marvel of cheerfulness, good fellowship and mutual forbearance, while the consistency and endurance with which they met the hardships and dangers that beset them entitled them to great praise.

They Want More Arniea.

An insignificant section of the Democracy is convinced that the thing wanted to insure a national triumph for the party next year is an honest, straightforward platform. Democratic platforms, it is claimed, have been a juggle since the days of Lewis Cass, particularly in respect to the tariff issue. This policy has brought only disaster to the party, and it was time it was ended. An exchange thinks what is wanted now is a ringing declaration which will put the Democracy distinctly before the people as a low tariff party. These zealots appear to have very short memories. Less than three years ago Mr. Waterson adopted the course they recommended, and he is not through applying arniea yet. If any Democratic statesman desires to repeat his experience the help is open before him.

Not Bothered by Democrats.

Yesterday morning a delegation, headed by Representative Barbour, of Virginia, called at the white house in the interest of one of the several applicants for the district commissionership. After being received one of the delegation remarked that as the President intended appointing a Democrat to the position they desired to press the claims of their man. The President said he had never authorized any one to say that he intended appointing a Democrat, and naively remarked that since assuming the presidency he had not been greatly bothered by Democrats seeking office.

An Awful Deed.

The Charlotte Observer publishes the details of a horrible murder of James Ross by his son, in Rutherford county. They were jug makers, and quarreled about a pair of oxen. They made threats of killing each other. The father swore he intended to kill his son. The latter attacked his father with a butcher knife and hacked him to pieces, nearly severed his head from his body, and then gave him seven deep stabs. The murder was captured, and is in jail at Rutherfordton.

"Oh, yes," said Madame, after the usual domestic racket had got itself under way; "oh, yes; you gentlemen want your wives to be angels." "Not at all," replied Dunsbury, wiping the dash water from his head and face, "not at all; we want them to be ladies." And then the row began all over again, and the cat crawled scoldily into the cellar to drop anchor until the storm should be over.

A Mulatto Monarch.

The cupidity of King Kalakaua, of Hawaii appears not less rapacious than that of some of the monarchs of Europe. He is described by a writer in the San Francisco Report as "a huge overgrown, tan-colored gentleman, of Malay descent, whose capacity for carrying champagne has frequently aroused the admiration of outside barbarians." But he has other capacities as well. Some time ago the king made a sort of Punch and Judy tour through Europe, and he returned with immense ideas. The simple Republican customs that he had seen in the United States were spoken of with derision, and nothing seemed of the slightest importance in his eyes but the monarchial pomp he had witnessed in the Old World. He concluded that he must have a big palace, a throne, a jeweled crown, an army, more lackeys, etc., and bigger salaries, for everybody. At the last session of his Legislature he forced appropriations through that exceeded his possible revenues in the sum of two million dollars. For every dollar he raises by taxation he must get another by a loan. His native subjects pay no taxes. His salary was increased to fifty thousand per annum, or one dollar for every man, woman and child on the Islands. In addition to this, he has sixteen thousand dollars per annum for his "queen" sixteen thousand dollars for his "Lord Chamberlain" and twenty thousand dollars for his household expenses. One of his bills amounting to fifteen thousand dollars was paid. A colored lady related to him gets sixteen thousand dollars per annum, and another one six thousand. His Royal Guard costs forty thousand dollars per annum; the police, flags, bands, soldiers, arms, soldiers, "assistant guards," and three sheriffs he was allowed three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. His Prime Minister, his Minister of Finance, Attorney General, Minister of Foreign Affairs and his Chief Justice were voted twelve thousand dollars apiece, and his Auditor General and two Associate Justices ten thousand dollars each. His Postmaster General only gets eight thousand dollars. His "four around the world" was paid for to the extent of twenty-two thousand and five hundred dollars. Twenty Judges, ten governors, and a legion of minor tax-eaters, come in for salaries ranging all the way from twelve hundred dollars to six thousand dollars each. As about all the money raised by taxation in Hawaii comes out of the pockets of American and European business men in Honolulu, it may be imagined that the King's idly craves indulgence. It is suggested that the business men of Honolulu ought to fire his chon-bled Majesty out of the archipelago and organize a territorial government under the protection of the United States.

A curious illustration of the advance which has been made in the healing art since the days when barbers pulled teeth came to the Spectator's knowledge last week. A young lad was driving, with his mother, in a horse carriage through the streets of New York city, when an express wagon came dashing down a cross street, and before the driver could pull up his horses the pole had struck through the window of the coach, and by one of those extraordinary accidents which occasionally occur, to verify the adage that "truth is stranger than fiction," had wrenched out two of the boy's front teeth, without doing him any more serious injury. One tooth hung by a thread to the gum; the other disappeared. The carriage drove to the nearest doctor's who sent his occupants for a dentist; and he put back the one tooth in its place, fastened it in with springs, nature restored it, and it is now in as sound and good a condition as any other tooth in the boy's head. A great search was made for the missing tooth, which the dentist would have restored in like manner; but it was not to be found.

A Montreal stage driver hit upon a novel method of saving a woman's life a week or so ago. He was on the trip from Deer Lodge to Montreal, and the cold was so intense that the only passengers, a woman and her little child, were in danger of freezing to death. The mother placed all her wraps around the babe, and the driver saw that drowsiness, the first stage of freezing, had fallen upon the devoted mother. He put his coat around her, but her blood seemed to be standing still. Then he grew very harsh, seized the woman, dragged her from the coach, and left her by the roadside. "Oh, my baby!" the mother cried. The driver cracked his whip. The stage flew over the snow, with the woman running after. The race was kept up for nearly two miles, when the driver took the mother in and again wrapped his coat around her. By a clever ruse he had warmed her blood and saved her life.

Russian Preparations For The Coronation.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—At Moscow the preparations for the coronation of the czar are proceeding upon a fabulous scale of magnificence. Eleven miles of tables are being constructed for the banquet on the plain, and eighty-five circular counters for the distribution of the moujiks of 500,000 pies. Rabinstein is to write a march and direct an orchestra of 1,000 musicians and 5,000 chorists. Sixteen enormous vats to hold the free beer, are being built in the public places, and an English company is covering the Kremlin with electric lights. Meanwhile the anxiety about the nihilists grows apace, and the latest report is that the German police have got possession of some of Hartmann's communications to nihilists giving instructions on the subject of the coronation.

ANN GERRY'S DEATH.

The Daughter of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence Passes away. NEW HAVEN, Feb. 18.—Ann Gerry, third daughter of Elbridge Gerry, formerly vice president of the United States, and a signer of the declaration of independence, died in this city on Friday, aged 91 years and 2 months. Miss Gerry was a young lady at the time her father died suddenly in Washington on his way to the capitol, Nov. 23, 1814, in the second year of his term as vice president. She had a remarkably retentive memory, and had preserved many interesting incidents which she learned from her father, who had been an active participant in the scenes of the revolution. Her mind was a store house of the history of that period, and occasionally she would detail with singular clearness and facility secrets and schemes of which she had been a witness. The deceased was one of ten children, all of whom are dead except a sister named Emily L. Gerry, who is now in her eightieth year. For more than forty years the two maiden sisters have lived in an old fashioned house at Temple and Wall streets, New Haven. From their mother, three sisters and one brother were buried. In May, 1832, Eliza Gerry Townsend died near Boston, aged 91 years. Of the family of daughters, Ann Gerry was specially beloved by her father, and she was his constant home companion. By him she was led to take an interest in politics, literature and the sciences, and up to a recent period she was a most entertaining conversationalist, being familiar with a great variety of subjects. Her mother was the daughter of James Thompson, of New York, and was a rarely accomplished woman, of European education, to whom Mr. Gerry was married when well advanced on the road to fame.

For Fence Posts.

A writer in an exchange says: "I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but though the process so simple that it was not worth to make a stir about. I would as soon have a post of iron, as to have any other kind of timber for fence posts. I have taken out basswood posts after having been set seven years, that were as sound when taken out as when put in the ground. Time and weather seem to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents a piece. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized coal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot."

Four young ladies have died in Lexington, Ky., from fever produced by over exertion at the roller skating rink in that city. How society would have howled if they had been made to flame themselves over the family washbasin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SCHUTTE'S CAFE, NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT.

First Class Accommodations for Ladies.

NORTHERN MARKETS. Liquors, Wines, &c.

Superior Quality. Fashionable Cate.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE, Proprietor.

FREE OF LIFE, IS A BLOOD PURIFIER... THE O. K. LUBMENT... A HEAD QUARTERS... Prof. Wm. H. Moore... Weldon, N. C.

Graven, Co., October 11, 1882... Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir—What I have to say is worthy that I should write to you... Witness: Philip Higgins, Diver, Hargett.

Goldboro, N. C., Dec. 11, 1882... To the Public—This is to certify that I have a very bad leg, cut clear to the bone... I. J. DASHWOOD.

CARTERSVILLE COUNTY TESTIMONIALS... Danford, N. C., Dec. 6, 1882... J. W. F. JONES, Sheriff of Cartersville.

GIVEN UP TO DIE BY HER FRIENDS... WATSON, Judge of the Court, N. C., April 11th, 1882.

In my young days I was wild and careless... I was treated by eminent physicians... LUCY HILLIARD.

WITNESSES: P. D. Dancy, Mayor. J. H. Dewey.

CRAVEN CO., August 2, 1882... Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I suffered for two years with a very bad leg... REV. JOSEPH EVERETT.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY TESTIMONIALS... WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir—I think it only fair to you, and my fellow citizens, to say that I have been cured of a very bad leg... JOHN C. DAVIS.

Tarboro, N. C., March 24th, 1882... I am glad to say that I have been cured of a very bad leg... JOHN C. DAVIS.

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have been cured of a very bad leg... JOHN C. DAVIS.

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have been cured of a very bad leg... JOHN C. DAVIS.

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have been cured of a very bad leg... JOHN C. DAVIS.