The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, December 11,.... 1879.

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor.

THE GRANT BOOM.

We have not heretofore referred to what is termed the "Grant Boom," because it seemed too utterly improbable to be seriously thought of, and we allude to it now simply to post our readers as to one of the sensations of the day. The New York Herald has for sometime past been endeavoring to create in the South a public sentiment favorable to the nomination of Gen. Grant as a candidate for the Presidency, and in nearly every issue is publishing letters purporting to be written by Southern democrats endorsing this movement. The arguments urged by the Herald and its pretended democratic correspondents are to the effect; that the recent elections in the North have thoroughly demoralized the democratic party that there is no chance to elect any democrats that the South cannot depend upon the Northern democrats, but will have to make other alliances that Grant has of late expressed most kindly feelings towards the South and that her interests would be better protected by him, than by Blaine, or Sherman or any other probable candidate of the Radicals. They have even gone so far as to suggest the name of Wade Hampton as the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Grant ticket!

Now, in the first place, we do not believe that any Southern democrat favors any such movement, but that this "boom" is gotten up by the Herald simply to create a sensation, and that there is not a bit of it. But even if such arguments, as those above mentioned, were really urged to induce Southern democrats to vote for Grant, they would not succeed, for the following reasons.

1. It is not true that the democratic party is demoralized and that there is no chance of electing their Presidential candidate; on the contrary we believe he will be elected by the votes of the Southern States and New York and Indiana, and with the probability also of carrying Connecticut, New Jersey and Oregon. To say the least, the democratic candidate will have as good a prospect for his election, as his competitor, and we think far greater.

2. If there were no chance for a "straight-out" democrat, and we should take Grant as our candidate as the "lesse of two evils," just as we took Greeley in 1872 we believe he would meet with a like disastrous defeat. If the democrats should manifest the slightest disposition to vote for the most "stalwart" Radical, he would at once be ostracized by his party and lose all influence with them. In proof of this we need only cite the cases of Greeley and Sumner. No, if we expect salvation for the South, if we desire her rights protected and her interests promoted, it can be done only by and through the national Democratic party. Let us then preserve intact our organization, let there be no faltering along the lines, but with steady step and brave hearts march on to an assured victory!

3. But even if a "straight-out" democrat could not be elected and our votes would elect Grant over the nominee of the republican party, we would still oppose him. We believe his election would be a calamity to this country unparalleled in its history. He is the representative of unbridled and insolent centralized despotism, the embodiment of arbitrary will, and the personification of the one-man power. We have too lively and unpleasant a remembrance of the frauds and corruptions with which his former administrations reeked: we cannot so easily forget the whiskey rings, the Indian rings and the numerous other disgraceful features of his Presidency; there still lingers in our minds the names of Belknap, Babcock, Harrington and other thieves who were his intimate companions, and who were protected and escaped the just punishment of their crimes through his influence; no lover of civil liberty can ever forgive or forget his unconstitutional exercise of military power, how legislatures of sovereign States were forcibly dispersed by armed soldiers acting under his orders, and how under unconstitutional acts of Congress his minions arrested and imprisoned hundreds of unoffending citizens. We naturally recall all these facts of the past when the name of Grant is mentioned, for they are inseparable, and we certainly are not prepared to venture their repetition. No, indeed! If Grant is to be President again let not democrats aid in jeopardizing the liberties of their country, and the disruption of their party.

Negro Exodus to Indiana.

Quite a number of negroes in the eastern counties of this State (particularly Greene and Lenoir) have recently emigrated to Indiana, and it is said others will follow. We regret this movement, because we do not believe it will benefit them. The most intelligent men of their race urge the negroes of North Carolina to remain where they are, and they would act wisely in following this advice. They will find in Indiana a climate entirely too cold for them, and must compete with laborers of superior skill and manhood.

The whole movement is political, and these poor negroes are the dupes of tricksters. Indiana in politics is slightly democratic—that is the democrats have a small majority—and the republican leaders hope to overcome this majority and carry Indiana for their Presidential candidate next year, by importing negro voters. This is undoubtedly the secret of this exodus, and when too late these poor negroes will realize that they have been misled.

The President's Message.

We have not published the President's Message for two reasons, one of which is that it would have occupied two pages of our paper and therefore too long; and the other is that not a dozen of our subscribers would have read it.

His remarks upon "civil service reform" are truly refreshing, and are in striking contrast with his acts. To expose his hypocrisy we need only refer to his appointment of all the infamous Returning Board Officials to lucrative offices, thus rewarding them for their fraudulent count. And in the late election he added, with all the influence of his administration, in electing Cornell Governor of New York—a man whom he dismissed only two years ago from the position of naval officer of the Port of New York "in order that" to use his own language "this important office may be administered and administered!"

Attempt to Assassinate.

Another unsuccessful attempt has recently been made to kill the Emperor of Russia by destroying the train of cars, in which he was travelling, but by a happy chance it was the baggage cars that were blown up. The following telegraphic account to the Herald will explain it:

"An official account of the attempt to destroy the Imperial train on Monday night states that the explosion occurred as the baggage train was entering the Rogosh quarter of Moscow. The train was thrown off the rails and one baggage van was overturned and two passenger carriages and thrown right across the line. The explosion caused a gap in the permanent way four feet eight inches deep, sixteen feet long and eighteen feet broad. Two explosives are stated to have been placed on Monday evening under the rails at a point over which the imperial train would pass just before entering the Moscow station. The Czar arrived safely, however, at eleven o'clock on Monday night, and the explosion occurred on the passage of the baggage train half an hour afterward. The house whence the mine was exploded has been discovered, and a search is making for the perpetrators of the outrage. When the authorities entered the house they found it to be empty, but they discovered in the courtyard of the empty house, concealed under the snow, some wires connected with a battery placed in an outhouse, from which the passing trains could easily be seen. The house was bought in September by a young man who stated that he was a citizen of Samara. He had been observed digging in his cellar by his neighbors, but he disarmed suspicion by declaring that his reason for doing so was to obtain sand. From this cellar was dug a passageway in which a train of powder was laid connecting with a mine under the railway. More wires were found behind the wall paper. From the quantity of clothing found in the house it is supposed that several persons were engaged in the work. The tunnel containing the powder train ran 150 feet from the house, underneath the permanent roadway. The first part of the tunnel was built of stone. Some persons, who were standing on the embankment as the baggage train passed, imagining it was the Czar's train, cheered, which was the signal for exploding the mine."

University Railroad.

A meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company was held at Company Shops on Friday last. Among other subjects discussed was aid to the University Road. The Directors having no authority to make a subscription, it was agreed to recommend to the Stockholders to authorize a subscription of $5000 on the part of the Company, conditional on a previous private subscription sufficient to grade the road and furnish the cross ties. The N. C. R. (that is the R. & D.) will then furnish the iron and supply the rolling stock.

This amount of aid, it seems to us would be ample to stimulate private subscription in Chapel Hill and Durham, up to the point of obtaining such valuable assistance.—Durham Recorder.

The Clement Attachment.

Our readers have doubtless heard of the "Clement Attachment" (as it is called), and in order that they may understand more about it and appreciate the importance of this great invention, we copy from the Atlanta Constitution the following:

"This little machine is already famous throughout the North, East and South, and it promises the grandest results. Here is a comparison between the old and the new processes: At the present the cotton is picked from the boll, taken to a gin which simply separates the lint from the seed. The lint is then baled and sent North for manufacturing. With the Clement mill the lint is not only separated from the seed, but it is spun into yarn. The difference in value is enormous. The lint cotton is worth only about eight cents a pound on the plantations; the yarn is worth seventeen cents a pound. It will be seen therefore that every pound of cotton spun is doubled in value. A bale of cotton ginned by the old process is worth say $50, the same cotton run through the new process is worth $100. Of this added value fully $15 is clear profit. A crop of 5,000,000 bales spun into yarn would therefore leave $75,000,000 in the South, while it leaves now only $250,000,000. Of this surplus of $250,000,000 there would be $75,000,000 profit. The rest would be kept on the farms in the way of wages, etc. It looks unreasonable to apply the figures to the whole crop, and yet it would require no more capital to spin the crop into yarns by the new process than it does to gin it by the old. One Clement mill will do the work of three gins and costs about one third as much. It is believed that they will rapidly take the place of gins on the plantations and that a thorough revolution will be effected. The yarns made by this process are superior to any others and took the premiums at the fairs. The little mills could not all combined, supply a fraction of the demand that comes from Philadelphia alone for the yarns.

One point that commends the Clement mill to the South is that they will make an essentially Southern industry. The seed cotton cannot be carried away from the plantations. It must be spun there just as completely as it is now ginned there. The mill is a very simple. It is simply the connection of a gin with a spindle by means of carding cylinders. In the old system the fiber is chopped and torn from the seed by lightning-like saws and then thrown all tangled and torn into the lint pile, then packed into bales, taken to the factories, picked out and freighted again and then carded into rolls and spun. In the new process the gin moves slower, pulls the fibre from the seed instead of tearing or cutting it, transfers it carefully to a cylinder, instead of throwing it into the lint pile and spins it at once, instead of packing it, compressing it and picking it out again. In the process of converting seed cotton to thread no less than four machines used in the old process are eliminated in the new process, and a profit of nearly two cents a pound is gained. This is an enormous margin of profit. It is proved also that by the superior gins used in the Clement mills eight per cent more of lint is taken from the seed than by the old gins. This eight per cent has heretofore been wasted. From the lint to the thread there is another five per cent of wastage saved.

If our people would only encourage these two industries—if our capitalists would only go into such industries—if our farmers would only club together and establish them in the neighborhoods—if our mechanics would form co-operative companies and build them—we should soon regain the enormous wealth we lost with our slaves and the South would become richer than her most sanguine son can hope for."

The Audiphone.

This wonderful invention is thus described in the New York Herald:

"The appearance of it is simply a vulcanized fan and is applied to the teeth instead of to the ear. In a general way the merits of the invention were recognized, but in cases where the auditory nerve has been destroyed it is useless. Among the company were Drs. Beard and Watson, both of whom took a lively interest in the tests. A number of deaf mutes were also of the company, some of whom heard the notes of the piano for the first time. Their earnestness and delight were really wonderful, but there was something exceedingly sad in the surprise with which some of them for the first time heard their own voices. One young lady in particular, not entirely a mute, but wholly deaf, having lost the power of hearing after she acquired that of speech, was especially demonstrative in expressing her pleasure. It is believed the invention will have practical value."

While an invention of this kind may be new and wonderful, yet the principle of it was discovered and successfully tested two years ago by a citizen of this place, Mr. W. E. Boudinot, formerly an officer in the United States Navy, upon the little deaf and dumb son of Sheriff Taylor.—Ed. Record.]

A Collecting Merchant.

There is but one store in Columbus, the county seat of Polk, and its proprietor closes the doors when there are many people in town, and gives his entire attention to the collection of old debts.

Some Interesting Facts.

County Treasurer Neathery, in concluding his statements to the Board of Commissioners of the finances, mentions a few facts not particularly pertinent to that subject, but which are worthy of publication, as showing the condition of affairs in Wake county. He speaks of his wish to bear testimony to the peaceful law-abiding character of the people of Wake, which is gratifying to every good citizen.

"With a population of nearly 50,000, including the capital of the State, we have never had a mob, riot or serious disturbance of the peace during the fifteen years. Although the candidates of the two political parties have in every campaign conducted a joint canvass and party feeling has at times run high, yet we have not had a single murder, homicide, or death occurring from any fight or political disturbance, or race difficulty, in twenty years.

"During the past twelve years we have had in the county only three deaths from violence. In one of these a white man slew a white man; in the second a colored man slew a colored man, and the third was a case where a fugitive from a justice was slain by an officer while attempting to evade arrest. It must be borne in mind, also, that the State Penitentiary is located in our county, and that all the convicts from the entire State, who see terms of service expire, are turned loose in our midst, thus swelling the criminal population.

"To show the good feeling between the two races in the county it is only necessary to refer to one or two facts. At an election in Raleigh township last spring, on the question of levying an additional tax on property, for the support of graded schools for both races, there were but 30 votes cast against the proposition—though the bulk of the property is owned by the white population, and it was well known that the colored children were entitled under the law to share equally with the whites in the benefits of the tax raised—and a good portion of the 30 votes were cast by colored voters under a misapprehension.

"I also deem it a matter of great gratification and we have at this date more and better school houses for each race, more and better teachers, a larger number of children in the schools, and a greater interest manifested in the cause of general education than at any previous time in the history of the county."—Observer.

Wonderful Wheel.—Our fellow-townsman, W. B. Farrar, has invented an improved turbine water-wheel, which was tested yesterday at Benbow's Mill near town. The wheel tested was 13½ inches diameter, the entire space of the opening being 41 inches, and was built by the Sergeant Manufacturing Company of this place under the supervision of the patentee. Under 7½ feet head of water, the wheel made 300 revolutions per minute, and ran a crusher, wheat fan, elevator and smutter, to their full speed, while filled to their utmost capacity. The wheel was put in the place of another 13 inch turbine, whose open gates are 18 inches, and which power under 11 feet head of water run only half the same machinery satisfactorily. The gentlemen present who witnessed the trial, some of whom are the best mechanics we have in our midst, all agree that the wheel is a great success, and congratulated Mr. Farrar, who claimed that his expectations were fully realized by the trial.—Greensboro' Patriot.

Reporting Mines.—The mining interest of this county has lately received a new impetus. Our people are more enthusiastic than ever before and have gone to prospecting with a vim, leaving no corner unnoticed. Recently there have been several gold mines sold to Northern companies; the most valuable one being that of Wilson Kindley, which brought twenty thousand dollars—a remarkable high price for a mine in this county, that has never been thoroughly tested. It is reported to be very rich.—Ashboro Courier.

Scared to Death.—A young man named Alonzo Coggin, sixteen years of age, was frightened to death in the street at Castalia on the 16th inst. He had carried corn to the steam mill at Castalia to be ground, and his horse became frightened at the noise of the engine, which so excited the young man that he fell speechless to the ground, and died within a few minutes without speaking a word.—Battleboro' Progress.

Saved by a Cat.—We mentioned last week the burning of the family mansion of Maj. W. N. Patterson, at the time occupied by the families of the Messrs. Carroll. At the hour at which the fire broke out, the whole family were wrapped in the profoundest sleep, from which they were only roused by the frantic yowls of a tom cat which went yelling through the house at the top of its voice.—Durham Recorder.

Bold Robbers.—Friday night thieves entered the court house of Cleveland county, and made a desperate effort to break open the safe in which the funds of the county, amounting to something like $4,000, were deposited. They succeeded in smashing one of the hinges of the safe, but could not get in.—Morganton Blade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

☞ WE WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE COMMUNICATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST BUT WE MUST INSIST ON A RESPONSIBLE NAME (GUARANTEE) EVERY ARTICLE, AND ALSO THAT IT BE WRITTEN PLAINLY AND ONLY ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER. THE EDITOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS OF CORRESPONDENTS. ☜

FOR THE RECORD.

Pittsboro' Hill, N. C.,
December 1st, 1879.

Mr. Editor:—

After a long delay I have concluded to send you a short communication, hoping to say something that will interest your readers. It is natural to include in subjects with which we are most familiar and feel most interest in. My first will therefore be

AGRICULTURE.

The seasons for gathering and sowing have been most favorable; we seldom see such. Fine crops, which are now housed, were good, especially cotton, and the price of that crop being better than usual at this season of the year has given activity and life to all kinds of business, and makes the farmer feel especially good, and imparts additional energy and elasticity.

The crops of wheat and oats have been well put in the land being in very good condition. I have heard it said "a dist ted for a heavy heard." If that be true, we may expect a good crop. I hear some complaint from my neighbors, that the small grain crops perishing for want of moisture. I hope this is not the case to much extent, as the weather is now cool, and the nights so long there will be sufficient dampness to keep the young plant active until it will rain or snow.

There has been some good farming in this part of the county this year. I hear of some fine crops. I really believe that we are improving in agriculture, slowly but surely, and I am inclined to the opinion that you, Mr. Editor, have contributed to this result. How important, therefore, that the farmers, especially of this county, should rally to its support and contribute to its columns.

POLITICS.

The democratic sky seems to be somewhat clouded by the late elections in some of the Northern States. The "solid South," as it is understood there, has the tendency to make a solid North. This is to be much regretted, especially so as it is evident they have no party lines. They attribute a state of feeling in the South of hatred to the government, which does not exist, but rather the government, not only against the principles and men and corruption of the republican party. We want no "solid South" nor "solid North" but a party whose principles are broad, liberal, conservative, and National, and will embrace all citizens of this great country, whether they live in the North or South, and will mete out justice to all alike—never again to be sectionalized or divided. Under this banner we expect to elect our next President and redeem our beloved country from misrule and corruption, and he who falters or becomes weakened on account of our late reverses is not worthy of the name of conservative or democrat. Let us be firm, stand together as one man, and victory will perch upon our banner sooner or later. Let there be no dissentients, no leaders. Men are nothing compared to principles. The time will soon come when we will have to select our candidates to fill our various offices; let us make wise selections; capable honest men, and stand by them, and all shall be well.

J. F. R.

Death of Dr. Strudwick.—The many friends of Dr. Edmond Strudwick, of Hillsboro', will be pained to learn of his sudden death on the 29th ult. On Saturday morning Dr. Strudwick received a telegram announcing the serious illness of his son, Fred Strudwick, who was on the train returning home from one of his courts. He repaired to the depot to meet his son, whom he found dangerously ill, and taking him to his office, the nearest point he could get him to, was treating his case, and having prescribed bedfast, had placed three drops in a glass to be diluted by water. Soon after, having occasion to use the glass himself, he, by mistake, took the same glass and drank the whole dose. He soon discovered his fatal mistake by the effects of the deadly poison, and every effort was made to relieve him, but to no purpose, and he ended his long and useful life about 10 o'clock that night. Dr. Strudwick was in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was regarded as one of the most skilled and successful physicians in the State.—Raleigh News.

Came Back.—Late Wednesday afternoon we noticed a wagon drove into town with "N. C. or Bust" written in large letters on the cover. Upon inquiry we found that there were four gentlemen along, and that they were just returning from Illinois to their old homes in south Iredell. They, like a great many others, are now fully convinced that North Carolina is just good enough for them.—Hickory Press.

Salem Jeans.—The Messrs. F. & H. Fries received an order the other day, from one clothing house in New York, for 5,000 yards of their cloths. This is the kind of boom we like to see.—Winston Leader.

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