The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1883.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

POLITICAL gossip is now being directed to the subject of the Presidential election of next year, and various are the conjectures as to who will be the candidates of the two parties. Neither party seems to have any very decided preference as to who shall be its nominee. The leaders of the parties are somewhat at a loss to know who are their most available men, and the masses have thought little or nothing on the subject. Neither nominating convention will be held until almost summer a year hence—and consequently all guesses now made may be very wide of the mark. Events may occur and developments be made within a year's time which may bring into prominence some man or men who are now scarcely thought of.

With a view of ascertaining the drift of public sentiment upon this subject the New York Times, over a month ago, sent letters to about 400 persons in all parts of the United States asking answers to the following questions:

"I.—Who is most frequently spoken of by Republicans in your vicinity as their first choice for Presidential candidate in 1884?

II.—What other names are mentioned?

III.—Who is most frequently mentioned by Democrats in your neighborhood as their first choice for Presidential candidate in 1884?

IV.—What other names are mentioned, in about what order are they indicating their popularity?"

One of these letters with the above questions was addressed to the editor of the Record, to which we replied as follows:

"The masses of the Republican Party in this State have nothing whatever to do with the selection of delegates to the National Republican Conventions, and neither here nor are allowed to express any opinion or choice as to who shall be their Presidential candidate. This road is managed or ruled by the Federal officeholders, and they in turn merely obey the orders of the leaders of their respective departments at Washington. Your questions, therefore, are calculated to provoke a smile.

The name most frequently mentioned by Democrats is that of Samuel J. Tilden, who, we still think was defrauded of his office in 1876. The other names mentioned are Bayard, Cleveland, and Hewitt. It is proper, however, to state that, so far as my knowledge extends, Southern Democrats have no decided preferences for any Presidential aspirant, but will heartily support any man who is most acceptable to the North and can carry the largest number of Northern votes."

After going these 244 answers received and published by the Times last week, and they show that Tilden is the choice of the Democrats and Blaine the choice of the republicans. Tilden was the first choice in 120 letters, McDonald 72, Bayard 34, Hancock 25, with the remainder scattering. Among republicans Blaine was the first choice of 103, Arthur 64, Edmunds 37, Grant 19 and balance divided among a dozen others. The strength of Mr. Tilden, as this development seems to be surprising to many persons, especially to those who have pretended to think that he was a paralytic imbecile. The personal popularity of Mr. Blaine among the republicans as shown by these letters, must be very satisfying to the friends of that gentleman, and will no doubt reduce the opposition to his name for the nomination, although it is understood that he has hitherto declined to accept them.

"A STRIKE" now exists among the telegraph operators of the United States, and it is probably the most important and serious strike that has ever occurred in this country, not merely because of the large number (about 13,000) who have joined in it but because of the manner in which it affects the public generally. Promptly at noon on last Thursday these operators quit work all over the country, and positively declare that they will not resume work until their demands are complied with. It is the old struggle of labor against capital. The operators complain that they have been overworked and underpaid, that during the past ten years they have been made the victims of several unjust and unnecessary reductions of wages at the hands of a wealthy corporation. All their complaints were disregarded and their grievances were treated with contempt. Therefore they have made common cause against it, "oppressors and quietly quit work. Thus far they have violated no law, have indulged in no excesses of any kind, and above all have pursued no threatening or compulsory policy toward those few operators who have not joined in the strike. This course is not only proper and commendable, but is politic, for thereby they will secure and retain the public sympathy. Usually "strikers" lose the sympathy of the public by interfering with and doing violence to those who take their places. If these telegraphic strikers continue their lawful peaceful and orderly policy they will not only be encouraged by public sympathy but be materially and substantially aided, and finally force the telegraph company to come to terms.

While the strike continues it very seriously interferes with business of all kinds, as many offices are entirely closed and others cannot transact half of the business required. As nearly all our readers live remote from telegraph stations they cannot appreciate the importance of this great strike which is "all the talk" in the cities of the country.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION, at its meeting in Winston, in June 1881, adopted a resolution authorizing the President to appoint different members thereof to prepare statistics and essays to be read at the annual conventions of the Association. In accordance with this resolution the present President of the Association has appointed as the essayists of the next convention Capt. S. A. Ashe, of the News & Observer; Dr. Palemon John, of the Elizabeth City Carolinian; and W. C. Ervin, esq., of the Morganton Herald-Eclaimer. We doubt not the essays of these gentlemen will be both highly entertaining and instructive.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Newberne Journal has been writing a series of articles urging the leasing or sale of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad (now running from Morehead to Goldsboro') to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R R Company. He urges that by so doing, and building a road from Goldsboro' to Fayetteville, a grand central route will be established from the seashore to the mountains that will realize the hopes of the earliest advocates of railroads in this State, and he also calls attention to the fact that this system had its birth in Chatham county fifty-five years ago". In proof of this statement he says the following:

"In Chatham county, August 1, 1828, a number of citizens of the counties of Chatham, Randolph, Guilford and Orange, to the number of 400 or 500 met in mass meeting, at the house of William Albright, in the interest of the great Central System which President Caldwell, of the University, had been writing up in his "Numbers of Caliton" during the year and the year before. Supplemental to their address to the people of North Carolina was passed this resolution:

Resolved, As an experiment of this kind of internal improvements, and as its locality would afford an opportunity to numerous citizens from various parts of the State to witness its practical utility, it is recommended to the next legislature to construct a railroad from Camphorton to the market house in Fayetteville.

Accordingly the Fayetteville and Yadkin District was chartered. The construction undertaken, and the first mile of railroad, and the first car ever seen in North Carolina, our people saw in Fayetteville.

Asheville's Prosperity.

IT always affords us pleasure to note the growth and prosperity of any town or portion of our good old State, and it is with special pleasure we are enabled to publish some statistics as to the wonderful growth of Asheville. At the banquet recently given to that town to the Press Associations of North and South Carolina a number of toasts were given and speeches made. Among these toasts was one given by the editor of the Register as follows:

"Asheville—The Queen city of the West: May its prosperity ever continue to keep pace with the enterprise and hospitality of its citizens."

In response to this toast a speech was made by the Mayor of the town, which was afterwards published in the Asheville Citizen and from which we copy the following:

"Now a few words as to our prosperity, and growth. While our city has made rapid strides both in population and wealth during the last three years, still our increase in both respects has been gradual and regular, and therefore substantial. In 1880, our population was less than 1,000. In 1870 it was 1,400. In 1880 it was 2,700. A recent census taken three months ago shows our population to be close up to 4,000, an increase of 50 per cent in less than 3 years.

Our increase in wealth has been if anything, more astonishing than our growth in population. In 1873 our taxable property was less than $300,000; in 18-2, $1,220,747, and in 1883, our increase is already more than a quarter of a million, or an increase of 25 per cent. While this increase is not confined to any one particular locality it is more noticeable on North and South Main streets and Patton Avenue. The increase on North Main Street is $25,000, on South Main $35,000, on Patton Avenue about $75,000, all during the last three years. Ten years ago there was not a single house on Patton Avenue west of Haywood street. Now in these localities evidences of wealth may be observed in large business houses and handsome private residences and hotels.

I might point out instances of increase in value that, to one not familiar with the surrounding would be regarded with suspicion. I will refer to only one. Ten years ago 100 feet frontage on Patton Avenue west of Water street, upon a part of which the Grand Central now stands, sold for $1,000; three months ago 27 feet, part of the same lot, sold for $1,800. This is only one of the many evidences of our rapid advance. We have 8 hotels in the city with an accommodating capacity of quite 2,000 guests. Among our hotels we have three as fine as are to be found anywhere in the State.

We have no less than ten churches whereas ten years ago we had only three.

Our manufacturing enterprises, consisting of foundries, machine shops, planing mills, grist mills, tobacco factories, plug and smoking, are too tedious to mention. If you will wait on the Council of some board of trade meeting at Overlook you will be better enabled to form an idea by the number of steam whistles heard in every direction.

The city is spreading out in all directions, new additions are springing up nearly every where. There are now building within the limits of the incorporation more than 100 new houses, consisting of residences, storehouses and dwellings. We have made some progress in macadamizing our principal streets of which we have but six miles during the last twelve months, but our crowning glory consists in the splendid waterworks now nearing completion. In a short while a beautiful supply of pure fresh water collected from cold, clear springs on the mountain east of the city will be pouring through our streets in abundance for man and beast, insuring against fire, without the use of a fire engine, using an absolute supply with a pressure of more than a hundred feet in the reservoirs. I would feel that I had brought down the rapid increase in wealth and population? It is not based upon such anticipated but merely.

When this section was opened three years ago by the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to this point, its many superior natural advantages possessed by this country, as to climate and its unsurpassed forests of valuable timber, attracted the gentle breezes from the Northern States, but such has been the rapid development of the country, that a general spirit of prosperity seems to have settled upon everything. Come and bring your capital if you have any to bring, and if you have no capital come and bring your energy and we will furnish you the capital to begin with and will guarantee a fortune in the future."

Our Washington Letter.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, '83.

With all the other queer characters in Washington we have a few notorious female cranks who are every now and then doing something to make themselves still more famous. Among these Dr. Mary Walker and Belva Lockwood are perhaps the most conspicuous and they both belong to the "dress-reform" order, so-called women's rights order. There are women here who earn their livelihood in the occupations usually followed by men, and who are still ladies, modest and proper in their department, not pretending to their sex for special privileges or favors, and taking their places on a common level with their brothers in the same business. But these female cranks assume a supposed manner and claim attorney, who belongs to a different breed. She rides about town on a tricycle, and has a hand in a great many things. Dr. Walker's official head rather see a full grown jackass come into the room than to have to confront her. She talks loud and never consults the convenience or wishes of anybody else when she has business to attend to. The other day she invaded the office of Commissioner Dudley and insisted on being heard in advance of twenty or thirty persons who were in waiting when she came in. The Commissioner shut down on her politely and informed her courteously that if she must talk for publication she must take her turn. She persisted in having her say then and there and planted herself in front of his desk with the intention of compelling attention. Finally, in self defence, he informed her point blank that he was engaged in private conversation with a gentleman; that he did not want her to overhear what was said, and that if she did not take a seat he would be compelled, much as he might dislike it, to ask her to leave the room. For the first time in her life the cheeky claim agent was taken aback, and after giving him a stone stare for a moment she gathered herself up and flounced out of the room in a towering rage. In the court room her conduct is much to the same purport. I have heard Judge Wylie repeatedly tell her to sit down, and one day Judge Carter, all out of patience with her coarse persistence and ignorance, told her that she knew one more about law than Nicholas did about second birth.

The irrepressible Dr. Mary Walker for years besieged the head of every executive department with importunities for position. Her pertinacity finally had such an effect on the good nature of ex-Governor Boutwell at the time Secretary of the Treasury, that he yielded to the extent of telling her that she should have an office if she would take off men's clothes and wear herself in the habiliments of her own sex. She indignantly refused to accede to the conditions, but a year or two afterwards she astonished the Treasury officials by presenting a demand for pay as a clerk from the period of Governor Boutwell's conditional promise. Of course she did not get it. When that warm-hearted and impulsive child of the west, Teller, was made Secretary of the Interior by President Arthur, her blandishments prevailed, he appointed her to a clerkship in the Pension bureau, and she was assigned to a division in which a considerable number of ladies were employed. These ladies never became accustomed to her peculiar style of apparel, and kept themselves aloof as much as possible, which she resented when the opportunity offered with looks and tone of scorn. She seemed always to take the greatest pleasure in marching into their midst when they were gathered in their dressing room making their toilette. Dr. Mary is undoubtedly, a very remarkable and able personage, but she has not proved herself to be much of a clerk. Commissioner Dudley has for a long time been convinced of her inefficiency, and has hinted such to the Secretary, but not daring to brand the lioness in her den. She went on her annual vacation several weeks since, and Commissioner Dudley seized the happy occasion to address her a note that her services would not be required after the first of July. He received a letter from her in reply saying that she should return to her desk in a short time and that if he undertook to discharge her she would make it warm for him. She returned this week and reported for duty, but was told that her chair was already occupied by her successor. She retired and as yet no demonstration has been made. Commissioner Dudley is a battle-scarred veteran, but it is no reflection on his courage to say that he did not hanker after a difficulty with this Amazon in pantaloons.

It is now given out from headquarters that the President's trip to the Yellowstone Park next month will not cost the Government anything. The forage saved, of Government horses, will pay all expenses. If this sort of thing goes on it will pretty soon be demonstrated that the Government is to make a million or two by the operation. They say there are to be no telegraph lines erected and nothing done that would not be done whether he went or not. This may all be true, but I happen to know that Mr. Arthur caused inquiries to be made of the Signal office whether that department could extend the telegraph lines in time, and that an affirmative answer was given. It is absurd to say that such a trip and such a party going at Government expense costs nothing. But it is not likely that the people will begrudge the expense or make any fuss about it; and if Mr. Arthur were not anxious for a renomination doubtless he would not have got seated about it. There is no reason why the President should not take a trip if he wants to, but there is also no reason for saying that he is dreadfully overworked. No President except Grant has ever taken things easier, and the quotation from Mr. Tilden recently expressing the notion that Arthur's labors were chiefly gastronomic aptly expresses a solid fact.

PHOSO.

A Snake Story.

From the Whiteville Enterprise.

Some years ago Mr. S. C. Potts, at Flemington, caught a large rattlesnake with 8 rattles and a button. He put this snake in a cage and kept it from one spring until the following winter. During this time the snake did not eat one mouthful and drank water only twice. Upon one occasion a black bird was caught and placed in the cage. The snake struck the bird which immediately died. The snake partially swallowed this bird and then threw it up again. After this time and again rats were placed in the cage with it, when it would evince fear. Being made angry it would strike the rats, but they were never known to die, though kept in the cage for days and days, sometimes being struck time and again. At length a large rat was put in the cage and by constant worrying the snake was made to strike it time and again. The rat too became angry and pounced upon the snake, caught it by the rattles and bit them off. There is no doubt but that the rat was struck for the blood would flow from the places and the two points at which the fangs entered were plainly visible.

Now the question arises why did not the rats die? Is there any peculiarity about a rat which insures its life against a snake bite or had the snake's stock of poison been exhausted and dried up by its long confinement, or was its stock exhausted on the bird and did its starvation and hunger prevent it from being renewed?

A Terrible Calamity.

A despatch from Baltimore, dated 24th inst. says: "A terrible calamity occurred at North Point Tivoli, an excursion resort, on the Patapsco, ten miles from this city, about 10 o'clock last night, by which many lives were lost, the number being estimated at between sixty and seventy. The accident was occasioned by the giving away of the outer portion of a pier on which several hundred persons were congregated awaiting the boat to return to this city. The locality is on a small bay, distant about two miles from North Point light house. It was formerly known as Holly Grove, and was the first regular excursion place fitted up near the city, about fifteen years ago, and was the most popular resort at that time and for several years afterward.

A special dispatch from Denison, Texas, says that last Sunday night a man got aboard a freight train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, near Red river, and upon his fare being demanded drew his revolver and killed a brakeman. He then shot a second man, named Granmider, in the region of the heart. The latter fell from the train and was again shot at twice by the murderer who then ran into the bush.

Cholera is raging with great fatality in Egypt. At Cairo 485 persons died in one day.

ORANGES and FLORIDA.

BETTER THAN BREEZES AND BLOSSOMS—UNDER A NEW FLAG.

Even the balmy air and orange groves of Florida fail to keep its people full of happiness and comfort. Art must help nature everywhere in the tropics as among the pines of the North. "And, chief among the blessings which are adapted to all users," writes Dr. J. G. Wallace, of Fort Dade, Fla., "is PARKER'S TONIC. It seems to have the world for its field, and most of the current diseases yield to its action. I have used it in the case of a delicate and dyspeptic young lady, with the most gratifying results. It seemed to accomplish with ease what the usual prescriptions and treatment for that miserable malady failed wholly to bring about. I am also glad to state that the Tonic has greatly relieved me personally of a troublesome alcoholic condition of the stomach of long standing. It is the ideal purifier and invigorant."

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WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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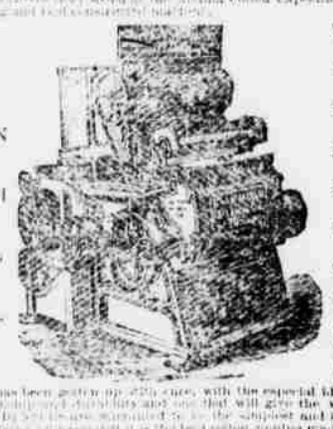

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July 26, 1883—3m.

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LONDON is offering the above AT COST FOR CASH.

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Call soon if you wish to save money.

W. L. LONDON.

Pittsboro', N. C., July 12, 1883.

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Write for Descriptive Catalogue and List of Furniture.

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JAMES PACE.

May 31, 1883. 3mos

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