The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1886.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

THE STATE Executive Committee of the democratic party in North Carolina will meet at Raleigh on the 15th day of April, as will be seen from the notice from its chairman published in another column. The object of this meeting is to make proper preparations for the approaching political campaign, and particularly to select the time and place for holding the State nominating convention. Usually our State convention is held about the last of June, but this year it may not be held before August. During the years in which the President and Governor are elected, our convention is held as early as June, in order that it may appoint delegates to the national nominating convention, and also to give the gubernatorial nominee ample time to canvass the State. As there will be no national convention this year and no election for Governor, there will be no need of holding the State convention earlier than August. The nominations to be made by this convention are Judges of the supreme court and some of the superior court districts. The Judges of the superior court are usually nominated by the conventions of their respective districts, and their nominations afterwards endorsed by the State convention. Therefore the State convention ought to be held after the district conventions.

There is usually some diversity of opinion among our papers and politicians as to whether our political campaigns ought to be short or long. Some insist that they should be short and hot, while others think that the longer they are the better for the democratic party. There are some good reasons for each, but the custom in this State has been to have a long and thorough campaign, and experience has proved that the democratic cause gains during every week of the campaign. In some other States the State convention is held only a few weeks before the election. In New York, for instance, the State convention is held hardly a month before the election, but in that State both parties are so thoroughly organized that only a short canvass is necessary.

A CONVENTION was held at Raleigh, on last Saturday for the nominal purpose of obtaining a repeal of the stock law in Wake county, but it seems to have been another "republican side-show." It appears that some true democrats believed it would be a meeting for the purpose indicated in the notice calling it, and accordingly attended it, but we hardly think they endorse the resolutions adopted or will allow themselves to be the dupes of certain designing republicans, who wish to disrupt the democratic party. If the republican leaders in North Carolina think that they can use the stock law question to divide and defeat the democratic party in the next election, they will be more woefully deceived and disappointed than they were in 1882, when they attempted to use the prohibition question for a like purpose. Democrats, as individuals, can differ and agree to disagree on moral questions such as the prohibition of the liquor traffic, or on matters of local convenience such as the stock law, and yet be united on political questions and vote together against republican misrule. There are plenty of democrats opposed to the stock law, just as there were plenty of them opposed to prohibition; and there are many republicans in favor of the stock law, just as there were many republican prohibitionists.

COL. JONES, the enterprising editor of the Charlotte Observer, has put on his war paint and is going for the scalps of Senators Vance and Ransom with a vengeance. He is certainly shooting at noble game, whether he bags any or not. We have heard of a blunderbuss being loaded so full as to be more dangerous to the man who shot it, than to the object aimed at, so be careful, Colonel, and don't put in it too big loads. What will be the effect of this war, no one can foretell. Whether Vance and Ransom will ignominiously resign their seats in the Senate, and retire to the shades of private life, we know not. Possibly it may result as did the attack made by the small bovine upon the locomotive!

THE CONTEST between the President and the republican Senators continues to attract public attention, and it seems to be generally thought that the President will win. It is said that there are a few of the republican senators themselves opposed to Mr. Edmunds' resolutions, and may vote against their adoption. Even if adopted, it is not thought that they will accomplish anything.

Tobacco Culture.

As many of our readers desire to learn all they can about the cultivation of tobacco, we take pleasure in publishing any information on the subject that we can obtain. Messrs. N. H. and A. G. Fleming, two of the most successful tobacco planters in Granville county, have published a treatise on the cultivation of tobacco, that contains much valuable information. We copy therefrom what they say about

THE KIND OF LAND AND ITS PREPARATION.

The lands most preferred with us are of a moderately coarse, sandy soil with a deep yellowish subsoil. In selecting lots for the yellow leaf, always select land free from wet spouty places. Remember, that Tobacco, of all crops requires a preparation of the soil and the very best cultivation is absolutely essential to success. If you have bottom land, fallow in the Fall with a two horse plow, one that will not turn up the subsoil too much. If fresh lands, break early in the Spring with single plow; if there is much vegetation, use a turning plow as deep as the nature of the case will admit. If clean land, use a small plow, [illegible] as deep as possible. Should [illegible] drought of a few weeks [illegible] the harrowing as often as necessary until the land is in good condition. [illegible] after and break [illegible] prevent [illegible] across the first [illegible] with pitchfork and rake [illegible] up all the [illegible] and roots, and at length dry a few days and then burn them [illegible] with grubbing hoe and axe cut and take up all roots near enough the top [illegible] with the plow. When ready for bedding plow and harrow again, to get up all the roots that appear. The rows should be from 3 feet 3 inches to 3 feet 6 inches apart, the latter only on very strong land. [illegible] We use [illegible] in the drill and will give the manner [illegible] We lay off our rows before carrying the manures and fertilizers [illegible] the plant [illegible] from [illegible] to the [illegible] pounds to the [illegible] depends greatly upon the condition of the land. When the [illegible] is [illegible] should be covered immediately by running [illegible] together [illegible] very [illegible] in same manner, take a sweep [illegible] of a scantling 4 inches square 7 feet long and run the beds down as low as possible to prevent the manure drowning. [illegible] rows 3 feet apart and you are ready for planting.

PLANTING TOBACCO.

It is a matter of the utmost importance and should be [illegible] careful attention [illegible] are not [illegible] growing [illegible] while [illegible] an important matter to see that the [illegible] the plants deeper than the [illegible] and where the plants are [illegible] the rows, but not packed [illegible] as the growth will be retarded should there be a drought of a week or two after planting.

Democratic State Committee.

At a meeting of the Democratic central committee held this day in pursuance of notice, it was resolved that the Democratic State committee be called to meet at Raleigh, at 12 o'clock Thursday, April 15 1886, for the purpose of considering important matters. A full attendance is desired.

R. H. BATTLE,
Chairman.

March 10, 1886.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CHOSEN JUNE 25, 1884.

1st district—S. B. Spruill, Frank F. Vaughan, W. D. Pruden, Charles F. Warren.

2d district—H. L. [illegible], H. D. W. Stevenson, J. W. G[illegible], R. B. Peebles.

3d district—A. J. Galloway, J. H. Clark, [illegible], A. B. Williams.

4th district—H. A. London, W. H. Pace, A. W. Graham, J. H. Abell.

5th district—A. E. Henderson, N. W. Norfleet, R. B. Glenn, N. B. Canaday.

6th district—W. J. Montgomery, J. D. Shaw, N. A. McLean, H. B. Short, Jr.

7th district—George S. Bradshaw, J. G. Hall, J. F. Caldwell, R. C. Barringer.

8th district—G. F. Bason, J. C. Wilbourn, W. C. Erwin, M. H. Hoke.

9th district—Johnstone Jones, W. W. Stringfield, W. B. Troy, Frank Coxe.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

R. H. Battle, chairman; Oct. Coke, C. M. Busbee, George H. Snow, R. G. Dunn, F. Fleming, S. A. Ashe, W. J. Yates, Mecklenburg; R. B. Glenn, Stokes; James S. Battle, Nash; John Hughes, Craven; Thomas W. Mason, Northampton; James W. Wilson, Burke; Paul F. Faison, Wake; Paul B. Means, Cabarrus; D. B. Nicholson, Sampson. B. C. Beckwith, secretary.

A cablegram from London, dated the 16th inst., says that a heavy snow storm is prevailing throughout England.

Washington Notes.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1886.

Living as I have always done in a backwoods country town, where each person is known by every one else, and when a death brings sorrow to the whole community, and no expensive funeral cortege is necessary to show the grief the village feels, I can but be struck with the expensive folly shown in city funerals. But they are nothing as compared with such a display as was made Saturday over the death of Senator Miller of California. He had been dead nearly a week, the body embalmed and the time of two executive sessions of the Senate taken up with making preparations for the funeral ceremonies. I had forgotten about the event, but about 12 o'clock the unusual stir outside of my office attracted my attention. I went up into the rotunda and there I found an immense crowd gathered there from idle curiosity, for no grief was depicted upon any countenance. Outside the porches and steps were thronged, the piazza [illegible] of the capitol filled with gay turnouts, and every thing looking like a gala day. The Senate galleries had for hours been packed and the corridors leading to them were filled with a [illegible] mass of people, using all the [illegible] and official influence possible to secure even standing room inside. Every available particle of space in the Senate chamber was filled with chairs. About 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order, and opened as usual with prayer by the chaplain. The Senators took the seats allotted to them, all crowded together on the republican side, and shortly thereafter the doorkeeper announced the approach of the House of Representatives, who marched in and occupied the seats allotted to them. Very soon the approach of the President and cabinet, and the diplomatic corps was announced. As they came, the former in plain black suits and [illegible] in all the splendor and glitter of court dress, some few in full evening [illegible]. Then came the Supreme Court with their [illegible] gowns. While this was going on inside, outside the funeral procession came to the east front of the capitol, headed by the marine band and followed by [illegible] negroes, bootblacks and newsboys [illegible]. The [illegible] consisted simply of the [illegible] of the deceased, the committee of senators and members [illegible] carriages [illegible] few [illegible] escort [illegible] the casket [illegible] the capitol [illegible] in their white kid gloves.

As the remains reached the chamber [illegible] a scene was here witnessed. The fans and ribbons of the society ladies and others in the galleries [illegible] the glitter of the court dresses [illegible] the diplomatic corps and the white-[illegible] of the officers of the Senate looked as little like a funeral as anything I ever saw. The most [illegible] to be seen was the [illegible] gowns of the Supreme Court. In the midst of all this display [illegible] of [illegible] Dr. [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible].

Twenty thousand dollars is the estimated cost of this to the government. Very near the amount the last legislature [illegible] to give to the State University. More than the cost of the [illegible] through to burial [illegible] for, and all spent for what purpose? Can some one tell me? Is it to testify the grief of the people? Does the country mourn his death as it did Grant's or Hendricks'? Who was he? Simply [illegible] a western man, a United States Senator. A republican whose [illegible] by a democrat. This is the saddest part of it to the republican majority in its present shape.

The comments last week upon the President's success are in harmony with the prevailing opinions here. It is looked upon as one of the most [illegible] and able State papers now in existence. Every republican member that I know tells me frankly that in the fight with the Senate the President is bound to win. The efforts to show him in a false position are vain. Democrats only wish he were a little [illegible] to them and would turn out a few more republicans for no other than party reasons. Senator Vance will very soon make his speech against the civil service reform idea. It is looked forward to with great interest by both sides. The mugwump papers have been trying to injure the force of his speech in advance by showing that he has got [illegible] members of his family into office. This is of course false. [illegible] in his name in employ of the government is supposed to be a cousin and to have gotten his office through the Senator's efforts.

General Cox will today introduce a bill to secure a [illegible] of the public service. It is secured it will be of much benefit in equalizing salaries to the work performed and ridding the service of drones. I will write you more fully as to this. The President is in hearty accord with his ideas in this regard.

Senator Ingalls has introduced a proposed amendment to the constitution providing that the present Presidential term and the second session of the fiftieth Congress shall terminate on April 30, 1889, and that succeeding presidential and congressional terms shall begin on that day, the inauguration of the first President of the United States.

Our Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 12th, 1886.

The galleries are crowded this week, and great interest is felt in the discussion of the Presidential prerogative. For more than two weeks nearly every Senator on both sides of the chamber has been at work preparing for the conflict growing out of the refusal of the Administration to send to the Senate papers and information bearing upon the suspension of officials and touching the appointment of their successors.

Probably no such thorough overhauling and minute examination of historical documents has ever before been made with reference to this question. Consequently as one Senator expressed it, both sides "were loaded to the muzzle with material" for the performance which is now in progress. It was to have begun on Monday, but the [illegible], Mr. Edmunds, plead a sore throat and he went away disappointed. He [illegible] his engagement for the following day, however, and promptly [illegible] appointed hour, arose with a huge pile of manuscript [illegible] this presents to support [illegible] which he read from during his speech of two and a half hours.

As soon as it was learned in the House of Representatives that Mr. Edmunds was actually discharging his long [illegible] at the White House, members poured into the Senate Chamber and filled the space in rear of the Senators' desks. The standing room on the floor was heavily [illegible] you back. It was that of the [illegible] Senator, Mr. Miller, who had died the day before.

Mr. Edmunds, in his speech, which has attracted much attention, and is still to be generally discussed throughout the country, made as was expected, the best of his weak side of the controversy. He took such [illegible] as best suited him and [illegible] with ingenuity.

His most specious perhaps in saying that the Senate does not ask the President's reasons for making removals, but simply for the papers of every one relating to the suspended officers. In saying this he assumes that should papers which the Senate wants be forthcoming, they would show the very confidential reasons which he disclaims any intention on the part of the Senate to demand.

Mr. Edmunds said with a sneer that the most conspicuous result of improved methods of Government under the "reform" Administration was the suppression of official papers. At this point Senator Beck caused a [illegible] over the audience by remarking in an undertone, but loudly enough to be heard all across the chamber, that it was a clear case of a fly in a barn door. You remember the Vermont leader has been accused of seeing a fly on a barn door when he could not see the [illegible].

As yet only Senator Pugh of Alabama [illegible] to Mr. Edmunds' speech. [illegible] showed among other things that the papers called for by Senator Edmunds, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in a case of [illegible], related to a territorial [illegible], and that the tenure of office [illegible] expressly exempts federal officers from those to be suspended by the President. Mr. Edmunds has been followed by Senator Wilson of Iowa and Senator [illegible] and Evarts. [illegible] to support him. On the Democratic side Senators Kenna, [illegible] and Jackson will be among the [illegible] of the Administration.

A [illegible] Democratic lawyer of [illegible] who was looking on [illegible] a few days since, remarked [illegible] was nothing in the [illegible] the majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee but a political [illegible]. The President stands on [illegible] legal grounds, [illegible] the Republican party [illegible] an issue. The [illegible] of [illegible] President [illegible] to be the [illegible] can do for the present.

Senator Miller's death lessens the Republican majority in the Senate [illegible]. The [illegible] Legislature of California does not meet until December. The Governor of the State [illegible] Stoneman, being a Democrat, will doubtless appoint one of his party to fill the vacancy.

[illegible] social season closed brilliantly [illegible] White House. The third of [illegible] of Diplomatic, Military and [illegible] receptions [illegible] those preceding it in several respects. The attendance was larger, and the proportion of distinguished men, and handsomely dressed ladies, was [illegible] large, while the White House [illegible] were rarely, if ever, more [illegible] decorated. Senator [illegible] presence there attracted attention owing to his arraignment of the Administration a few hours before. He and Mrs. Edmunds [illegible] few moments with the President and Miss Cleveland.

Track laying on the extension of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad from Greensboro to Mt. Airy will commence about the middle of April.

The winter just closed has been remarkable for the highest rate of mortality among statesmen and prominent men in Europe and the United States of any winter in twelve years.

Capt. James I. Waddell died at Annapolis, Maryland, on last Monday night, aged sixty two years. He was a son of the late Frank Waddell, Esq., and was the commander of the famous Confederate steamer Shenandoah, during the late war.

When Horace wrote: "I find a pity [illegible] upon his breast," the fellow had evidently a cold and had not been informed that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup was the only safe remedy.

An Editor's Duties.

From the Wilmington Star.

The provincial editor in the South has to go through daily with thirty or fifty State exchanges. He must look over with care all of his leading Northern and Southern exchanges. He must patiently examine manuscripts, and even stop to read limping verse by some bucolic scribbler who flatters himself that he is poet born. He must read a good deal of proof each day, and write three or four columns of editorial. He must be able to write a leader on European or American politics; to discuss with intelligence every great question that comes up in the Congress; to discuss all sorts of conventions and their meaning and intent; he must write fieldly upon education, on farming, on State finances, on all Legislative bills, on all public questions that concern home people; he must know something of the Constitution; must be familiar with the history of his country; must not be without a knowledge of foreign matters and the history of the world; he must be able to write an article on the last book, or to discuss the place of a given writer in literature; he must attend public lectures and give an intelligent account of the same, and if space allows, even give the syllabus, if not even a full outline report. He must attend political gatherings, and reproduce in outline the discussions, with as flattering an account of each speaker as he can consistently in hostile, using however a brush and not a trowel. He must write short and pointed notices of theatrical troupes, and, upon occasion, even produce an elaborate critique on play and actors after the manner of the trained dramatic writers in the great cities. He must be familiar with public men and, especially with those of his own State, and must be ready to hit or slay, to write a column sketch of some departed worthy. In fact, to be an ordinary writer is a prime necessity of his calling. In a word he must be able to write upon literature, politics, science, theology, education, discoveries—upon any and upon every [illegible].

Express Messenger Murdered.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The express messenger of the West bound train on the Rock Island road, was killed in his car last night, between Joliet and Morris, and his safes broken open and robbed of all valuables, amounting to a large sum, which cannot yet be exactly stated. The car bore evidences of a terrible struggle. The messenger, whose name was Nicholas, was found dead when his car was opened at Morris. His throat was cut in a manner that suggested a bayonet or a [illegible] knife, and his skull was crushed with a stove poker. This poker was found in the car and did not belong there. In Nicholas' clenched right hand was found a lock of black hair and in the other hand a lock of red hair. So far there is no clue to the murderers, but the country is already alive with searchers, both professional and volunteer, and there is every reason to believe that the murderers will be lynched if discovered.

An old and intimate friend of mine is Parker's Hair Balsam. I have used it [illegible] years and could not do without it. It has stopped my hair from falling, restored its natural black color and [illegible] it from dandruff. Mrs. Paul Akers, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. E. D. MANN. B. N. MANN.

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Sept. 10, 1885.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

Condensed Time Table No. 13.

To take effect Monday, Nov. 23, 1885.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Train Going North			Train Going South	
No. 1 Mail & Passenger			No. 2 Mail & Passenger	
Leave,	8 20 a. m.	Bennettsville,	Arrive,	7 30 p. m.
"	[illegible]	Shoe Heel,	Leave,	6 15
Arrive,	12 00 m.	Fayetteville,	"	4 00
"	[illegible] p. m.	Sanford,	"	1 48
"	[illegible]	[illegible] Hill,	"	12 00 m.
"	3 55	Siler,	"	11 40 a. m.
"	4 [illegible]	Liberty,	"	11 05
"	6 00	Greensboro,	"	9 50

Trains South bound will stop at Sanford for dinner.

Trains North bound will stop at Fayetteville for dinner.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2.30 p. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 4.30 p. m. and Fayetteville at [illegible] p. m.

Leaves Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m., Shoe Heel at 10 a. m., and arrives at Bennettsville at 12 m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 8 a. m., connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh, leaves Sanford at 11.30 a. m., and arrives at Greensboro at 5.40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11.15 a. m., and arrives at Fayetteville at 2.40 p. m.

W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.

JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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Nov. 19, tf.