

THE REPORTER.

MOSES I. STEWART, Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879.

Editorial Briefs.

Ohio's campaign is growing warm.

Many of the Texas papers are in favor of Bayard for President.

General trade in N Y is represented as continuing good for the season.

Sleeping cars are now run between Raleigh and Charlotte.

Two boys of 8 years went on the water in a boat, at Senickly, Pa. One fell overboard, the other plunged in to rescue him, and both were drowned.

Three colored children were burnt to death last week in Chester County, S. C. The parents were at work in the field and left the children alone in the house.

General Loring, a brave "Brigadier" in the armies of the Confederate States, and since in the Egyptian service, has returned to this country. He reached New York on the 14th.

Strikes are seldom remunerative in their results. The striking longshoremen in New York have all returned to work, having each suffered a loss of at least sixty dollars, with no corresponding benefit.

The jury in the case of Hill, of Atlanta, Ga., on trial for the killing of Simmons, for the seduction of his wife, has returned a verdict for murder, and recommended imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

The trial of Bob McCord for the murder of J. Wesley Wycoff, and Mrs. Sarah Wycoff, wife of the deceased, for accessory to the murder, culminated in the conviction of both last week at Alexander Superior Court.

The death of Thos. P. Powers, a millionaire druggist of Philadelphia, has carried consternation to the church known as the Reformed Episcopal. His quinine profits were devoted latterly to church loans, and his executors have to collect them. The church is likely to go up.

The steamship Arizona, the largest vessel afloat except the Great Eastern, arrived in New York a few days since from Queenstown in seven days and some hours. She is 465 feet in length, 6,000 tons burden, and carries engines of 7,000 horse power.

The smooth-tongued persuasions of John Loach's lobbyists availed more in Brazil than in Washington, for the Legislature there has voted a subsidy for carrying the mails. The Brazilian people have not seen Roach fatten off Government contracts let contrary to law. They do not know what a cunning fellow he is.

The San Francisco Chronicle has returns from various counties in California, which indicate that the farmers of that favored region will be blessed with a bountiful harvest. A much larger acreage was sown to wheat this year than for several seasons past, and the yield of this staple will be proportionately great. Corn is looking remarkably well, and the vineyards are in healthy condition, and give promise of an abundant vintage. Altogether the promise of the fields is that a year of plenty and prosperity is in store for the Golden State.

On last Sunday evening, the 15th, in a thunder storm, Mr. Albert Smith, a well known farmer of Preckness, N. J., was killed by lightning. Mr. Smith had been building a kitchen addition to his house, and he went out in the storm with a piece of new, bright tin pipe to fasten it to the gutter. A bolt shot from the black clouds, which seemed to touch the roof, struck Mr. Smith, killing him instantly. A little black mark on his back was the only trace that the lightning left on his body. His clothing was not torn. His son, who was standing behind him, suffered a bad shock, but was not injured.

The New York Sun's editor was a Radical officeholder who had much to do with making the war, a great deal to do with keeping it up, and would have no peace with the South even after its surrender. General Grant would not give the editor a lucrative office he wanted, and ever since he has been Grant's bitterest foe. He has become so extremely Southern in his views that he daily denounces the Southern Representatives in Congress and the Southern people as cowards because they went to fight another war. The Sun forgets that another war would leave its editor as far from official honor as now.

THE PROSPECT FAVORABLE.

We learn, with pleasure, the gratifying results of the recent railroad election in Rockingham county. We have not the space in this issue to speak at large of railroad affairs, but we would urge our people to give this subject their sober consideration, as they may be called upon to vote a subscription to the D. R. & Y. V. R. R., at a day not far distant.

The Reidsville Times says that "four townships in this county, the Leaksville, Madison, Stoneville and Shady Grove, voted last Friday on the twenty thousand dollar subscription to a railroad running from Danville via Leaksville to Statesville. We learn that the Stoneville and Shady Grove townships went against the subscription but Leaksville and Madison for it—it was carried about three to one the majority for it in Leaksville was 230."

Danville has already acknowledged her readiness to aid in the completion of this road, while by reference to the above paragraph you can readily see that Rockingham is anything but asleep.

Suffice it to say for this time that Stokes will never lose anything by placing her hand to the hammer of enterprise and striking "while the iron's hot."

LAMAR AND CONKLING.

An exciting personal controversy took place between Lamar and Conkling in the Senate on the 19th, in which Mr. Lamar pronounced a statement of Mr. Conkling's a falsehood, which he said he repelled with all the unmitigated contempt that he felt for another.

Mr. Conkling in answering him said that if the member from Mississippi imputed, or intended to impute, falsehood to him nothing except the fact that that was the Senate would prevent his denouncing him as a blackguard, coward and liar.

Mr. Lamar replied that the Senator had understood him correctly. He begged pardon of the Senate for unparliamentary language, and said it was harsh; it was severe; it was such as no good man would deserve and no brave man would wear.

This may prove to be the warmest in the way of a personal that has occurred in Congress since Brooks cased Sumner. We shall see what we shall see.

FOSTER'S CAMPAIGN.

When the Ohio Republican Convention adjourned, the leaders supposed that by this time the State would be in a glow of enthusiasm over the union and harmony of the party, and that Foster's standard would be waving defiantly from Cincinnati to Cleveland. Having accepted Foster as a hostage for the fidelity of Hayes in their quarrel with Congress, the stalwarts at Columbus declared that they should make the contest in Ohio unprecedentedly aggressive from the very outset.

But this belligerent proclamation has fallen dead and flat. The profoundest apathy prevails in the Republican ranks in Ohio. Indeed, far from beginning an aggressive campaign, they have not moved at all, and seem to be at their wits' ends to know how and where to act.

The cause of this stagnation in the Republican camp is obvious. The leaders intended to unfurl the bloody shirt and make the old war issues the leading questions in the election. But the nomination of Gen. Ewing and Gen. Rice, who were hazarding their lives for the Union while Mr. Foster was at home making money out of the calamities of the nation, has made the Republicans afraid and ashamed to try to fight the battle on this ground.

On the other hand, any attempt to shift the contest to the currency issue is full of peril to the Republicans. Soft-money theories are about as prevalent among the Republicans of Ohio as among the Democrats; and the supporters of Foster know that attacks on Ewing for his currency record would be far more likely to send Republicans to his side than to divert Democratic votes.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Under its present intelligent and vigorous management the University is developing new strength and constantly increasing efficiency. Its catalogue shows the number of matriculates to be 202, which is larger than the number on its rolls at any time during the first half century of its existence.

This institution has powerful claims upon those who have sons to educate and are able to furnish the advantages of a University. The late Commencement made the excellencies of our University more than ever prominent.

The State of Alabama has forwarded to New York the amount due as interest on her bonded debt.

THINGS TO PONDER OVER.

The Alamance Gleaner in speaking of "Hard Times" says that complaints are no new things. We cheerfully devote our space to the following:

"To complain is a sort of habit. That money is scarce, which we generally mean by hard times, is in one respect true, and in another, not. There is an abundance of money in the hands of capitalists, but precious little among the people. See how readily bonds of the government, carrying a low rate of interest, are taken. They are not only readily but greedily taken. This is capital hunting permanent investment in non-taxable property. Why is it that there is evidence of such vast amounts of unemployed capital, when there are such limitless fields for its employment? Why is it that this money is found in large accumulations, in perfect idleness so far as the work of a circulating medium is concerned? That the reason is largely to be found in the financial policy of the Republican party, it seems to us cannot be questioned, but that it is wholly so we do not believe. A variety of causes combine to produce so important and damaging a result. The tendency of the financial policy of the Government has been to favor the gathering of capital at money centres. It has imbued money with the power of self-increase to an unhealthy degree, by practically removing all limit to the rate of interest and removing all competition.

"Besides, it has created about two thousand five hundred millions of wealth which is not taxable, either directly or indirectly, either on account of its value, or the income it brings its owners. That this policy has produced the gathering of capital into immense heaps, and prevented its diffusion among the people, and thereby crippled the industrial interests of the country, cannot be candidly and intelligently questioned.

"Another reason for the hard times is the immense increase of tax consumers who are thrown upon the people for support, and not only for support, but luxurious living. "In our village last week there were upon the streets five Federal officials, besides others in the county, and an old farmer remarked to us, pointing them out. "There goes what makes hard times. We people have to pay those five an aggregate of twenty dollars a day." There was much truth in the old gentleman's remark. It furnished the clue to one of the causes of hard times. An extravagant son or daughter, that must live in idleness and luxury, will produce hard times in a family; and so a community that has to support in idleness and luxury a part of its members must necessarily feel the effects.

"And these officials are in every community, and the effect is the same as if each county or neighborhood had to pay its own set. Now the results of honest, unskilled labor, at the low price of everything, will not net certainly more than fifty cents a day; so it will be seen that these five officials, who were entirely innocent of the production of anything, were taking the daily labor, day after day, of no less than forty hard working men.

"Then again, the taxes that are paid are a constant and enormous drain. On the first of this month, whoever chanced to pick up a newspaper published in the town where one of these revenue headquarters is located, would see, as an item of news, the amount of revenue paid by the collection district for the preceding month. In this district we notice that it was over two hundred thousand dollars. It is no answer to the complaint that this money was paid by manufacturers, principally, and upon articles of luxury, and was raised from the sale of these articles at a distance. The same thing exists all over the country, and ours is not perhaps above an average. So, the effect is precisely the same as if we pulled the money directly out of our pockets and paid it. Now, how many days' labor would that amount require each month? This all goes to the tax consumers, who are not producers, and their very salaries are exempt from taxation as an income. Let the people think of it, and in this they will find an active cause for the hard times of which we complain.

"Another cause is that the little money in the country is, from want of confidence among men in each other, kept locked up, or put in banks that charge a rate of interest that is ruinous. Some of it, and much more perhaps than is generally thought, is kept literally locked up, so that it might as well never have been issued. Its owners have seen so many instances of loss by the dishonest actions of men claiming respectability, and even piety, that they fear to trust any one. The exemptions allowed by law, for wise and beneficent purposes, are made, not infrequently, the aid of persons bent on defrauding their creditors.

"Perjury itself is not hesitated at in many cases, by men who could prove as good a character as any one, as every practicing lawyer knows, when the end aimed at is to defeat the payment of honest debts. All these things contribute largely to the present condition of the country."

BRIGHAM'S AFFAIRS.

A telegram from Salt Lake City gives an account of a difficulty which has arisen in regard to the estate of the late Brigham Young. The noted Chief of the Mormon Church died rich, and it is stated that a considerable amount of his large fortune has been wasted by the executors. Consequently, an application has been made for the appointment of a receiver, and for an injunction restraining the executors from any further performance of their functions. The Court has granted the petition, and has appointed two receivers, one of whom is the United States Marshal.

We regard the appointment of a United States Marshal to be a receiver as wholly improper. The Marshal is an officer of the Court, and is so closely identified with the Court, that it seems very much like the Court taking the large property of the deceased into its own hands and retaining possession of it.

Court Rings are too much the order of the day. They are costly to litigants, tend to degrade our judicial tribunals, and are always dangerous to the rights of parties.

A CHEERFUL LOOKOUT.

The Clearing-House Exchanges of the United States for the month of May, 1879, were \$2,918,603,936, against \$2,079,207,525 for the corresponding month of last year, showing a gain of \$839,396,411, or more than 40 per cent. This is a very large increase, and even when we eliminate from it the uncertain element of an increased activity in speculative sales of stock, we find a net gain of over 31 per cent., due to the increase in legitimate business transactions.

The gain in cities outside of New York has been nearly 18 per cent., and is notably greatest at the points where the largest wholesale trade is done. The figures may be assumed to be the surest possible index of the revival of business, of which every one is now assured. That this revival is as yet chiefly confined to the United States is proved by the fact that while our exports are declining, (being less by about twenty-one and a half millions for the first four months of this year than they were in the same time in 1878,) owing to increased inability of foreign countries to buy our products, their increased desire to sell to us and our augmented ability to buy are indicated by an increase of \$11,061,741 in our imports during the same period as compared with last year.

With no rival in the production of cheap food, and the acknowledged and dreaded competitor of the great manufacturing nations, the United States are in the morning twilight of an era of great prosperity.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN GEORGIA.

In case before Judge Erskine, of the United States Court at Savannah, Ga., where a colored woman was ordered from the "white" deck of a steamer to a place below where accommodations were provided for her class, and failing to comply was put off the boat and afterwards instituted suit for damages. Judge Erskine has decided that common carriers have the right to provide different accommodations for different classes of passengers and to assign each class to its quarters. Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court at Atlanta, has also recently decided in a school question that equality does not mean identity, and that separate accommodations may be provided and insisted upon.

We regret to learn that several of the Greenbackers in Congress, including the Rev. Gilbert De La Matry, D. D., showed an undue eagerness to save the \$125 stationery grab. We had the right to expect better things from men who have held forth on the corruptions of the old parties, and their own hunger and thirst for reform.

ROME, June 18.—There was a violent earthquake yesterday near the town of Aoi, in Sicily, seven miles north-east of Catania. Five villages in the vicinity were almost wholly destroyed. Ten persons were killed and several injured. The inhabitants of the district are fleeing en masse.

Prohibition was defeated in Salisbury by 217 majority.

SENATOR HAMPTON INTERVIEWED.

It is due Senator Hampton to give prominence to his views. We most heartily endorse his conservatism. It is the only way for the South to regain her prosperity. The Republicans like discord, and always endeavor to fan into a flame anything likely to foment trouble among the Democrats. We give a brief sketch of the New York Tribune's interview:

There is another thing which ought not to be overlooked—that while the South is wholly Democratic and constitutes the strength of the Democratic party, we do not intend to ask a place upon the Presidential ticket for a Southern man. We want the party in the North to place two good men on the ticket, and we will support it for the national success of the Democratic party. With reference to the personal choice of the South for particular Presidential candidates, I do not think the South has any. I believe that there has been a feeling that in justice to the old ticket it should be re-nominated. There are many reasons, however, which may be urged against this, and the refusal of Mr. Hendricks to be put in nomination again seems to render it impossible. I don't think the South cares a copper who the next presidential candidate may be, as long as he is a strong national man. They do not care where he comes from or what his financial views may be.

There is a great deal of misapprehension in the North as to the political condition of the negroes in the South. They seem to think that a colored man is bound to be a Republican because he is a colored man. But I know personally many colored men in South Carolina who have always been consistent Democrats, and have suffered in consequence. There are only 75,000 white votes in my State, and 90,000 colored voters. That let, therefore, hold the balance of power. When I was elected Governor there were only 119,500 votes cast, and only 213 scattering votes were thrown against me, and I was undoubtedly elected by the colored voters, who at that time had all the machinery of elections in their hands. There was not a quarrel or a fistful fight at that election. The Republicans could not put a ticket in the field because the colored people were satisfied.

GENERAL NEWS.

There are 33 prisoners in the county jail, 4 white males and 5 females; the balance all colored males.—Raleigh Observer.

Mr. J. H. B. Gough has ended his lecture tour in Great Britain and is about to return home. He has given over a hundred lectures there.

A railroad meeting will be held in Statesville, June 28th, proposing to connect Statesville and Taylorsville by Rail road ties.

The revenue for tobacco stamps alone from Orange during the month of May was \$189,346.62, and the entire revenue for the same length of time in the fourth district amounted to \$220,000.

Work on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, a short distance South of us, has been pushed forward with much industry since it was commenced, and the road bed has been thrown up for one fourth of a mile, more or less.—Greensboro Protestant.

Franklin Reporter: Dr. Lucas, who now owns and is working the Jenk's corundum mine, has just found a gem worth \$9,000 it is said. He has others, said to be of great value. Truly this North Carolina gem (the corundum mine) is laying golden eggs for Massachusetts, if there is no mistake about the reports.

SUDDEN DEATH IN JOHNSTON.—Mrs. G. F. Uzzle, daughter of Mr. J. M. Wilson, Wilson's Mills, died last night at 8 o'clock p. m. she was apparently well—was taken with a hemorrhage and died in a few minutes. She was a devoted wife and mother, and leaves four children, one infant one month old, and many friends.—Raleigh Observer.

Asheville Journal: Messrs. Harkins, Patterson, Gudgeon and Patterson, Deputy U. S. Marshals, have made about seventy-five arrests since the 15th of May—twenty seven were arrested in Transylvania county alone, and all bound over to court but four—about twenty five in Henderson county and a good many in Haywood, and the young men are still on the hunt.

The Cochran Enterprise gives an account of the escape from jail in that place on Wednesday evening of last week, of Thomas, alias Spell, charged with poisoning his wife in Sampson county, N. C. The Governor of that State has made a requisition for the prisoner, which was granted by Governor Colquitt. But pending the arrival of the sheriff, he contrived to remove the iron ring from his leg, and it is said with the aid of a steelyard broke down two doors, and escaped in open daylight. The villain has confessed his crime.

Wadesboro Herald: A colored boy, about fourteen years old, son of Freeman Marshall, was drowned while bathing in Little's mill-pond last Saturday.—The prisoners (fifteen in number) from Richmond county, who have been confined in jail at this place, were taken to Rockingham yesterday for trial.—Mr. Thos. J. Ingram, of this place, has about one and a half acres of land, which he sowed in oats last fall. They were cut last week, and it is thought by good judges that the yield will be at least sixty bushels per acre.

Concord, June 17.—Henry W. Blair was to day elected United States Senator. The vote in the House was, Blair 161, Bingham 95. In the Senate, Blair 20, Bingham 4.

We learn that a gang of ten convicts at work on the line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, made an attempt to "break" the guards on Tuesday last, resulting in the killing of Dr. "Charles," a negro well known here, Barefield a horse-thief, and two others; two convicts were desperately wounded; two surrendered, and two escaped. The guard behaved with great nerve and courage. Of the four killed the death of all was nearly instantaneous; the wounds of the two men are thought to be fatal.—Fayetteville Gazette.

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It will be to your interest to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Mr. Isaac H. Nelson, so well and favorably known through the country, is with this house and would be pleased to have his friends call and see him.

Winston, N. C., March 2 -17.

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February 13. 4m.