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The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.] TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY. [TERMS---$1 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

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Intending to have our store thoroughly renovated and beautified before the opening of the Spring Trade, and making an important change in our business, necessitates the reducing of our Stock. We have, therefore, marked down the prices of many articles in order to accomplish our object. We offer great inducements in

Black Silks at 60, 65, 75, 80 85c, $1, and up to $3, per yard—a save of from 15 to 75c. per yard to the purchaser;

Cream Colored Brocade Silk at 22 worth $3.50 per yard;

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Extraordinary bargains in Striped and Checked Silks. We give the lowest prices ever known in these goods;

Black Silk Trimming Velvet at $1.25, $1.50, 1.75 2 and up to $3 per yard worth $1 per yard more;

Colored Silk Trimming Velvet at $1.50 per yard worth $2.50, and no mistake; Black Mantilla Silk Velvet;

Double-Twilled All-Wool Colored Cashmeres at 60c per yard worth $1;

Black All Wool Cashmeres at 60, 65, 75, 85c, $1, and up to $1.50 per yard—all 25 per cent. below regular prices;

Fancy Dress Goods from 10 to 50c. per yard—a big reduction has been made in this class of goods;

Knickerbocker Suiting at 88c. per yard worth 16⅔c;

Black Alpacas, double width, at 25, 30, 33, 40c, and upwards, all worth 50 per cent. more;

Calicoes at 7, 6¼ and 8⅓c. per yard;

Red Tick from 8⅓ to 25c. per yard;

Chevoit Shirting at 10, 12½ and 16⅔c. per yard—very cheap;

Ginghams at 8⅓, 10 and 12½c. per yard, worth 10, 12½ and 16⅔c;

White Wool Flannel, at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c.; also a full line of White Flannels up to $1 per yard—all very cheap;

Red Twilled Flannel, all wool, at 25, 30, 35, and up to 50c. per yard—all much below regular prices;

Gray Twilled Flannel, at 14, 20, 25 and up to 50c. per yard—very cheap goods;

Plain, Plaid, Striped and Printed Opera Flannels in all qualities at low prices;

Worked Curtain Muslin, 1¼ yards wide, at 25, 30, and 50c. per yard worth 35, 40 and 50c—the cheapest ever offered;

Notting ham Lace for curtains at 15, 16⅔, 20, 25c and up to $1 per yard—all very much below regular prices;

Cornices, Bands, Loops and Hooks, for curtains at extremely low prices—some of the best bargains ever offered;

Reps for furniture covering and curtains at much below regular prices;

Waterproof Cloths at 50, 75c, $1, and upwards;

Cur 75c, Black Waterproof is superior to what is generally sold at $1 per yard;

Genuine Russia Crash at 10, 12½, 15 and 16⅔c. per yard, worth 15, 20, and 25c. yard;

Extraordinary bargains in CARPETS. We offer for the best Three Ply at $1.10 per yard;

The best Tapestry Brussels at $1.50 per yard; the best extra superfine Ingrain at 80c. per yard; also, Ingrain Carpets at 35, 40, 50 60 and 75c per yard;

Hemp Carpets at 20 and 25c. per yard, and bargains in List, Cotton and Venetian Carpets;

Oil Cloths in all widths and qualities;

Oil Cloth Rugs, all sizes;

Velvet and Tapestry Rugs and Mats at lower prices than ever;

Bed Blankets at $2, 2.50, $3 and up to $15 a pair. In this stock we offer unprecedented bargains;

Carriage Blankets at $3, worth $5; at 4 worth $6; at 6 worth $8.

Calico Comfortables at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2;

Wool Bed Spreads—the best manufactured—at $2.50 and 3 worth $5;

White Quilts at 50, 75c, and up to $10. In this line we offer unparalled bargains;

Carpet Warp—the best manufactured—in all colors;

Bale Cotton, or Cotton Yarn—all Nos.—at $1 per bundle of five pounds;

Unbleached Knitting Cotton—all sizes—at 50c. per pound;

Singer Machine Needles at 50c. for ten;

Machine Needles for all other machines except Wilcox & Gibbs, ten for 25c. Sent by mail, postage paid.

The best Sewing Machine Oil—large bottles—at 50c. per bottle;

Cloaks of the most fashionable styles at greatly reduced prices;

Shawls in endless variety at reduced prices;

FURS were never so low as we are now selling them—nice sets of MUFFS and Collars at $2.50 better goods in like proportion;

Table and Piano Covers, Tidies and Toilet Mats in great variety and at low prices;

Undergarments for men, women and children, and a full line of Hose and Gloves;

Laces, Silk and Muslin Ties and Scarfs;

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings at 4, 5 6, 8, 10, 12½, 15c. and up to $1 per yard—just about half prices for these goods;

Pottery and all material for decorating the same;

Mottoes and Motto Frames, Pictures and Picture Frames.

Thousands of Articles not enumerated, all to be sold at closing out prices, as our Stock must be removed before the 1st of March. Make your purchases before the assortment is broken.

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"THE REAL KU KLUX."

From the Philadelphia TIMES we take the following *resume* of the confessions of E. J. Moses, Governor of South Carolina, to show the South was tyrannized over, and the Northern mind fired for the most vile political purposes:

During the first term of President Grant, and even later, the alleged outrages perpetrated upon the negroes of certain Southern States, notably of South Carolina, by armed white men, in a spirit of hatred of the Union and hostility to the reconstruction acts, constituted the major part of the stock in trade of the Republican party in the North. It was represented that the rebels had retired from the open war only to resort to assassination as a means of ridding themselves of their enemies and putting the Democratic party on its feet. Oath bound organizations, under the name of Ku Klux, were said to pervade every neighborhood, formed for no other object than to keep the negroes and their white allies, falsely called Republicans, in a state of subordination to the owners of the soil. Slavery was indeed abolished by law, but we were led to believe that the foundations of a worse system of human bondage were being laid. Masked midnight riders were supposed to be galloping through the country, killing or scourging negroes riddling humble homes with bullets, burning schoolhouses, and sparing not even the women and children of the families of those who dared declare themselves Republicans. The stories of outrages then told by pen and pencil and described upon the stump in one campaign after another still linger in the memory. It seemed to the humane North that the devil himself was abroad in the South, working for Democratic supremacy, and in view of the horrors of Ku Kluxism no punishment was considered too severe for the treacherous South. Under these feelings many a measure of legislation that disgraced the statute book of a free country were cheerfully indorsed by the people who went to the polls. They were deemed necessary for the protection of the freedman and the punishment of his oppressors. The policy of force was simply fighting the devil with fire, and not until the fearful truth that they were being duped dawned upon the Republican masses was that policy changed. Even now, however, many good people do not fully know what outrages were perpetrated upon the South in the name of liberty, how base were the real purposes of the invention of the terrible machinery of reconstruction acts, conspiracy laws and force bills, and to what cruel hands their execution was entrusted.

The curtain is lifted upon some of the most horrible acts in this bloody drama by one who took a leading part therein. Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, has begun, in the columns of the New York HERALD, the story of what he knows of what happened behind the scenes. That Moses is a villain all the world now knows, but a villain only could know all the secrets of those dark days; and in telling them he does not screen himself, but honestly confesses that in greed for plunder he lent himself, as others did, to the conspiracy which brought so many of the people of his native State to ruin and to death. He declares in the outset that to those in South Carolina who had to endure as much it was well known that Ku Kluxism with all its accompanying terrors, was the greater part "a myth and phantom." It was a cunning and devilish device of himself and his colleagues to perpetuate their own power for the sake of plunder and to keep public sentiment in the North from turning in favor of the plundered people. Whenever a rumor would come that the troops, under whose bayonets the thieves did their work, were to be removed, the State officers would get together and consider what ought to be done to prevent such a catastrophe. Agents were dispatched to the interior for no other purpose than to create troubles that might be converted into reactionary outbreaks. Every negro in the State was armed as a militiaman and bidden to assert his rights by violence, while it was made a crime for any white men to carry arms except as privates in the companies composed of their former slaves, and under officers who were designedly selected from the most desperate classes in the State. To these officers instructions were given to drill at midnight, with ammunition on their persons, and to discharge their pieces without any provocation with the express purpose of terrifying the women and children and arousing white men to a frenzy of excitement. If unprotected females were traveling through the country these black militiamen were directed to dog their steps.

The plan involved the constant inflammation of the Democrats by such means, and even by incendiarism and worse, in the hope that they would be aroused to the resistance that was always a pretext for new severity. The State was over-run by marshals and constables privy to this business and well paid for fostering race conflicts. Twenty-five desperadoes were imported from New York and scattered through the country "with instructions to work up the outrage business" and to do all in their power to breed revolt. If the whites organized and armed in the most inoffensive way for the protection of their wives and children or their property, every such organization was held to be a Ku Klux conspiracy and treated accordingly. Then courts that were the creatures of the Columbia ring stepped in to finish the work. Young men and old men, the bravest and best in South Carolina, were dragged to trial, convicted by packed juries and sent to Northern penitentiaries to languish and die. There was no redress. The man that grumbled was traitor and must expect the fate of those upon whom his sympathy was expended. The United States army stood in readiness to execute the will of thieves, and, under instructions from Washington, did it with merciless vigor. It is shown that one army officer, Major Merrill, of the Seventh Cavalry, who is described as "cold-blooded and heartless and as keen on the scent as a sleuthhound," gave months to the detective work of which he became enamored, and received $35,000 in blood money from the thieves' government. This man still disgraces the uniform that the war for the Union made a badge of nobility.

The TIMES concludes its article with the following truthful paragraph:

History has no blacker pages than those upon which these facts will be written, but it is meet that the whole truth should be known, that the perpetrators of such villainy may be branded as they deserve and posterity may be warned against a repetition of such crimes on any pretext whatever. The Southern people have sins enough fairly chargeable to their account, but much will be forgiven them in consideration of what they have suffered. In a matter like this their vindication is one of national interest, for it involves the honor of the nation.

Coming This Way.

The Charlotte DEMOCRAT says: We met a gentleman on the cars recently from the northern part of Massachusetts, who told us that he was coming South for the purpose of locating somewhere as a farmer. We asked him to stop in Charlotte and see Mr. N. Dumont, landagent; he did so, and we are pleased to say that after traveling some distance up the Air Line Railroad, he came back here and purchased a tract of land in this county in the Hopewell neighborhood. He comes South to get clear of the severe cold weather of the North. The time is not far distant when thousands of our Northern fellow-citizens will come to reside in North Carolina on account of climate, lands, timber, &c. Let those who locate among us receive a hearty welcome and kind attention from the neighbors where they locate, and they will be the means of bringing many others. We expect to see the day when ten Northern men will move into North Carolina for every one of our native citizens who move to Texas, &c.

The Attitude of the South.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says: "The Southern members who are coming in talk freely concerning the President and his course, but hardly in a way to suit the friends of the administration. They do not lose sight for a moment of the fact that Hayes was not really elected, and that the party which forced him in o power, although he did not receive a majority of the popular vote, must be driven out of power in 1880. One of the most intelligent of the Southern Democrats, Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, says that he has been much among the Southern people, and that the feeling in favor of sticking to the Democratic party, and banishing the Republicans from the control of the government, is universal, and that nothing that Hayes can do will diminish it. He says that this will surely be the great issue in the next Presidential campaign, and that the South will vote solidly for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It would make no difference if Hayes were to carry out Democratic ideas from this time till the end of his administration; the South would vote against the Republican candidate all the same when the next election is held."

It is useless to conceal longer the fact that the Republicans are getting very tired of Hayes. It is conceded that his course is sapping the life and wearing away the energy of the Republican party. It is a solemn fact to-day that in Washington a majority of Republican Senators and Representatives would rather see Tilden in the White House than Hayes. There are five or six Republican Senators (so called) who sustain the administration, and there are not twenty all told in the House, so that in an emergency Hayes would be almost utterly without any support.—Washington Dispatch to the Toledo Journal.

THE BACKWARD HABIT OF THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese habit of reversing everything, if we may regard our way of doing as the proper way, is very curious, and in some of its details very interesting. Mr. Griffiths, in his work on the Japanese, discusses it thus: Another man is planing. He pulls the plane towards him. I notice a blacksmith at work. He pulls the bellows with his feet, while he is holding and hammering with both hands. He has several irons in the fire, and keeps his dinner pot boiling with the waste flame. His whole family, like the generation before him, seem to get their living in the hardware line. The cooper holds his tools with his toes. All of them sit down while they work. Perhaps that is an important difference between a European and an Asiatic. One sits down to his work, the other stands up to it. Why is it that we do things contrawise to the Japanese? Are we upside down, or they? The Japanese say that we are reversed. They call our penmanship 'crab writing,' because, they say, 'it goes backward.' The lines in our books cross the page like a crawfish, instead of going downward properly. In a Japanese stable we find the horse's flank where we look for his head. Japanese screws screw the other way. Their locks thrust to the left, ours to the right. The baby toys of the Aryan race squeak when squeezed; the Turanian gim-cracks emit noise when pulled apart. A Caucasian, to injure his enemy, kills him; a Japanese kills himself to spite his foe. Which race is left handed? Which has the negative? Which the positive of truth? What is truth? What is down? What is up?

GOOD TIMES AHEAD.

The shining silver dollars will soon begin to chink as the wheat and corn and hogs move out to feed the millions of Europe who are busy in scenes of ambition. It is the golden opportunity of American, and if all her broad prairies and fertile valleys do not resound with song as the ploughshare is bright in the furrow, and if her busy spindles do not turn, and her mills grind, and the wheels upon her network of railroads turn day and night, it will be because her sons prefer to fold their arms and sit in the corners and mourn with the cry of "hard times and worse a-coming." Leave the groaning to hypochondriacs and deadbeats, and let the men accept the situation, and, with a spirit worthy of and in keeping with the blessings we have at our disposal, go on to success.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE CHUFA.

The Wilmington STAR says: We examined a day or two since a specimen of chufa raised by Messrs. Lee & Peacock, of Peacock's Cross Roads, Johnston county. The chufa is fast becoming a staple product of our State, and will be extensively planted in our own section this year, as we learn that many of our farmers have expressed their intention of experimenting with it. It is said to be very prolific, and besides being an excellent thing to fatten hogs on, is also very palatable to the human taste, being every whit as sweet and agreeable as the chestnut. Rev. F. A. Bishop furnishes us with the specimen referred to.

The Russians are evidently preparing for any miscarriage in their plans when the treaty comes up for discussion before the Congress. They have 80,000 men, with cannon, on the Sea of Marmora, and are actively engaged in constructing entrenchments from Kadikoi to Sherkoi. The position of England in regard to the Congress is reported to be that her representative will only remain in case the Powers agree to overhaul the terms of peace. She will offer some important proposals concerning her own interests in the Mediterranean in case the Congress does not prove to be merely a ratification meeting. If Prince Bismarck presides over the Congress, then, it is stated, the English representative will be Earl Beaconsfield. Germany wants England to occupy Egypt, but France is opposed to it.

A beautiful anecdote of the late Pope, told by an English clergyman, reveals the truly sweet and catholic heart of him. Two English women, sisters, had an audience of the Pope, but as they were withdrawing one, a convert to the Roman Church, lingered. The Pope, observing this, recalled her and asked her as she kneeled what she would ask. "The prayers of your Holiness," she said, "that my sister may be converted from Protestantism and that we may not be separated by death." The Pope, placing his hand upon her clasped hands, replied: "Daughter, those who love God will not be separated in the next world." Even Protestants can believe that Pius IX. was infallible in that utterance.—Boston Transcript.

'Why didn't you put on a clean collar before you left home?' called out an impertinent young fop to an omnibus driver. 'Cause your mother hadn't sent home my washing,' was the extinguishing reply.

ANOTHER HORSE STORY.

I have lately seen an old horse at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, on the history of which I can thoroughly rely, and it is so remarkable that I think it worth publication. I have seen the horse myself, and as far as personal observation goes, I can thoroughly endorse the story. The horse is aged twenty-two, of the old short-legged coaching stamp, and has been in the possession of the present owner upward of sixteen years, during which period he has only had three days' rest, not excluding even Sundays. His work has been to run a heavy mail-cart from Bourn to Swaffield, a distance of fourteen miles, including the return journey, every day, and one day a week two miles extra. The horse leaves Bourn between six and seven in the morning, and reaches Bourn about seven in the evening. During his recreation at Swaffield, the horse is kept in further exercise by working at plough and other work upon the farm. He is without blemish and in capital condition. His work for the last sixteen years has been so uniform that the horse knows the particular places he has to stop at on given days of the week; for instance, he persistently stops at the barber's shop on Tuesdays and Fridays, and six days a week he stops at a draper's shop for parcels, and on Sundays he won't stop at either place. His owner is so fond of him, that with a sort of feeling of Tom Moody, he hopes that he and his horse may be buried together.—Correspondence London Field

SEVERE WIND STORM.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A special from Atlanta, Ga; says that the city of Atlanta experienced to-day the severest wind storm or rainless tornado, ever known there. The storm burst suddenly about 11 o'clock a. m; and when all the churches were filled with worshippers, and lasted, without rain, with steady and tremendous force, for two hours. The Episcopal church, like the others, was filled at the hour for the commencement of divine service, and no thought of danger was entertained by the congregation; but during the early part of the service the wind suddenly rose and shook the whole building to its foundation. The officiating minister realized at once that the tornado had struck the building, and knowing it was merely a question of a few minutes to secure the safety of the people, he cried out to them to throw themselves under the seats. This advice the congregation at once followed, and not a moment too soon. With a few fearful creaks and jars of its roof and walls the whole building crumbled into a shapeless ruin, burying the congregation under the debris. Luckily the shelter afforded by the seats protected the great mass of the congregation, but 18 were seriously wounded by the falling timbers. None of these, however, have died. Several other churches in Atlanta have been seriously damaged, their walls shaken and roofs partly stripped. The city hall was entirely unroofed, and the car sheds at the railroad depot were unsettled. Great damage is estimated, which cannot yet be determined, to be done to private residences and stores throughout the city.

WELL WORTH IT.

"Can you let me have some money this morning to purchase a new bonnet, my dear?'

'By-and by, love.'

'That's what you always say, my love; but how can I buy and buy without money?'

And that brought the money, just as one good turn deserves another. Her wit was so successful that she tried again the next week.

'I want money, my dear, to buy a new dress.'

'Well, you can't have it. You called me a bear last night,' said her husband.

'Oh, well, dear, you know it was only because you were fond of hugging.'

It hit him just right again, and she got the money, and something extra.

He left his pretty wife and hurried off to business, saying, 'It takes a fortune to keep such a wife, but it's worth it.'

Don't Box Your Childrens Ears.—The drum of the ear is as thin as paper, and is stretched like a curtain between the air outside and that within; and thus having nothing to support it, and being extremely delicate, a slap with the hand on the side of the face, made with the force which a sudden and violent anger gives it, has in multitudes of cases ruptured this delicate membrane. As the right hand is almost always used, it is the left ear which is stricken; this aids in accounting for the fact that the left ear is more frequently affected with deafness than the right.

Every cloud, and every prosperous pocket book has a silver lining.

It was at the battle at Edge Hill that Sir Jacob Ashley made his remarkable prayer: 'Oh, Lord! Thou knowest how busy I must be this day; if I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me. March on, boys.'

A woman will face a frowning world and cling to the man she loves through the most bitter adversity, but she wouldn't wear a hat three weeks behind the style to save the government.