

The Hillsborough Recorder

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 4, 1878.

Old Series, Vol. 58.

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BECAUSE its action is PROMPT, Costless, and lasting. It starts the plant quickly and sustains it to maturity.

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Prices as low and terms as liberal as those of any other standard high grade Fertilizers.

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WE beg to call the special attention of our friends in North Carolina, to our large assortment of all varieties of FIELD and GROUND SEEDS, which are pure and of the best quality.

Send for an agricultural manual descriptive of these goods. Orders and correspondence solicited. Small subjects commuted with our instructions.

ALLISON & ADDISON, Richmond, Va. mar 14 y.

State of North Carolina, Superior Court PERSON COUNTY.

Alex. Whitfield, Susan J. Gregory, Thos. Whitfield, Edwin Whitfield, Emily M. O'Brien and her husband Alex. O'Brien, Charles Elliot and Weldon Whitfield minors, by their next friend Esparon Whitfield, Jane Proussant and her husband Wm. Pleasant, Francis Long, and her husband Alex. Long, Preston Whitfield, Caroline Morgan and her husband Robert Morgan, Mary Rimmer and her husband William Rimmer, Laura J. Whitfield, Para Lee Whitfield and Catherine E. and James E. Whitfield minors by their next friend Elizabeth Whitfield, Albert Whitfield, Martha Blacklock and her husband William Blacklock, Parson Whitfield, Angelot Whitfield, Jennie Jones and her husband Jones, Nat. Whitfield, David Whitfield, John D. Whitfield, Cora Whitfield and Robt. Jeff. Cornelia and Whitfield by their next friend Stella Whitfield, agent.

Laura Whitfield, Mar. Ann Moore and her husband William Moore, Leticia M. Whitfield, Malcom Whitfield, Wm. G. Whitfield, Lucerne Hudgins at her heirs at law names unknown, Richard Whitfield, Wm. Whitfield, John Whitfield, Geo. Whitfield, Susan Panther and her husband John Panther or their heirs, names unknown, Catherine Rimmer and her husband James Rimmer and the heirs at law, whose names are unknown, of Wm. Mincy, John James and Jefferson Whitfield deceased.

Summons for Relief. THE object of this proceeding is the division of the land devised by the last will and testament of James C. Whitfield, dec'd, for a settlement among the devisees of said deceased and their legal representatives, and it appearing to the Court that Lezanne Whitfield, Mar. Ann Moore and her husband William Moore, Leticia M. Whitfield, Malcom Whitfield, Wm. G. Whitfield, Lucerne Hudgins or her heirs at law, whose names are unknown, Richard Whitfield, Wm. Whitfield, John Whitfield, Geo. Whitfield, Susan Panther and her husband John Panther or their heirs at law, whose names are unknown, Catherine Rimmer and her husband James Rimmer, deceased, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, they are hereby notified to appear at the Clerk's office of said Court, at Hillsboro, in said county, on or before the 15th day of September next, and answer or demur to the complaint which will be deposited in said office within ten days from the date hereof, or judgment will be taken proconesso as to them.

Witness J. J. Lansdell, Clerk of said Court, at Roxboro, this 13th day of July 1878.

J. J. LANSDPELL, C. S. C.

July 14 91.

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GRENADEA.

Terrible Condition of Affairs in the Stricken Town.

New Orleans Democrat, Aug. 21.

From H. S. Bell, Esq. who has recently returned from a visit to Grenada, Miss: a reporter of the Democrat yesterday obtained the following graphic description of the condition of affairs in that plague-stricken town:

Mr. Bell said: I remained in the town two days, and I never before in all my life witnessed anything which could equal what I saw there. Out of a population of from 2,500 to 3,000 white people there are remaining in the town not more than 250, and a large majority of these are sick.

Everybody who could leave did leave at the first alarm, and those who did in a way were relatives of the sick, and remained to attend them. All the stores are closed; there is not one of any description open save and except the drug stores. The streets are entirely deserted, and one may walk through them for hours without seeing a human soul, aside from the physicians, and perhaps some of the nurses returning to duty or reporting for assignment. All those of the citizens who have not contracted the disease are confined within doors, nursing and ministering to the sick.

A number of times I was hailed as "doctor" from houses, and appealed to come in and treat a case, people thinking that I, being a stranger, and in the place, must be a physician.

There are no funerals. Every vehicle in the place was brought into requisition to carry people away, and there is nothing of the kind remaining but the doctor's buggy and a hearse. The hearse drives up to the door of a house in which there is a corpse, the body is brought out, placed in the carriage of death, and carried away and buried, the sole witnesses of the interment being the sexton and the driver. Most of the dead are placed in the coffin without being either dressed or washed.

The mortality is terrible. Of all the number taken sick there has not been one who has entirely recovered. There are some convalescents, of course, but none of them have sufficiently recovered to permit of their leaving their rooms.

There are plenty of provisions in town locked up in the stores, and several car loads stand on the track at the depot, but the freight agent cannot discharge them for the reason that none of the consignees are at hand to receive their freight.

What is particularly missed and needed is what is known as small groceries, delicacies, wine, etc. for the sick. Contributions of necessities of life, for the well, from outside places have been liberal and sufficient to meet the demand. The food is cooked at the "Pass House," and is dealt out on demand to those persons not sick, and to the nurses and the doctors.

I have sent up two boxes of delicacies by express. I mention it for the purpose of adding that as soon as the express company found out that the boxes were for the sick they sent me back the money I paid for freight.

The nurses are thoroughly organized, and are under command of Gen. Smith, President of the Alexandria Howard Association. They report to him and he details them. They are very much fatigued, as there are not a sufficient number there to provide relief, some six or seven of the nurses, sent from Memphis, gave out on Saturday, refused to perform any more duty and left the town. The New Orleans nurses have all remained faithful at their posts.

Those citizens of the town who are well are also completely worn out, and I think that to this fact in a great measure is attributed the mortality. When one of these persons takes the disease, they are so completely prostrated from continued watching and attendance on their friends and relatives, that they have not the strength to rally, even if the fever is broken.

I know of one case in point, that of Mr. John Crummers. Four of his relatives were sick at one time and he had but one man to assist him in ministering to them, and of course it was impossible for him to absent himself from the sick rooms for a sufficient length of time to enable him to procure rest. He was without sleep or rest from Friday until Tuesday, and on the latter day he was compelled to give up and went to bed with the fever. He died the following Friday. I do not doubt that he had the fever some time before he yielded and took to his bed, and then it was too late to save him.

I am of the opinion that the town will be depopulated within ten days, and for this reason: As I said before, all well persons are completely worn out, and the chances of a majority for recovery, if attacked, are no greater than were those of John Crummers, and I see that they are contracting the fever at the rate of ten or twelve a day.

There were in the place, when I left, five resident physicians, and Dr. Man-

deville and Venzie, of this city. I see, however, by the dispatches in the papers, that Dr. Gillespie, one of the five local practitioners, has died of the fever. The day I started from the town he was well and treating cases.

Our physicians are doing good service, and between them and the other doctors the utmost harmony and good will exist.

The general opinion in the town is that the breaking out of the disease is attributable to the caving in of a sewer. It was filled with animal matter, and it was some time before the authorities succeeded in again covering it. The town, in my opinion, is as clean as towns usually are, and the streets are now covered with lime and other disinfectants.

MR. HEWITT ON KEARNEY.

At a reception to the Columbia crew at Delmonico's on Saturday, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt took occasion to make a vigorous attack on Dennis Kearney and the new labor movement. He said:

"Young gentlemen, there is an alarming fact in respect to the rising generation of this country, and that is their neglect of their political duties. I am sorry to say it, but there is a want of public spirit on the part of our educated young men, which must be corrected if we would see our institutions survive. We must arouse the old public spirit of Hamilton, of Jay, of Livingston, and of Clinton, names which to-day adorn the rolls of Columbia College and furnish an undying example to the young men whom she sends forth. They were founders of our government; they were patriots who did not count it loss to risk their lives, fortunes, and their sacred honor in the cause of free government."

[Applause.] We have proved that the young men of this country are equal to any demands, physical or intellectual, that may be made upon them; it is now time to prove that they are equal to those political demands which it ought to be their highest ambition and honor to satisfy. [Cheers.] To-day an agitator has arisen who says to the ignorant and the lowly, not to be intentionally erring, 'Pool your votes, and when we have broken down the present state of affairs, when we have got control of the government, we shall arrange matters to suit ourselves.' If agitators like this man are to succeed, there cannot be their great danger to our institutions. Their evident purpose is to overthrow the established order of things, and what they will substitute in place neither they nor any one else professes to know.

"Let me tell you what they have done in California." The speaker drew a document from his pocket and held it up to the audience. "This is from one of the leading lawyers of San Francisco, a man of the highest character, who has just been elected to the Constitutional Convention. He says: 'We are in the very vortex of universal discontent. Dennis Kearney has been able to bring about the present chaos. Business is at a standstill, all improvements arrested, enterprise paralyzed, property depreciated, domestic capital is hidden, and foreign capital is withdrawn or going. We are to have a Constitutional Convention in September, and every demagogue in the State is already hoarse with crying out for reform, which means the destruction of every national interest. I don't know what we are coming to. The Chinese are debilitated with all our misfortunes, and the agitators are now publicly moving to drive them out by fire and sword. I may be an alarmist, but when the lower order of society in this city can accomplish by the ballot the election of thirty-two delegates to the Constitutional Convention, many of whom can neither read or write, some of whom cannot speak a word of the English language, and of whom nineteen were naturalized within a fortnight or three weeks of their election, and quite as many of whom are not qualified by our laws to sit on a petty jury; when such things can be, no man can declare my fears unreasonable."

"Now young gentlemen, these things have been done in a free American State. The man who has done it is here, and what he has succeeded in doing in the West he is going to try to do in the Eastern States. This doctrine is not a new thing. It has been preached in France, and you all know what a deluge of blood it ended in. Now it is being preached in this country, where universal suffrage prevails, and where those men, if they once get the power, can overthrow our institutions. Sit down supinely if you will, and see the landmarks of social order swept away, but do not complain when the terrible result of your negligence confronts you. Under our present system we support, perhaps, 200,000 tramps. If you want to see that number swelled to 400,000, sit down and make no effort to defend the institutions which your fathers left to you. There is absolutely no way to avert this state of affairs but by training up the young men of the country to govern the country. [Cheers.] I know you'll say that you cannot get a foothold on the ladder, that the professional politicians and the cur-

ruptionist there before you; but that is no excuse."

"These evils, that I have spoken of do not cure themselves. There is only one way to cure them, that is, go into politics. Make yourselves familiar with men as well as learning. Am I opposed to universal suffrage? No. It is the bond which the poor of this country have of the rich and of the educated, and is the foundation of our free institutions. You have nothing to fear from it if you set yourselves honestly and manfully to work to win the respect of your fellow citizens and of the public. [Cheers.] If anything that I have said shall rouse one young man to the importance of this subject—if it shall have induced one of your number to emulate the great works, and the great achievements of his forefathers—of the men who did not think it beneath their dignity to govern this great country—I shall be more than satisfied."

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN PARIS.

Mr. C. C. Fulton writes to the Baltimore American that the introduction of the electric light is becoming so general in Paris that it now attracts very little attention.

The proprietors of hotels, restaurants, theatres, and even stores, are erecting electric candles in front of their establishments, and there are quite a number on the steps and around the Madeline. All the public gardens and squares have a dozen or more lights, and the Place de l'Opera literally blazes with them, making the gas-jets look like farthing candles. The Arch of Triumph has twenty electric candles around it, and wherever it was introduced by the authorities to add brilliancy to the great illumination it remains as a permanent illuminating process. In nearly all the great central places of Paris electricity is gradually superseding gas, and wherever it is extensively used gas lights are extinguished. Whether it will ever be used for in-door lighting is very doubtful, as it is too glaring a light when very close to it, though it is shaded out of doors with large and heavy frosted shades.

For railroad stations and all central public places it is superseding gas, but it requires motive power near at hand to the candles to keep up a steady current of electricity. There are quite a number of electrical illuminating instruments in the Exposition, but we have not had time yet to examine them. They blaze away at all hours of the day, but of course do not show to advantage in daylight. They throw out such an intense heat that such a light would probably be too oppressive indoors in summer time.

The sardine fisheries have supported many families for generations. The chief supply originally came from off Sardinia, whence they take their name, but for a long time they were mainly caught on the coast of Brittany. Sardines are unusually abundant in French waters this season, and the catch will be larger than in any previous year. A sardine fleet consists of vessels from eight to ten tons each, with a crew of from six to twelve persons, and goes six to nine miles from land. The bait, consisting of eggs and fish, cut up, is scattered on the water. The sardines are taken with gill nets. A few are salted on board, but the bulk are carried on shore. Their heads are cut off, and they are well washed and sprinkled with salt. After drying they are arranged in frames, in almost perpendicular rows and immersed again in the best boiling olive oil. When sufficiently cured they are packed in the small tin boxes by the women and children, after which men fill the boxes up with fresh oil and solder them tight. The work is not complete, however, for before fit for the table the fish requires cooking. To this end they are placed in a covered kettle and boiled for half an hour to an hour, according to their size. After drying, labeling and placing in wooden cases they are ready for shipment. The American sardine, or menhaden, is taken in large quantities on the coast of New Jersey, and put up in oil.

GALLED BACK.—The celebrated veterinary surgeon, George H. Dadd, gives in the Prairie Farmer the following: "So soon as an abrasion is discovered on the back of a horse the animal should be excused from duty for a few days; the abraded parts should be dressed twice daily with a portion of the tincture of aloes and myrrh. This simple treatment will soon heal the parts. Should there be no abrasion but simple swelling, attended with heat, pain, and tenderness, the parts should be frequently sponged with cold water. Occasionally the skin undergoes the process of hardening (induration). This is a condition of the parts known to the farriers of old as 'sitast,' and the treatment is as follows: Procure one ounce of iodine and smear the indurated spot with it twice daily. Some cases of galled back and shoulders are due to negligence and abuse, yet many animals, owing to a peculiarity of constitution, will chafe in those parts which come in contact with the collar and saddle, and neither human foresight nor mechanical means can prevent it."

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

He had been in the habit of standing on the curbstone, in front of the church, after service, and waiting for his girl. As he prided himself greatly upon his politeness in public places, he invariably, even after their betrothal, stepped up to her, and, doffing his hat, requested permission to see her home.

The first time that they went to church together after they were married, they were unable to secure seats together. This, however, did not worry him. He secured a seat for his wife, and at once sought his old quarters by the stove, and among some of his old cronies.

After service was over, he absent-mindedly walked out with the boys, took his old stand on the curbstone. With flashing eyes and glowing cheeks out came his wife. She would have passed him in indignation and scornful silence had he not stepped up to her as of yore, and raising his hat, said: "Miss J., may I have the pleasure of walking with you?"

He had the pleasure of knowing that he was very much married, when she exclaimed: "You idiotic fool, put on your hat and come along!"—Ex.

Three Irishmen, who had dug a ditch for \$1, were quite at a loss to know how to divide the pay equally. One of the number had been to school and reached division in arithmetic, so it was left to him. He did it at once, saying: "It is easy enough. Sure, there's two for you and two for me, too." The two received their portion with a great increased respect for the advantages which learning gives to a man.

Charlotte Observer says: C. H. Helms, late mail-carrier between Pinesville, in this county, and Lancaster, Village, S. C., who was charged with breaking a sealed letter while carrying the mail between the points named, was tried at the session of the United States Circuit Court at Greenville, S. C., last week and found guilty but recommended to the mercy of the court. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment in Lancaster jail and \$2500 fine. A petition signed by prominent citizens is in circulation praying for his pardon.

A CURIOSITY.—The revenue officers have discovered, in this county, a curiosity in the shape of a brandy still. It consist of a wooden box, with sheet iron bottom. On the top was plastered with mud—a tin containing tulle. The whole arrangement probably cost \$1-50. The officers were compelled to destroy the still and report the offender.

It is strange our people will continue to violate the revenue laws when they know the terrible consequences of such violation. —Sallybury Watchman.

A far-sighted miss has concluded to marry a big man for her husband, and a little one for the second, so that she can cut all the clothes of the first down, and make them over to fit his successor. Thus, the hard times force home lessons of rigid economy and practical sense upon the tender nature of girlhood.

A gentleman in this city who could not walk offered a young lady a hundred dollars if she'd let him lug her as much as the man did who had just walked with her! It was a good offer, and showed that money was no object to him, but that put him out of the house so hard that his eye was quite black.

"Ma, has your tongue got legs?" "Got what, child?" "Got legs, ma?" "Certainly not; but why do you ask that question?" "Oh, nothing; only I heard pa say that your tongue was running from morning till night!" Then pa had to take another "running."

THE LAST DAY.—Two widowers were once condoling together over their recent bereavement of their wives, when one of them exclaimed with a sigh: "Well, may I bewail my loss, for I had so few differences with my dear departed that the last day of my marriage was as happy as the first."

"There I surpass you," said his friend, "for the last day of mine was happier."

"May the Lord preserve your eyesight," said a beggar woman to a man with a small nose, who had given her a pittance. "Why? he asked. "Because," said she, "you've no nose to hold your spectacles."

"Sally, what have you done with the cream?" "These children cannot eat skim milk for breakfast." "Sure, ma'am, it isn't me that would be after giving the cream to 'em, I tuk that and gave it to the cats."

A New York lady was asked to join one of the divisions of the Daughters of Temperance. She replied: "This is unnecessary, as it is my intention to join one of the Sons in the course of a few weeks."

The sermon of the best preacher in the world will not make as much impression upon a congregation as the sudden pattering of rain on the window-panes of a church containing two hundred new sprink bonnets.

A veteran shopper entered a small dry goods store the other day and asked for the proprietor. The clerk said he was at home. "Has he got anything new?" asked the lady. "He has got pneumonia," the clerk said so! "What are you getting a yard for moulin now?"