

The Daily Review

JOSH. T. JAMES, Ed. and Prop

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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IEWS AND REVIEWS.

A St. Louis undertaker advertises that he has the "most comfortable" hearse in the country.

On the last day of the Carnival at Rome no newspapers were published, journalists and printers having voted to take a holiday.

It was the whim of a St. Paul man to be married in white, and he went to the church, on a cold day, clothed in a suit of linen.

Among the various species of oranges now raised in Florida is the small, thin-skinned, delicate mandorino, from the Island of Malta, so highly prized on European tables.

An old nickel mine has been discovered in the town of Dugat, Mass., near Lowell, which was originally opened about 200 years ago. The resemblance of nickel to silver probably deceived the first workers and the mine was abandoned. The value of nickel was not known before 1751. The old shaft was forty-three feet deep. A company has recently sunk it sixty-one feet and found nickel enough to pay, and proposes to operate the mine.

Elihu Burritt's will gives about \$8,000 to relatives and charities, and concludes as follows: "Having thus disposed of the property which a kind Providence has put in my possession, in a way which I hope may testify my gratitude for such a gift, I bequeath to this, my native town, the undying affection of a son who held its esteem and special token of consideration above all the honor which he received elsewhere."

It is generally supposed that "perique" tobacco is a peculiar plant and can only be grown in St. James Parish, Louisiana. This is a mistake. It is merely subjected to a peculiar treatment. While the plant is growing the smaller leaves near the top are stripped off, and the lower leaves attain a prodigious size in consequence. These are then taken and pressed for some weeks without being allowed to dry thoroughly. Perique is largely used in the manufacture of cigarettes.

It is said that careless legislation in the internal revenue bill makes it legal for the owners of large stocks of manufactured tobacco to export it to some foreign country, receive a drawback at the rate of twenty-four cents per pound and reimport it, paying to the government a tax of sixteen cents, thus making a net profit of eight cents per pound less the expense of the operation. Secretary Sherman thinks that unless the law is changed the cost to the government will be between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

During the recent carnival in Rome the King and Queen studiously avoided the Corso, though previously they had always been present one or two days. A balcony was taken for them, but the Queen only came one day, and the little Prince occupied it chiefly. Another noticeable fact was that the cook's costume, usually such a favorite, was this year entirely neglected, on account of the recent attempt on the King. (Passants are a cook.) The protection of the mask was made use of this year for a good deal of thieving.

One of the most ruinous habits of the Russian peasants is displayed at marriage celebrations. A peasant, to celebrate the marriage of his sons, procures twenty-five gallons of whiskey, to get money for which he sells his horse, cow, or pigs, and is ready to become a pauper. He cannot resist the practice, for custom requires that the population of the village, men, women, and children, must get drunk. A rich peasant, at the marriage festival, will procure one hundred gallons of whiskey, and the neighboring villages are invited to take part in the carousal.

At the close of last month, during a terrible storm at Venice, the square of St. Mark's, the piazzetta, and principal streets were completely inundated by the high tide. A large number of people were held captive in restaurants and in small by streets so elevated as not to be covered by water, while in the flooded parts masked revellers wading about bare-legged, noisy urchins and porters conveying on their packs women fresh from balls and dressed in all sorts of finery and toggery, presented an amusing spectacle. Travel on the canals was suspended, as the gondolas could not pass under the bridges, and considerable damage was caused on all sides.

"Alcohol is never a food," says Dr. Willard Parker in a recent article. There is a nutritious element in fermented liquors, he concedes, but it amounts to little practically. The only injury possible from pure fermented beverages is from excessive use; but "so one may get the gout by eating to excess of beefsteak, or kidney

difficulty by eating too much meat and taking too little exercise. But the great harm both to the individual and to society comes from the use of distilled liquors, in which alcohol is extracted by an artificial process, and used separately from the combination in which God and nature have put it." Dr. Parker will not concede any possible good in the use of distilled drink. It added nothing to the substance of the body. On the contrary, it weakens force. It acts as an irritant, and so diminishes force by compelling the body to put forth efforts in order to get rid of the intruder. The average life of those who either practise total abstinence or confine themselves to the use of fermented liquors is estimated by the writer at 64, while that of intemperate persons, "those who habitually drink alcoholic liquors, using them not merely at meals, but at different hours during the day," is put down at only 32.

A Philadelphia audience has distinguished itself by sensible behavior when a panic seemed inevitable. The Chestnut Street Theatre was densely crowded. Smoke poured up from the cellar, filling the auditorium. Somebody cried "Fire," and everybody stood up. The manager hurried in from his office and shouted "There can't be any danger, for you could all get out in three minutes. Keep your seats, add I'll you if there a fire." Several hundred persons near the doors went out, but the rest stayed, and were soon told that the smoke came from some smouldering rubbish.

DEADLY WEAPONS IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

The recent cold-blooded murder of Mr. Alston, by Mr. Cox, in Atlanta, Ga., has very naturally led to a good deal of newspaper comment. All deplore the tragedy and all denounce the act as unjustifiable in the last degree and without provocation. At least every Southern journal has done so. Some of the intensely partisan journals of the North, however, have taken occasion to make capital out of it, by trying to establish as a fact, that such acts are not only common in our section of the country, but that they are emphatically a characteristic of the people of the South; that every dispute or even difference of opinion is settled by the pistol or bowie knife. It affords a splendid opportunity for the tirade of cheap abuse which a certain class ever have delighted to shower upon us. Those journals would convey the idea to their readers that every man in the South was a walking arsenal, and that at the least opposition or antagonism, it would be brought into requisition as a matter of course. We know that there is a spirit existing among certain classes at the North which is so much the creature of prejudice in its feelings towards our people, that such statements in the public journals, are read as a sort of political gospel and mentally swallowed as the choicest kind of partisan pabulum. In the prejudice, jealousy and even hatred which exists among these people towards the South, any single act of horror is made to appear as a characteristic of our whole people. They look with blind eyes to the scenes of brutal bloodshed which occur in their own localities, in their zeal to find a crime to charge upon us.

Now, we know that this is all wrong and does the people of the South a great injustice, but as we have been treated to such doses for so long that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," we are the better prepared to endure the vile slander. It is too true that in the minds of many Northern people, the South is a Nazareth from which no good can possibly come, and when the news of an isolated instance of crime reaches them, which has been perpetrated South of the Mason and Dixon line, there is a confirmation of their belief. They will not, nor do they wish to, look into the record of crime in their own Northern cities. Should they do so, they would find that in some of the more populous of them, there would be a dark and damning array to confront them.

We have no hesitation in making the assertion, and we are very confident that criminal statistics would sustain us, that in the city of Chicago alone, there have been more crimes committed within the past twelve months, of an atrocious and brutal character, than there have been in the entire State of Georgia. As it is in that city, so it is in proportion to the population, in other cities. It is a fact that the pistol and bowie knife is as common to the people of those cities as it is among our own, and we are firmly convinced that they are carried in the North to a larger extent, in proportion to the population, than they are among our own.

But whether the South or the North have a preponderance in the custom of carrying personal arms is a matter of but little importance. There is no need to carry them at all. There is not one instance out of a hundred in which they could not be much better left at home. If a man is peaceably inclined they are no evidence of courage, but, on the contrary, they betray cowardice and distrust of his fellow-men. If he is inclined to be disputative, aggressive or opinionated in his disposition their presence betray a confession that when weakness of intellect shall fail to convince, their use shall be brought

into requisition to finish the argument. In whatever light we view the subject the custom of carrying concealed weapons is more dangerous than useful; more frequently does damage than it does good; has resulted in infinitely more of evil than of blessing, and has caused shame, horror, sorrow and remorse in a hundred instances where it has brought one of honor or enviable distinction. The best means of self-defense; the most certain road to the respect of those whose good opinion would be valuable or desirable, is a civil tongue and a polite and courteous demeanor. With these and a fixed integrity no young man has aught to fear. With these he goes out into the busy world to grapple with its difficulties and obstacles, with an invulnerable armor, and without these all the armament in the universe will not win to him the respect of a desirable recognition.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mch. 22, 1879.

Yesterday's House proceedings were of extreme interest. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, made an impassioned and very eloquent appeal for relief for the people through legislation at this session of Congress. Those who heard him say that no more forcible speech has ever been made in the House. He is not wholly in sympathy with the Eastern Democracy in regard to financial matters, and his remarks were not such as to commend themselves to that portion of the party, but it will go any Democrat or Republican good to read them, whether they influence his belief or not. A large number of copies will be printed for distribution. Mr. Springer somewhat surprised the House by a defence of the superior law. He admitted that it needed amendment, but objected to its repeal. Probably not more than half a dozen Democrats in the House agree with Mr. Springer on this subject, but unfortunately the party has not a half dozen votes to spare.

In the House caucus yesterday an attempt was made to pass a resolution restricting legislation at this session to subjects voted on at the last session. The subject was referred to a committee which, after conference with the Senate Committee, will report an order of business.

The Senate did not, of course, follow the House in reelecting its old officers. Yesterday it elected Mr. Burch, of Tenn., Secretary; Col. Bright, of Ind., Sergeant-at-Arms; Ex-Congressman Shober, Chief Clerk; Bailey Peyton, of Virginia, Executive Clerk and Rev. J. J. Bullock, of Virginia, Chaplain. It was not decided whether or not all the lesser Senate officers should be displaced, but it is probable most of them will be.

The Senators are given Chairmanships of important Committees as follows:

Privileges and Elections, Sunbury; Foreign Relations, Eaton; Finance, Bayard; Appropriations, Davis of W. Va.; Commerce, Gordon; Manufactures, Grover; Agriculture, Johnston; Military Affairs, Randolph; Naval Affairs, McPherson; Judiciary, Thurman; Post Offices, Maxey; Public Lands, McDonald; Indian Affairs, Coke, Penions, Withers; Claims, Cookerill; Patents, Kernan; Territories, Garland; Railroads, Ransom, Mines and Mining, Hereford; Revision of Laws, Wallace; Education and Labor, Bailey; Civil Service and Retrenchment, Butler; Printing, Whyte; Library, Voerhees; Improvement of the Mississippi, Lamar. There are other Committees, of minor importance, of three of which Republicans, Edmunds, Conkling and Anthony are put at the head.

The House Committees have not yet been appointed by Speaker Randall, but will be early next week.

The Oliver-Cameron case here is developing a good deal of fith. Mrs. Oliver will not get damages for breach of promise from the Ex-Senator if the line of defence succeeds. But Mr. Cameron's character is soiled by the evidence which breaks down the reputed widow and the public has no bias for either. The state of society in Washington is deplorable indeed if this case is a fair sample.

GURDGE.

MOONSHINE.

It is well named gait-money—New York Commercial Advertiser.

One of the beauties of spring is the cheering fact that it never gives us a fall election.—Norristown Herald.

General William H. Gibson, of Ohio, is about to enter the ministry. In his time he has been regarded as one of the most powerful men on the stump in that State.

The idea that fruit eaten at night is deleterious is proved by the bad effect it had upon Adam from eating an apple after Eve.—Bos. Comm. Bulletin.

A Chicago woman is going to try to keep her mouth shut 3,000 quarters. If this new departure should become epidemic, what a mighty peace would settle down over this troubled land.—Oil City Derrick.

Swell: 'Oh, Robeson, I'm not at all satisfied with those trousers.' Shopkeeper: 'Indeed, sir! Sorry to hear that. We made 'em to measure, too!' Swell: 'Yaas, but you see, I didn't want them to measure—I wanted them to wear!'

There was once a young student of Latin who stuck pins in the cushion of satin on the chair that his kind teacher sat in. The teacher sprang high; But way up to the sky Went the yells from that student of Latin.—Yonkers Gazette.

A Disease that Wrecks the System. Every function is deranged, every nerve unstrung, every muscle and fibre weakened by fever and ague. It is, in fact, a disease

which if unchecked, eventually wrecks the system. In all its types, in every phase, it is dangerous, destructive. Stupor, delirium, convulsions often attend it, and cause swift dissolution. But when combated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters its foothold in the system is dislodged, and every vestige of it eradicated. That benign anti-febrile specific and preventive of the dreaded scourge is recognized not only within our own boundaries, but in tropic lands far beyond them, where intermittents and remittents are fearfully prevalent, to be a sure antidote to the malarial poison and a reliable means of overcoming disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, of which a vitiated torrid atmosphere and brackish mismanaged water are extremely provocative. All emigrants and travelers should be supplied with it.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

A SURE CURE for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Locations, instruments and lecturers do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts and nothing else. It is consulted by physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, and found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely." J. S. DOVEY, Manager, 64 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

"I have done me more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent more than \$100 with doctors, besides medicines I am sure cost me more than \$40." DAVID SPARLING, Ingraham, Jr., Tecoma, Nev. "Have suffered twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy, until I used Indian Ointment and received immediate relief." JAMES CARROLL, (an old miser) Tecoma, Nev. No Pile Remedy ever gained such rapid favor and extensive sale, as sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. For sale by J. C. Munds and T. S. Burbank. Mch 20 eow-d&w

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Jas. T. Petteway

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The best, cheapest and most popular Guano offered. Will take orders for delivery at Lumberton, Ebbe Hill, Laurinburg, Laurel Hill and intermediate points. Jan 27-d&w.

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In offering to you the WILCOX, GIBBS & CO'S MANIPULATED GUANO for another season, we do so with the most perfect confidence that you will find it again the BEST AND CHEAPEST FERTILIZER in use. It is no new article, requiring experiments to establish its value, but has been used for years with unbounded success, gaining in favor from year to year, until it is now accepted as the STANDARD FERTILIZER. It has been our study, not to make it EQUAL to others but SUPERIOR, and for our success in these efforts we refer you to the many of your neighbors who have used it, as well as to the thousands in the South Atlantic Cotton States. This Guano is so well known that it is unnecessary to publish any certificates but we annex a few testimonials in our circulars only from Planters who have made special tests of it alongside the Peruvian Guano, as showing how it compares with Peruvian Guano, which has heretofore been generally esteemed above all other Fertilizers. We will have only a moderate supply for sale and would request Planters to make their orders early. Our Agents are authorized to sell the MANIPULATED on very favorable terms, payable in cotton next Fall. Jan 29-d&w

Advertisement for the NEW AMERICAN BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Includes an illustration of the machine and text describing its features and availability through agents J.S. Dovey and J.C. Munds.

Advertisement for Furniture from E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., 591 Broadway, New York. Lists various furniture items and prices.

Advertisement for Photographic Materials from Bonitz's Hotel, Goldsboro, N. C. Lists various photographic supplies and prices.

Advertisement for Ham and Eggs from MOUNTAIN BUTTER, Choice, Table Butter, Sugar Cured Pig Bacon, etc.

Advertisement for NEW PIANOS from Appleton's Journal for 1879. Lists various piano models and prices.

Advertisement for The Collins House, On The European Plan, Corner Front and Red Cross Streets, Near Union Depot.

Advertisement for Appleton's Journal for 1879, listing various publications and subscription rates.