The Daily Review

JOSH. T. JAMES, Editor & Prop.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1880.

[ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.]

FOR PRESIDENT:

W. S. HANCOCK,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. H. ENGLISH,

OF INDIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS J. JARVIS,

OF PITT.

FOR LIEUT-GOVERNOR:

JAMES L. ROBINSON.

OF MACON.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:

WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS

OF WAKE.

FOR STATE TREASURER:

JOHN M. WORTH.

OF RANDOLPH.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

THOMAS S. KENAN,

OF WILSON.

FOR AUDITOR:

WILLIAM P. ROBERTS

OF GATES.

For Superintendent Public Instruction.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH

OF JOHNSTON.

FOR CONGRESS:

(Third District.)

JOHN W. SHACKELFORD,

OF ONSLOW.

For Presidential Elector, Third District,

D. H. McLEAN,

Of Harnett.

The Democratic majority in Alabama is trying to keep pace with the Hancock boom. On Tuesday it was reported at 50,000, and yesterday the figures were 60,000. It is a happy angery at the opening of the campaign.

Dr. Tanner entered at noon to day upon the last day but one of his fast. His condition was not considered yesterday as unfavorable by the physicians who are in attendance and there is now a very reasonable expectation that he will hold out until the end.

Garfield is dead-heading it in New York. He was met at Buffalo, Rome, Albany and other places by a noble army of office-holders and place seekers. His face is turned towards New York where there is to be a meeting next week of politicians and money-lenders with the avowed object of seeing what money can do to start the hitherto inert Garfield boom.

Our Washington correspondent tells us that an enthusiastic Hancock man has suggested that the circulation of campaign literature be confined to General Hancock's orders and letters, thinking those will be amply sufficient. There is much of merit, to our thinking, in this suggestion. These letters will do admirably for a month or so, at all events, and later on, if necessary, other documents might be distributed.

SHERMAN'S LETTER WANTED.

As the New York *Sun* says, it is now in order for General Sherman to publish the two urgent letters that he wrote to Gen. Hancock on the 5th and 17th of December, 1876, after the meeting of Congress that year, and after he had begun to assemble troops at Washington.

The history of that critical period will be imperfect without this contribution, and as Gen Hancock has not in any way concealed his opinions, and if Gen. Sherman possesses the frankness of a soldier he can hardly hide his part of the correspondence.

Let us have the whole truth. To withhold it will only invite doubt and confirm supicion.

The anniversary of the battle of Sedan, September 2, will not this year be celebrated in an official way by the German government. This is a concession to French sensibility.

Gambling at the London clubs runs as high now as it did in the days of the Regent, when estates were risked on the turn of the dice at Brooks'. At the new club, where ready money only can be staked under the club regulations, an officer lost $55 000 one night in May, another $20,000, and a 'well known Viscount, won $50,000 at a sitting.

There are two plantation proprietors in Louisiana whose landed possessions rival those of the proudest estates of the English nobility, and many German princes have fewer subjects than they have employes on their pay rolls. Col. Edward Richardson owns 5,000 acres of cotton plantations, widely scattered, but all managed under his supervision. The other proprietor is John Burnside, who has eight extensive sugar plantations and 3,287 acres of cane in the ground. His last crop produced 6,084,000 pounds of sugar and 7 290 barrels of molasses, from which $565,000 must have been realized.

THE BOOMINGEST BOOM.

"It is the boomingest boom that was ever boomed!' This is what a venerable friend remarked to us this morning, in speaking of the Democratic presidential ticket. It is a fact. It is about six weeks since Hancock and English were nominated at Cincinnati and in the nature of things it would seem that it is time for some reaction to set in. It has not come yet, however; on the contrary, the interest excited within the ranks of the party has not only increased among ourselves but it is spreaking like wild-fire among the ranks of the Republicans. It is Hancock! Hancock! every day and every hour of the day and we verily believe, if one or two more letters written by Hancock previous to his nomination could be unearthed and published that Garfield's chances of carrying any one State in November would be exceedingly slim. The wonder is not that the boom should continue to boom but that any true lover of liberty who has read either Hancock's letter of acceptance or his letter to Gen. Sherman can withhold from him, for one moment, an enthusiastic support.

For the Review.

Harbor Island Light—A Serious Grievance.

HOG ISLAND, CARTERET COUNTY
July 31st, 1880.

EDITOR WILMINGTON REVIEW:

The discontinuing of Harbor Island Lighthouse, which goes into effect today, has created considerable feeling among the watermen in this section of the Third Congressional District. Harbor Island Lighthouse is situated at the bar, and only entrance to Core Sound. It is the beacon that directs all vessels that navigate the inland waters of North Carolina over this intricate and dangerous bar. I copy from the record kept at this Lighthouse that on an average one hundred and fifty vessels pass this light per month. It is true that the most of them are small crafts engaged in the oyster and fish business; also the somewhat larger size corn crackers that are engaged in freighting corn from the North counties to your city, Charleston and other places South, but this makes not a particle of difference. These small crafts pay as much hospital money in proportion (per man) as a 1,000 ton ship and should be treated with some consideration at the hands of the best government the world ever saw. Here is an important light removed or discontinued; the fall trade is drawing nigh, when instead of one hundred and fifty, there is nearer three hundred vessels that will almost be necessarily compelled to pass over this bar per month with no light to direct them in heavy or strong weather. And why? Because it is useless? This cannot be so. No sailor that navigates these waters but what will say that it is necessary that a light should be placed somewhere near this bar. This lighthouse canted four feet to the southward and eastward during the prevalence of that ever-to-be-remembered gale on the 18th of last August, but after a thorough examination of it by the Engineer, General Babcock, it was pronounced in better condition as regards safety than it ever was. Then why is it discontinued? Does the government, or Mr John Sherman, or the Lighthouse Board propose to withdraw all protection from the owners of small vessels that navigate these waters? We hope not. I believe that if the value of this light was properly represented to the officials the order would be rescinded or another lighthouse erected near the one already there. Why Mr Russell does not try to have this gross piece of mismanagement remedied I can't for the life of me see. Probably he thinks his days as a Congressman are numbered, (and well he may) and he will not trouble himself about it. There will, we understand, be a meeting held on the 7th of August, on Cedar Island, protesting against this glaring outrage on the owners of small crafts in this section.

Politics are at a stand still at present, but when the time comes we expect to roll up such an overwhelming vote for Hancock, Jarvis and Shackelford as will surprise the natives of Stump Sound. P.

MOONSHINE.

A two foot rule—Don't wear tight shoes.

Only a question of time— Asking the hour.

The first meal that Dr. Tanner eats will of course be breakfast.—Syracuse Herald.

Difference in mothers. Tommy (whose mamma had been reading to him about Eve and and the serpent)—She wasn't like you, mamma for you're afraid of a mouse.—Judy.

No woman, however nervous, has a right to wake up her husband from a sound sleep to tell him on inquiring what's the matter, 'Nothing only I wanted to know if you were awake'

'What shall I preach about?' said a minister to the pastor of a colored flock which he was to address. 'Well, mos any subject will be 'ceptable,' was the reply; 'only I'd like to gib you one word ob caution. 'Ah! what is that?' 'Well, ef I was you, I tech werry light on de 'Ten Commandments.' 'Indeed! and why?' Oh. cos I hab notise dat dey mos' always hab a dampnin effect on de congregation.'

We have endured, with commendable patience, the appalling phantom of the young man who wears two watches with Christian resignation and patience we have borne with the young man who wears his watch in the outside pocket of his coat, but when we meet the elegant youth who wears his silk embroideried socks outside his slippers to show the monogram on the toes, there is going to be bloodshed, and don't you forget to remember it —Burlington Hawk-eye.

Whoever—being an ex-soldier of the Union, or a merchant, manufacturer, farmer or laborer—believes that the setting aside of the amendments, and the abrogation of all war and reconstruction legislation will be a good thing, should vote for Hancock and the Democratic party.—Columbus (O.) Journal (Rep.)

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all of my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land. —General Hancock's letter of acceptance.

OUR PLATFORM.

The following is the Platform of the Democratic party adopted at the National Convention held recently at Cincinnati:

1st. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teaching and example of the long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

2d. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to the consolidated powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the form of government, a real despotism; no sumptuary laws; separation of church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

3d. Home rule, honest money, a strict maintanance of public faith; a currency consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; strict maintenance of public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only.

4th. The subordination of the military to the civil powers, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

5th. The right to a free ballot is a right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

6th. The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals, to intimidate and obstruct electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

7th. The great fraud of 1876-'77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral, vote of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be the President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside, under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from civil war, submitted for the time, in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than was ever addressed to the conscience of a nation of freemen.

8th. We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by a statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of the usurper, by billeting villains upon the people.

9th. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow citizens, who regard him as one who by the elevating standard of public morality and adorning and purifying public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

10th. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas and on the land. No discrimination in favor of transportation laws, corporations or monopolies.

11th. An amendment of the Burlingame treaty. No more Chinese immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

12th. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and the public land for actual settlers.

13th The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against cormorants and the commune.

14th. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of the Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure forty millions a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home, and the national honor abroad, and above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall insure us a genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug 3d, 1880.

One enthusiastic Hancock man yesterday suggested to General Walker, of the National and Congressional Committees, that the circulation of all other documents be stopped, and that hereafter only the orders and letters of General Hancock, and the Democratic platform, be sent out. The letters and other productions of the General are so admirable in every respect, and those now being brought to light from earlier years show so close a study, and so clear an understanding of the principles of our government, that there is a degree of sense in the suggestion General Hancock has left to the party the discussion and settlement of those questions which pertain to the every day proceedings of government, by omitting special reference to them in his letter of acceptance. He wishes the contest to be made on vital questions like that of the superiority of the civil over the military authority, opposition to the centralization of power in the few men at Washington, and kindred questions

So far as the contest of 1880 is concerned, he is clearly right. There *are* vital questions. When the party come into power, and the administration has to act upon matters of detail in carrying on the Government it is safe to say that the country and the party can trust General Hancock, and that General Hancock can trust the country and the party.

So, notwithstanding the good campaign material we have in late Democratic speeches and the other effective documents already prepared for circulation, I am inclined to believe that General Walker's adviser has made a suggestion worthy of consideration.

Some one calls on Secretary Sherman for a detailed statement of government receipts and expenditures for the last five months. The call is based on the fact that in March, April and May, while the Secretary was working up his Presidential campaign, he reported a reduction of fourteen millions per month in the public debt, while for June and July, when the 'other man' had the nomination, only an average of one-fourth as much was reported, the receipts being as great.

I have several times called attention to defects in the system of reports of the public debt, and have no doubt they are 'doctored' There is apparent reason for distrusting the accuracy of the last five reports, and I would like to see them verified by the production of all the figures

Next week a political meeting will be held in New York which will be unlike any other ever held, or, probably, any that will be held thereafter. It is to be a gathering of politicians, and 'one hundred of the principal 'capitalists of the country, for the purpose of devising means for the election of Garfield. Garfield himself will be present to consult with the politicians who dislike him, and the capitalists who need him. If this unique political consultation does not result in the most flagrant bargain and sale ever known in our politics, it will be because General Garfield is a more virtuous man than his record shows. But if he is thus stubbornly virtuous, why does he attend the meeting?

GURDGE.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

The Alarming Increase of Heart Disease and the Symptoms which Precede It.

Leading to Scientific Investigation and an Attempt to Check Its Increase.

The Wonderful Properties of "Sedatine-de-India" and how to Properly Use It.

Facts of Importance for All Regarding a New Discovery.

The mortality statistics of this country show that a great proportion of deaths arise from Heart Disease But aside from the fatality which attends it, the inconvenience and suffering which even the first stages bring, make it necessary to take prompt measures for relief. Undoubtedly the greatest remedy of modern times for curing diseases of the Heart is "Sedaine-de-India," which is accomplishing such wonderful results and attracting so much attention. This great remedy possesses ingredients specially designed for all the numerous troubles of the Heart. The combination is the result of long and careful experiment, and it can be safely asserted that when taken in time it will cure in every case. Do you ever have Nightmare, oppressed feeling in side and breast, Irregular Action, Throbbing, Jumping, Fluttering, Momentary Stopping, Slow Circulation of the Blood? These are all symptoms of Heart Disease. Those who are suffering and have never tried it do so at once; those who have ever tried it do not need to be urged to do so again. If your Druggist has not got it send one dollar to our address and it will be mailed to you. Sole Agents in America, Lobdell Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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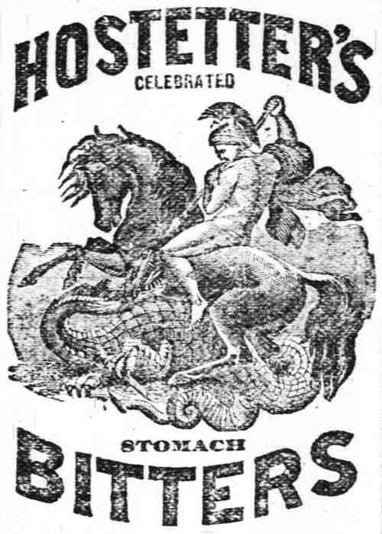
Miscellaneous.



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je 18-tf

FOR SALE.—Magistrate's Blanks of improved forms. E. S. WARROCK,
(Review Building). Job Printer.
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WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent wholesale prices generally. In making small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—Gurny	11 @
Double Anchor	11 @
Double Anchor "A"	10½ @
Standard Domestic	11 @
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ℔ lb	10 @
Shoulders, ℔ lb	8 @
Sides, ℔ lb	7½ @
Western Smoked—	
Hams	12 @
Sides, ℔ lb	@
Shoulders	6 @
Dry Salted—	
Sides, ℔ lb	7½ @
Shoulders, ℔ lb	6½ @
BEEF—Live weight	4½ @
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine	
Second Hand, each	@
New York, each, new	1 [illegible] @ 1 [illegible]
BEESWAX—℔ lb	20 @ 22
BRICKS—Wilmington, ℔ M	8 00 @
Northern	00 @
BUTTER—North Carolina lb	12 @
Northern, ℔ lb	14 @
CANDLES—Sperm ℔ lb	26 @
Tallow, ℔ lb	11 @
Adamantine, ℔ set	9 @
CHEESE—	
Northern Factory, ℔ lb	13 @
Dairy cream, ℔ lb	14 @
State, ℔ lb	10 @
COFFEE—Java, ℔ lb	28 @
Rio, ℔ lb	12½ @
Laguyra, ℔ lb	18 @
CORN MEAL—℔ bushel	77½ @
COTTON TIES—℔ bdl	1 75 @ 2
DOMESTIC—	
Sheeting, 4-4 ℔ yard	@
Yarn, ℔ bunch	1 10 @ 1
FISH—	
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ bbl	18 00 @20
No. 1, ℔ ½ bbl	8 75 @
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ bbl	12 50 @
No. 2, ℔ ½ bbl	6 00 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ℔ bbl	00 00 @
Mullets, ℔ bbl	2 25 @ 2
N. C. Herring, ℔ keg	5 50 @ 6
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	7 @
FLOUR—Fine, ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 4
Super, Northern, ℔ bbl	5 00 @ 6
Extra do " ℔ bbl	6 00 @ 6
Family " ℔ bbl	7 00 @ 8
City Mill Ex. Sup ℔ bbl	7 00 @ 7
" Family ℔ bbl	7 50 @ 7
" Ex. Family ℔ bbl	8 00 @ 8
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ℔ 2000 lbs	55 00 @60
Carolina Fertilizer " "	00 00 @42
Navassa Guano, " "	00 00 @42
Complete Manure " "	00 00 @67
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00 @42
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @42
Wilcox, Gibb & Co., manipulated Guano	00 00 @45
GLUE—℔ lb	8 @
GRAIN—Corn, store, ℔ 56 lbs	75 @
Corn, cargo, ℔ 56 lbs	68 @
Corn, yel., ℔ bushel	None.
Oats, ℔ bushel	42½ @
Peas, cow, ℔ bushel	60 @
HIDES—Green, ℔ lb	4 @
Dry, ℔ lb	10 @
HAY—Eastern, ℔ 100 lbs	1 10 @
North River, ℔ 100 lbs	1 00 @
HOOP IRON—℔ ton	1 00 @ 1
LARD—Northern ℔ lb	7½ @
North Carolina ℔ lb	11 @
LIME—℔ bbl	@ 1
LUMBER—City steamed'wd	
Shipstuff, resawed, ℔ M ft	18 00 @20
Boughedge plank, ℔ M ft	16 00 @18
West India cargo, according to quality, ℔ M ft	13 00 @16
Dressed flooring, seasoned	15 00 @25
Scantling and boards, common, ℔ M ft	12 00 @14
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ℔ gal	35 @40
Cuba, bbls., ℔ gal	30 @
Sugar house, hhds. ℔ gal	2 @
" " bbls. ℔ gal	25 @
Orleans Choice bbls. ℔ gal	45 @ 50
NAILS—Cut, 20d to 4d, ℔ keg	@ 5 25
OILS—Kerosene, ℔ gal	9 @
Lard, ℔ gal	1 10 @ 1 40
Linseed, ℔ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, ℔ gal	12 @ 20
PEANUTS—℔ bushel	90 @ 1 20
POTATOES—Sweet, ℔ bus.	00 @ 50
Irish, Northern, ℔ bbl	2 25 @ 2
PORK—Northern, city mess	14 00 @14
Thin, ℔ bbl	00 00 @00
Prime, ℔ bbl (extra)	00 00 @00
Bump, ℔ bbl	00 00 @00
RICE—Carolina, ℔ lb	7 @ 7½
East India, ℔ lb	00 @ 0
Rough, ℔ bushel	1 10 @ 1 50
RAGS—Country, ℔ lb	1¼ @ 1½
City, ℔ lb	1½ @ 1¾
ROPE—	
Hemp	12½ @
Manilla	11½ @
SALT—Alum, ℔ sack	70 @ 00
Liverpool, ℔ sack	80 @ 00
American ℔ sack	00 @ 00
Marshal's fine, ℔ sack	@ 1 40
Cadiz ℔ sack	70 @
SUGAR—Cuba, ℔ lb	9½ @ 10
Porto Rico, ℔ lb	10½ @ 00
A—Coffee, ℔ lb	10½ @ 11
B— " ℔ lb	@ 10
C— " ℔ lb	@ 9½
Ex C—℔ lb	@ 9½
Crushed—℔ lb	@ 11
SOAP—Northern, ℔ lb	5 @ 8
SHINGLES—Contract, ℔ M	6 00 @ 7 50
Common, ℔ M	1 50 @ 2 25
STAVES—W. O. bbl. ℔ M	10 00 @15 00
R O hhd. ℔ M	00 00 @00 00
TALLOW—℔ lb	8 @ 08
TIMBER—Shipping ℔ M	10 00 @12 00
Mill, extra per M	8 50 @10 00
Mill, prime per M	7 00 @ 8 00
Mill, fair per M	5 00 @ 6 50
Common, per M	4 00 @ 4 50
Inferior to Ordinary, per M	3 00 @ 4 00
WHISKEY—North'n, per gal	1 25 @ 5 00
North Carolina, per gal	2 00 @ 2 [illegible]
WOOL—Unwashed, per lb	25 @ [illegible]
Washed, per lb	30 @ 34
Burry wool, per lb	18 @ 20

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