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Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis was inaugurated Governor of North Carolina on Wednesday last. We publish below his inaugural address, in full, we do this because in our opinion it is worth a careful perusal by our subscribers. If Governor Jarvis, carries out in full the promises that he has made in this address, he will make the best Governor North Carolina has had in the past thirty years, and his re-election to the office will be almost certain.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A time honored custom requires that I should, on assuming the duties of Chief Executive of the State, give some expression of my views on public affairs. In yielding to this custom to-day, I shall be as brief as the subject upon which I shall touch will permit. As I am simply filling out the term of an administration which was begun and continued so well, it will not be my purpose to address a General Assembly formally, which is in possession of so exhaustive a message from my predecessor. Yet, as I speak to-day at their request, and by their courtesy, as well as in accord with my own inclinations, I will make some suggestions intended for their special consideration.

Government has its blessings and its burdens. Good laws properly administered constitute its blessings. The taxation necessary to its support, its burdens. How to make its blessings as great, and its burdens as small as possible, should be the earnest, constant study of all to whom the people have committed their interests, either as makers or ministers of the law. This study should embrace the substance as well as the shadow, and if it is as searching as it should be, it will not disdain to look carefully after the little matters. In fact, the little things should receive the special care and attention of the public official. It is here in my opinion, that those who really wish to practice economy and lighten the burdens of the people, can be most successful. And yet, because of their seeming unimportance, these little matters are so often overlooked or indifferently examined. It is too often said, what is a hundred dollars to a great government like the United States or ten dollars to a great State like North Carolina or a dollar to a great county like—, and yet it is the aggregate of these very items that swell the disbursement accounts of these governments to their millions, their hundreds of thousands and their thousands. The time was when in making contracts for the government the agent exercised the same care and economy as if he was spending his own money. Then we had true economy and the burdens of the people were light. Now with some it has become unfashionable to stand on a few dollars and undignified to look after these little things and the man who attempts it is by some called pedantic and laughed at as an old fogey.

The people are as much interested in how their agents perform their duties as they are in what they pay them. And the retroacher, whose purpose it is to serve the people and not to make a little cheap notoriety of himself, will devote himself earnestly and impartially to the work of publishing to the people how the public official does his work as well as what he is paid. If he is found to be faithful in the performance of his duties, cautious and prudent in his contracts and always on the lookout to save every dollar for the people he possibly can, the people ought to know it. On the other hand if he is found wasteful or extravagant or negligent or corrupt or in any way unfit or unfaithful it ought to be known and published. For after all this question of practical retrenchment and economy rests with the people. They choose the officials. Upon their choice turns the whole question. If they choose proper men they secure practical economy. Therefore it is that the people are entitled to know the whole truth—what a man does as well as what he gets—so that when they come to make their choice of public servants they may act knowingly.

The public mind has recently become greatly excited upon this question of retrenchment. It is no new question with me. I have been laboring for it for ten years. I have studied, talked for it and practiced it. Under its banners I have called the people to rally. I have worshipped at its shrine and I believe it is for my devotion to its cause—for it is the people's cause—that I am today so richly rewarded. It will always be one of the cardinal principles of any political creed, and must be of any political party, with which I act. But I want the substance and not the shadow—the genuine and not the false. I cannot and will not yield to this cry of false economy that stops the wheels of progress, undoes what has been done to help the farmers and cripples the efforts of the State to educate the rising generation. There are great interests upon which depend the future greatness and glory of the State. A wise statesmanship in my opinion demands that

there shall be no decrease in the appropriations for the Normal and Common schools. It would be unwise to strike down the Department of Agriculture or to paralyze its energies. This Department was created but two years ago. It was the first organized effort by the State to foster and aid the great agricultural interest. That its vigor should be as yet imperfect and its benefits but dimly seen is not surprising. But when the plan of its operations is better matured and the farmers have taken hold of it more cordially, I hope to see great benefits flow from it to the farming interests of the State upon which rests every other interest. I speak of these matters because they have already been attacked by this cry of false economy.

The property of the State is taxed to support the State government and for the support of the county governments. The whole amount of tax collected from the property for State purposes, including the tax for the support of the Asylums for the Insane, for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind, and the Penitentiary, was as shown by the last Auditor's report last year \$484,732.45. The aggregate amount of tax collected from the same property as shown by the same report to support the several county governments proper was \$1,024,459.30. Add to this the county tax for school purposes \$327,143.04, and we have \$1,811,922.43 tax collected for county purposes. There was \$917,369.98 more collected for county purposes than for State purposes. The people pay annually nearly a million dollars more to the counties than to the State. Their burdens imposed by the counties are three times greater than those imposed by the State. Where the burden is heaviest is the place where the burdened most need help. But the relief given here cannot be so easily shown to the relief, and hence this broad field for retrenchment is, I fear, too much neglected. A dollar saved here is worth just as much to the people as it could be demonstrated—shown by palpable facts.

One of the chief items of expense in these county governments is the administration of the criminal law. The witness tickets and officers' costs paid by the counties embrace small amounts but the aggregate is great. I will here make three suggestions by which I think money may be saved to the tax payer without any detriment to the public good: First, by simplifying the forms of all bills of indictment. How often is it the case that a solicitor in the hurry and pressure of the court fails to put in his bill a "not," a "said," or an "aforesaid" with which our bills of indictment bristle so frightfully. Witnesses are summoned and attend from court to court—officers' fees and costs accumulate—and when the trial is had the bill is quashed or judgment arrested. The result is a guilty man escapes and the county has a big bill of costs to pay.

We need a statute which enacts, that every bill of indictment which charges a man with a crime, shall be returned to form the offence for which the defendant is to be tried so that he can know the charge he is to meet, shall be held by the courts to be good. Second, by giving justices of the peace power to try and determine certain petty cases upon proper complaints so as to largely reduce our crowded State dockets. But it ought to be expressly forbidden for the trial to pay any costs incurred in any trial before any justice of the peace where he takes final jurisdiction. Third, by making it mandatory by statute, that, in a certain class of cases, the solicitor shall not send a bill of indictment before the grand jury without endorsing thereon a prosecutor and that the judge shall have the power in all cases at any time before judgment to direct the solicitor so to do.

The tendency of legislation in this state since the war has been to create a large number of mere statutory offences to protect private rights which were formerly redressed by civil suits. Injury to real estate, injury to personal property, injury to the stock entering upon lands after being forbidden to do so, removing or destroying mortgaged property, removing crop by tenants before rents and charges are paid and the like, are some of them. The public is not interested in this class of cases and the counties ought not to have the cost to pay. Then too, when a man resorts to criminal law, as is often the case, to harass and annoy his neighbor, and it so appears to the court, the taxpayer ought to be protected against the costs in such cases.

I think these modifications in our system of administering the criminal law coupled with a rigid scrutiny of every bill of costs to be paid by the county before it is allowed, will save to the tax payers an average of one thousand dollars to the county per annum. In some counties it will be more, in many less. If I am correct, this will give a net saving to the people of \$94,000 every year. But if I am too high in my estimate, and it shall be reduced one-half, then it will amount to \$47,000.

This question of costs paid by the counties in proceedings in criminal cases is of much more importance than one who has never investigated the subject is likely to suppose. But add to this the \$115,000 paid annually for the maintenance and custody of the convicts, and one may well say "the crime of the country is eating up the property of the country." The subject is well worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the tax payer and the retrencher. It is the part of wisdom and sound economy to make this crime contribute as much as possible to develop and increase the value of that property which it so heavily taxes. And for now I desire the declaration to go forth now to all men that they will find it to their interest, as well as their comfort, to live by honest toil and labor. The man who commits crime expecting to live in idleness while in the custody of the law will, so far as I am concerned, find he has made a great mistake. If he never knew what hard work was the

state will teach. I have no provision with crime or idleness, and a provision of law to be cut, by county authorities, persons who commit crime, and will not voluntarily work to pay for it, will, in my opinion, tend to lessen crime and relieve the burdens that rest upon honest men.

We have already accomplished enough with this convict labor to teach us that if properly used we can make it an important factor in developing the wealth and resources of the state. With it we have slowly but steadily climbed the mountain side, filling here an immense gorge and there making a huge excavation till a splendid passway has been made for the locomotive, where but a few years ago the way was impassable for man or beast. With it we have removed barriers that stood up in our way mountains high, and when they were too high to be scaled we used through them. With it the engineer, passing under the very backbone of the mighty Blue Ridge, will, in a few days, appear on the western slope to make glad the hearts of those whose hopes have so long been deferred.

In addition to this great work, which I wish to see pushed forward as rapidly as possible, there are other enterprises for the development of the wealth of the state in which this labor may be beneficially employed. The railroad from Fayetteville to Egypt, in which she has a large interest, and our attention should be secured, and then the road with the convict labor extending up the fertile valley of the Yadkin into the rich mineral deposits of the north-west. When this is completed the force may be withdrawn and with it extend the road from Fayetteville to Wilmington—thus giving railroad facilities to a large portion of our people, and greatly increasing the wealth and prosperity of the sections through which it passes. There are several short lines of projected railway on which this labor may be profitably employed. Thousands of acres of lands in the eastern counties through which the heavy snows and winds weigh heavily, but need the canal, which can be cheaply constructed, and which will enable them to contribute rich harvests to their owners, and much to the aggregate wealth of the state.

But in the employment of this labor there are certain principles of business and state policy that ought to be observed. It ought to be firm and not where it will be kept actually at work, and never allowed to make them the great works upon which it is most likely to be employed will not be completed in years to come. In our impoverished condition the process of construction and development will necessarily be slow. What we do now ought to be so done that those who are to direct and control years hence may wisely build upon our foundation laid by us. But above all, it ought to be used to enrich North Carolina, to build up her cities and towns and to make more valuable her lands by constructing lines of travel and ways of transportation which tend in that direction, and which conserve a North Carolina Policy and a North Carolina System.

I very much doubt if these ends can best be obtained by farming out the convicts by legislative enactments. When it is done in this way there is no power to change it till the legislative meets again, although there may be manifest reasons why there should be a change. A better plan, it seems to me, is to organize a Board of Internal Improvements, which may be composed of certain state officers and certain members of the now existing Boards, which may be done without any extra costs to the state. Give this Board sole power to farm out the convicts for the best interest of the state, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law. Such a Board will be free from local influences, and I have no doubt, can make better contracts for the state than are secured by the present system. This Board can also hear and determine all complaints as to treatment of convicts or alleged failure in compliance with the terms of the contract.

A common interest, and a common patriotism require that every citizen of the state to contribute all he can to the development of her resources and the increase of her wealth. Did I say a common interest? Yes. It can be demonstrated upon the simplest principles of political economy that the farmer in Currituck is peculiarly interested in an increase in the value of lands of the state. The poorest tax payer in Bancombe is interested in seeing Raleigh grow to be a great and wealthy city; Raleigh in seeing Beaufort and Wilmington put on a new era of prosperity, and all in seeing Charlotte maintain her steady step to wealth; and what is true of these sections is true of every section and its people. The taxable property of the state, as shown by the last report of the Auditor, is \$146,370,493. To raise a enough money from this property for state purposes requires a tax of twenty-nine and two thirds cents on each hundred dollars worth of property. Now suppose, by constructing highways that lead to our own cities and towns, by encouraging our own people in their efforts to develop the manufacturing interest of the state, by fostering our own trade and commerce and by a just and equal system of valuation, we could in a few years double the taxable value of the property of the state and it may be done. It is not perfectly clear that any one individual no matter in what section he resides, would only have to pay half as much tax on the same property then as now, for as you increase the value of the property to be taxed, the amount of money to be raised remaining the same, you decrease in like proportion the amount each hundred dollars worth of that property has to pay.

But this common interest and common patriotism not only require the construction of our lines of communication

so that they lead to our own cities and towns, but they require that our people shall patronize them. While I am free to admit that the trade and commerce of the state cannot be controlled by legislation without injury to many of our best citizens, I at the same time insist that if the shipper in Raleigh or Charlotte can get an outlet on our own coast on as good terms as he can by a route that tends to build up cities and towns of other states he is in duty bound to give North Carolina the preference.

So when our people can buy at home as cheaply as they can abroad they ought to encourage their home mechanics, their home manufacturers and every enterprise of their own state. All petty jealousies and rivalries between industries and sections which tend to keep one down because it may outstrip another ought to cease, and as the devoted children of one grand old mother, we ought to labor together to help each other and to make her prosperous and great.

I hope I will be pardoned for an allusion to myself on this occasion. In my childhood I read about the Governor of North Carolina and invested him with the highest honors that befall mankind. As I toiled and labored on the little farm by the side of the sea, in noble old Currituck, I wondered if it were possible for me ever to reach that high and exalted position.

The prospect then seemed gloomy, but I said to myself, "Guided in all things by the lessons of honesty and integrity taught me by a pious mother and a holy father, aided by devoted and generous friends and loved by a noble and chivalrous people, I have today reached the goal of my youthful ambition, and am about to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office which I then seemed so far away from my reach. Now it is mine by the free gift of the people, but I still think it is an honor of which the greatest and best of men may be proud. Although it comes by indirection and by what some may call accident, I think it none the less great. I am aware of the fact that while this position confers upon me such great distinction it at the same time places upon me grave responsibilities. Now my ambition is to merit the approval of the people. To this end all that I have and am shall be unreservedly dedicated. All that I do shall be done with an eye single to the public good and with entire impartiality. The humble and the great shall have the protection, in all their rights, of the strong arm of the law. The strong and mighty must obey its mandates. And in all things as far as in me lies I will try to so discharge my duties that the people will feel as little as possible their loss of the great man who to day surrenders into my hands the important trust they committed to him.

Words To Boys

I would keep "better hours," if I were a boy again, that is, I would go to bed earlier than most boys do. Nothing gives more mental and bodily vigor than sound rest when properly applied. Sleep is our great replenisher, and if we neglect to take it regularly in childhood, all the worse for us when we grow up. If we go to bed early we rise; if we sit up late, we decay; and sooner or later we contract a disease called insomnia, allowing it to be permanently fixed upon us, and then we begin to decay, even in youth. Late hours are showdowns from the grave.

If I were a boy again I would practice perseverance often, and never give up a thing because it was hard or inconvenient to do it. If we want light we must conquer darkness. When I think of mathematics I blush at the recollection of how often I "gave up" years ago. There is no trait more valuable than a determination to persevere when the right thing is to be accomplished. We are inclined to give up easily in trying, or unprepared at an untimely moment. I would establish with myself, if the choice was again within my grasp, would be never to relinquish my hold on a possible success if mortal strength or brains in my case were adequate to the occasion. That was a capital lesson which a learned Professor taught one of his students in the lecture room after some chemical experiment. The lights had been put out in the hall, and by accident, some small article dropped on the floor from the Professor's hand.—The Professor lingered behind, endeavoring to pick it up. "Never mind," said the student; "it is of no consequence to-night whether we find it or not." "That is true," replied the Professor; "but it is of grave consequence to me, as a principal, that I am not foiled in my determination to find it." Perseverance can sometimes equal genius in its results. "There are only two creatures, says the eastern proverb, "who can surmount the pyramids—the eagle and the snail"—*Jas. T. Fields.*

William Lloyd Garrison has received many communications from the South approving his recent letter declaring the South disloyal in spirit and despotic in purpose, and calling for a solid North to meet it by equal solidity. Among these is one from a trustworthy Georgia gentleman, who declares: "The South has been made solid by ruthlessly trampling under foot the most sacred rights of citizenship, Freedom of speech, and the press is not tolerated. The sanctity of the ballot-box is not regarded. Honest elections are unknown. Men are ostracized, exiled, and murdered on account of their political opinions. The mission of the Republican party will not be accomplished until these great wrongs are righted."

Mr. Henry E. Scott, our faithful Representative offered the following bill in the House of Representatives.

A BILL.

H. B. 194. Entitled an act to authorize the commissioners of the several counties in this State to refund special tax.

Sec. 1. That the commissioners of the several counties of the State of North Carolina be and the same are hereby authorized, in all cases where the payment of the special tax, known as the privilege tax has been made by merchants or traders in this State since January 1st 1878, repay the same to said merchants or traders.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Hon. Mr. Scott was called from the calendar, and reported on by the committee unfavorably.

REMARKS OF MR. SCOTT ON THE BILL.

MR. SPEAKER: I regret sir, exceedingly that the committee to which this bill was referred, have in their wisdom seen proper to report a veto to the same. And sir, as an act of justice to a large portion of the business men of the State of North Carolina, I ask the passage of this bill.

My reasons sir, for introducing this bill were, that I had received from many of the business men of the city of Wilmington and other sections of this State letters stating that since January 1st 1878, they had all paid special tax, and had not as yet received their money. And that the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, in the State of refunding the same, and placing them on the same footing, with those who had not paid the tax, and ever relieved by the repeal of the act requiring its payment—an act by the way that should never have found its way on the statute books of this State. Now sir, if you will pass this bill, you will virtually induce taxpayers in our State to be ready to pay the payment of their taxes with the hope that they will find relief from legislative enactments. Now sir, do we do that, but we do it by a punishment on the people, paying taxpayers of the State, and we do it by a repeal of the act. And may I say sir, that I am not a man who ever signed a bill on the Statutes of the Old North State.

On motion the bill was tabled. Mr. Scott calling the yeas and nays, the full Republican vote recorded against the bill, demonstrating that the bill was not passed.

DEAR POST.—Thus ends another chapter in the warfare of the citizens of North Carolina. If all our members were as faithful and so true to the interest of their constituents as Mr. Scott, North Carolina would be a better State.

A WILMINGTON MERCHANT.

A Wife's Faith. In one of the towns of England there is a beautiful little chapel, and a very touching story is told in connection with it. It was built by an infidel. He had a praying wife, but he would not listen to her, would not allow her pastor even to take dinner with them, would not look at the Bible, would not allow religion even to be talked of. She made up her mind, seeing she could not influence him by her voice, that every day she would pray to God at twelve o'clock for his salvation. She said nothing to him, but every day at that hour she told the Lord about her husband. At the end of twelve months there was no change in him. But she did not give up. Six months more went past. Her faith began to waver and she said: "Will I have to give him up at last? Perhaps when I am dead he will answer my prayers." When she had got to that point, it seemed just as if God had got her wife he wanted her. The man came home to dinner one day. She was in the dining-room waiting for him, but he didn't come in. She waited some time, and finally looked for him all through the house. At last she thought of going into the little room where she had prayed so often. There he was praying at the same bed, with agony, where she had prayed for so many months, asking forgiveness for his sins. And this is a lesson to you wives who have unfaithful husbands. The Lord saw that woman's faith and answered her prayers.—*Moody's Stories.*

Physicians now admit that, "The shield is nobler than the spear." How much better then to shield the system against bilious attacks, by using Dr. Hartner's Liver Pills, than to cure the disease when firmly seated.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY. In the Superior Court, before Stacy Van AMRIGE, Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, and Judge of Probate. I, McDaniel, administrator of Duff G. McDaniel, deceased, serving in behalf of himself, and in behalf of R. D. Koonce, Administrator of Ann Koonce, deceased, and in behalf of all others, creditors of the late Daniel L. Russell, deceased, who will join in this proceeding and contribute to the expenses thereof.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. XMAS 1878 XMAS

Let the Good Citizens of Wilmington pause and think.

THE POPULAR GROCERY HOUSE

57 AND 8 NORTH FRONT ST.

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

2 Tons Candy

EVERY GRADE

1 One Ton Nuts

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Crown, Delosa, Loudon, Layars, Loose, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins in any quantity.

New Citron, New Turkish Prunes, New Crop Currents.

Gordon & Dilworth's Shaker and Ginger Preserves, Marmalades, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

English, German and American Cheese.

Pure Old Brandies, Wines and Cordials, Scotch and American Whiskies, for Egg Nog.

English and American Crackers of every kind.

Apples, Oranges and Lemons in sufficient quantity to furnish every one.

Our Three Dollar Brand "B" Select Whiskey has improved by age.

Our Four Dollar Brand Summerlean Whiskey has no equal in the city. Our Old Rye and Baker Whiskies are equal to any in America.

Our Goods have been selected with great care especially for the

HOLIDAYS

Remember the best.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

you can give the poor is a choice lot of

Family Supplies.

Call on us and we promise to give the

BEST AND FRESHEST GOODS

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

5, 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT STREET.

deceber 22 1878