The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1882.

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor.

GUITEAU CONVICTED.

The country is to be congratulated that the great trial is at last ended and that Guiteau has been pronounced "guilty as indicted". Never was a verdict more righteous and just and never did a criminal more richly deserve the fate that now awaits this detestable assassin. On last Wednesday argument of counsel was closed and Judge Cox at once charged the Jury. They retired for consultation and agreed upon their verdict in less than thirty minutes. When they retired, the foreman read to the other jurors the bill of indictment, and a vote was immediately taken, without any interchange of opinions, and resulted eleven for conviction and one ballot was blank. A second vote was taken and all twelve ballots had on them "the fatal word "guilty". As soon as the verdict was announced the prisoner shrieked "My blood will be upon the heads of that jury". And again he called out with his blasphemy: "God will avenge this outrage". At first he dropped his air of flippant arrogance and his features became rigid and compressed, but he soon after recovered his usual insolent manner, and declared that the Lord would yet protect him. His zealous counsel, Mr. Scoville, who has so faithfully performed his thankless task, has filed a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. This motion will be argued to-morrow and will no doubt be refused. In that event an appeal will be taken, but it will be merely for delay, as it is the thought that there is no probability whatever of a new trial being granted, and the execution will probably take place in July.

This has ended the most remarkable trial that has ever been held in the United States. It is remarkable for its length, consuming nearly eleven weeks; it is remarkable for the high position of the prisoner's victim—he being the chief ruler of the greatest nation on the globe; and it is also remarkable for the insolent manner and disgraceful behavior of the prisoner. He has had an eminently fair trial and every right and privilege to which an accused criminal is entitled under our Republican form of government has been accorded to him. We do not believe that in any other country of the world could the assassin of its chief magistrate be tried with that impartiality, fairness, patience and such strict regard for the forms of law that have made so conspicuous the trial of this miserable wretch. And as an American we are proud that such a boast can be made. Every citizen will feel safer in the assurance that the law is ample to protect Society as well as to punish the guilty.

THE W. N. C. R. R.

The announcement is officially made by Maj. Wilkie, the chief engineer, that the work on the North Carolina railroad is progressing rapidly to Piket Rock and Pigeon River, and that the first train will run through to those points before next fall. At Piket Rock connection is to be made with the Tennessee road which is now being pushed forward from Pigeon River toward Dutchtown. The Act of the General Assembly requires this line to be completed to Dutchtown by July, 1883, and vigorous work will be necessary to do this, as it passes through a very rugged country, crossing two ranges of mountains—the Cowee and Nantahala.

We sincerely rejoice at the completion to Point Rock and Pigeon River, and hope that the brightest dreams of the projectors of the enterprise may soon be fulfilled. But just as soon as this long hoped for event is announced, a new trouble is threatened. A suit was begun last Friday in the federal court by Col. Carter, of Asheville, who claims that he bought the entire road with all its franchises at a Sheriff's sale, a few years ago, and is entitled to possession of the same.

HARD ON JURORS.

We have often thought what a hardship upon the citizen it is to be made to serve as a juror in the trial of a capital case: and the trial of Guiteau has confirmed us in that opinion. In this case twelve citizens were, during eleven weeks, taken away from their business, kept closely guarded by several officers as if they themselves were criminals, all confined in the same room, had to eat and sleep together, deprived of the comforts of home with all its endearments, not allowed to read a newspaper, only permitted to converse with members of their families in the presence of an officer, and altogether completely cut off and isolated from all the world. And, as it to make the hardship of their case especially striking, the Christmas holidays intervened in the midst of the trial, and they could not enjoy that joyous season with their families. These jurors as is usual were so cut off from intercourse with the rest of mankind that one cause alleged by Mr. Scoville for a new trial, is that some of the jury had read one newspaper, which, however, is stoutly denied by them. Of course their usual business was greatly neglected, and it is stated that one juror suffered a loss of $5,000 by not being able to attend to his business duties. They received as compensation for their services the pitiful per diem of $2 apiece!

A "STALWART" MEMORIAL.

It will be remembered how persistently the famous 306 stalwart delegates voted for the nomination of Gen. Grant at the last National Republican Convention. In order to commemorate their devotion to him on that occasion bronze medals have been made and are to be distributed among them. On the centre of the face of the medal is a profile head of Gen. Grant. Underneath, and extending partially around the head, is a wreath of laurel and oak leaves. Arranged in a circle is a record of the thirty-six ballots. The medal bears the following inscription: "Commemorative of the thirty-six ballots of the Old Guard for Ulysses S. Grant for President: Republican National Convention, June, 1880."

The great bulk of the people of the United States will not approve of this memorial. The nomination of Gen. Grant would have been unfortunate both to the country and to the republican party, and the men who so persistently attempted to force his nomination should be ashamed of their action, instead of wearing medals to commemorate it.

Animal Vaccination.

It is considered somewhat dangerous to vaccinate one person with a scab taken from another, because diseases may be thus transmitted. Physicians, therefore, are now very generally using bovine virus, that is, vaccine matter taken from a healthy heifer and placed in ivory points. The originator of this method of vaccination in America was Dr. Henry A. Martin, of Boston, who makes an extensive business of furnishing the points, and the following description of how they are prepared will no doubt be of interest to our readers:

"His vaccine farm at Barkhill, Mass., not owned by but leased to his son, Dr. Stephen C. Martin, is ready by a national law examination, members of the national board of health and others are invited to be present. The stable is of brick, with granite foundations, and is a model of cleanliness and perfect adaptation to the purpose for which it is applied. Beside the stable there is a cottage for the hands, which is also of brick. The stable is warmed with plaster heating pipes, and the cattle are fed with a known record of the amount and richness. Dry earth is furnished for bedding, and the heifer is fed on hay, with meal and roots for food.

On the north floor in the stable room with two tables, and next to the vaccinating and the other establishing the cows from the animal. Each table has a top, and in the middle of the top a groove, and in the groove a rubber tube. The tube is connected with a pump, and the pump is connected with a large receiver. The heifer selected for use must be a healthy animal or the vaccination will not take. It is first put, placed alongside this table, and is forever secured by fastenings already attached to one arm, and its hind legs in like manner to the other. A stout belt encircles its body and the flat top of the table, and a halter and neck strap hold its head in place at one corner. Then the whole top is tilted up and down, the heifer lying on its side upon the table. A portion of the animal's abdomen in the inguinal region is cleanly shaved, and the vaccine virus from another animal is inserted in little punctures arranged in rows an inch apart each way. Similar punctures are also made between its horns in the rear.

The table is canted down again and the heifer released and placed in its stall until its vesicles are ripe for the supplying of lymph to another heifer and to the human race. It is then replaced on the table, and the operator, taking a box of small ivory points, prepared for the purpose, a rack for them to dry on and a pair of forceps, seats himself beside the table. With the forceps he gently squeezes each pustule in turn, and, as the lymph oozes forth, carefully collects it on the ivory points. From a good yielding animal several hundred points can be charged. This done, the heifer returns to its stall, and a few days later, when the "crusts" have matured they are carefully taken off and mounted in gutta percha for the use of those physicians preferring them to the lymph.

The ivory points, when dry, are carefully placed ten in a bunch and wound with cotton fibre. White paper is then wrapped about them, and lastly, gutta percha tissue—which is sealed at the ends—producing a water and air tight package. These are then packed in any desired quantity, and shipped to fill orders. Since the inception of the enterprise, nearly one thousand heifers have been operated upon, and more than a million "points" of virus distributed."

Extension of Cotton Culture.

N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station,
Raleigh, Jan. 25th, 1882.

The rapid development of the cotton culture and its extension into new fields is the chief cause of the increase in the trade in fertilizers. The census returns show that the cotton production in North Carolina has more than doubled itself during the last ten years. The acreage in cotton increased 8 per cent. last year. This is due almost entirely to the use of fertilizers. In middle and Piedmont North Carolina, the regions recently invaded by cotton, phosphates are absolutely necessary to make a paying cotton crop, for two reasons:

First, to make the cotton ripen early enough and regularly. These regions are outside the normal cotton country, but with the help of the superphosphates cotton has reached 40 or 50 miles farther up the country, even up the slopes of the Blue Ridge itself.

Second, to sustain the fertility of the lands. By strengthening their lands the farmers of these regions are putting the cotton culture upon a permanent basis. Cotton has thus by artificial means been made a staple of these sections. When the reasons are known, it is no longer a matter of surprise that North Carolina took the first premium on cotton at the Cincinnati Exposition and ranks third in the production of cotton per acre among the cotton States proper, next to Texas, the greatest cotton State, in order of total production.

COST OF FERTILIZERS AND MATERIALS.

The condition of the markets is considerably easing off since last year, owing chiefly to the shortness of the delivery. Ammoniates have steadily advanced. The slaughter houses of the West have been drained of all their offal, and nitrate of soda, hitherto too expensive for use as a source of nitrogen in low grade fertilizers, has become generally used. A great majority of fertilizers next season will contain nitrate of soda. While it is an excellent application for spring crops, I doubt whether it will take the place upon our worn, porous, Southern soils of the animal nitrogen and ammonia salts. I fear that we shall see crops suffer late in the season for nitrogen. The sources of nitrogen have cost, at points like Baltimore and Norfolk, about as follows: Sulphated ammoniates 5½ cents and nitrate of soda 4½ cents per lb., equal $74.00 per ton per cent. per ton, less scrap two same. These prices are for lots for cash. To get the value of these things in N. C. freight must be added to these figures. This makes ammonia cost 25 cents per lb, an advance of six cents over the price last year. With these elevated nitrogenous prices, our farmers are very wisely turning their attention to the application of an available nitrogenous material from farm layout, simple acid phosphates and potash salts, which are still reasonably cheap, and making composts. The sales of acid phosphates the coming season will be far greater than ever before, while, fortunately, the large importations of German potash salts will supply the latter, at a reasonable price.

SALT. Superphosphate rises a trifle. As much as $9.25 has been paid for it on the cars at Charleston, but it can be had delivered points north and east of Richmond at $8.50 per ton. The price for North Carolina points will not materially change. The highest available phosphoric acid remains, cash or, at 12½ cents per pound.

Kainite can be had, free on board, in sacks of 250 lbs. each, in Baltimore and Norfolk, at from $11.00 to $12.00 per ton. The farmers will find that kainite is valuable to top dress cotton seed meal and preparatory for cotton. But unless a combination of buyers, to amount to about 25 per cent. of sulphate of potash, it has been found to prevent the rust in cotton and to promote an early and regular ripening.

Muriate of potash is to be had in the same markets at 2½ cent per lb. Potash will be valued at six cents per lb in our combinations of fertilizers this season.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, Jr.,
Director.

English Leaving.

From the Home Journal.

In England, the rule of the road is to turn to the left. On the Continent and in America it is to the right. The difference is accounted for by the different modes of driving: the wains and heavy traffic. On the Continent and in America, the usual method is to drive with reins, in which case it is as easy to pass on one side as the other, and the ordinary preference of the right hand naturally inclines to the right. In England the wagoner or coman usually walks beside his team. The wagoner naturally walks on the left side of his team that he may be at liberty to use his right hand. Hence the terms "near side" and "off side" of a horse. Now to a man in this position, meeting another vehicle and passing on the right or "off" side would be dangerous, as he would be liable to be grazed between the two wheels. Hence, for safety's sake, each driver, in meeting, naturally draws his horse to the near side. In driving with reins this is immaterial. There are few customs which cannot find a reason for their existence, if we will only endeavor to seek it.

Coffee drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Coffee.

Our Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1882

The assassin's trial is ended at last and my prognostications as to the result have been fully verified. A feeling of universal satisfaction and congratulation prevaded the Capital Wednesday night when the news circulated throughout the city that the jury after being out only forty minutes had returned a verdict of "guilty". There was little discussion in the jury room, and but one ballot to settle the verdict. All were convinced before leaving the court room that the miserable wretch who had been playing his antics before them for ten weeks was responsible to the law for his cruel, villainous deed. It is well nigh seven months since the National tragedy, which reached its second act on Wednesday, was begun by the shot from Guiteau's pistol. In the brief time the seat of Government has witnessed many changes. An administration which had but just begun its career, came to a halt, passed through eighty days of painful suspense, and then amid the scenes and ceremonies of mourning gave way to a new and different regime. During all this no guns of passion were able to overthrow the dignity and equanimity of the American people, and a Government of law and order was maintained with one President, made by law, succeeded another slain by an assassin.

The trial that has followed is in many respects one of the most remarkable annals of criminal procedure. We have seen the cowardly assassinator of the head of the nation sit in open court and abuse counsel and witnesses in outrageous terms, and when, during the closing hours, he called the venerable and eloquent Porter "a lying whelp," it seemed almost too much for human nature to stand. But the verdict of the jury is consoling. The greatest travesty of the whole thing is the time consumed in reaching justice. In what other country would the assassin of the chief ruler live a year after doing the deed? There is now, however, no chance for Guiteau to escape paying home sooner or later, unless he dies from fright before the time arrives. He stands not the slightest chance of a new trial or of any relief from the courts. In all that has been done Judge Cox has used the utmost caution to prevent a miscarriage and his brother Judges have been consulted at every step, so that unquestionably the full bench will sustain the result below. A little delay is the most that Guiteau can hope for. The hanging may be postponed until May, possibly till July, but the performance will eventually take place, as set down in the bills.

The greatest office of the Capital now is among the office hunters. There seems to be no end to them, and the slow movements of the President drives them from eagerness to desperation. Maryland and Cincinnati delegations occupy the largest share of time and attention lately, and the two localities, in the matter of numbers and persistence, appropriate the pastry. Hitherto a Republican in Cincinnati or in the State of Maryland who does not expect an office, he remains to be heard from. A statistical genius wants himself looked up through the pass of the White House in the fond hope that some fine day an office will accidentally fall to him, asserts that he has kept tally, so he says, of the Maryland delegations and that they have marched to the White House at the rate of from four to six full bodies of statesmen every working day for the last six weeks. He believes the President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one of the shrewdest managers in the country, secretly encourages these visits of Maryland statesmen to the White House as an excellent help to brainstorming his brethren. A considerable part of the United States population of Cincinnati are also known to stand at the Washington hotels since the 1st of last November, and some of the persistent even go so far as to be on hand daily to advise the President about the Cincinnati Post Office, which appears to be one of the most important institutions in the world and one on the security of which our material liberties largely depend. There is a rumor about our town to the effect that Tom Young and Murat Halstead have shrewdly determined to build a hotel here so as to retain the spare dollars of the Ohioans who come after offices. Suppose somebody had done that five years ago, when Hayes took Mr. Thurman's office? What a bonanza it would have been. PHOSO.

"Dead Political Pigs."

The Greensboro North State, a "Stalwart" Republican paper, thus speaks of the disappointed office seekers among the Democrats who are trying now to get office from the Republicans:

"The great importance attached to the desertion from the Democratic party to the Republican ranks of Col. Johnson, Maj. Price, and a few others is rather amusing in some respects. It looks big, probably, in Washington, to see a few Colonels and Majors come forward and announce their new allegiance. But where is the army which is to follow them? We cannot afford to take our leaders from the other side—put them in commission—and then place them in command of our faithful soldiers, who, for lo these many years, have, in the face of ostracism, abuse and every adversity, bravely marched to the polls and voted the Republican ticket. Who are these men who are presented to the President as the political bonanzas which the "carnival brigade" have discovered? Are they disfranchised Democratic leaders who have seen the error of their ways and now espouse the Republican cause; or are they a few disappointed and sore headed office hunters who seek pastures new? We will not attempt to give an answer, but will conclude with one of Sydney Smith's anecdotes. Smith said that a farmer could always tell the number of a coming litter by counting the teats provided by nature for the approaching family of swine. The witty Sidney said that there was generally a "teat" for each pig, but sometimes, through an eccentricity of nature, one or more pigs appeared than had been provided for. In this case the poor extra pigs went fighting from teat to teat, driven off by the lawful possessor until driven by hunger and desperation they would at last seize on the cardle appendage of the indifferent mother, and suck and squeal and squeal and suck, until exhausted nature found relief in death.

We want something better than dead political pigs to add to our vigor and strength. We prefer acquisitions from the well fed Democratic litter."

General News.

A Philadelphia doctor has been fined $50 for not reporting a case of small-pox which proved fatal.

The State of Texas in point of area is two hundred and fifty times as large as the State of Rhode Island.

The lowest percentage of illiteracy in the Union is found in Nebraska, and the greatest in South Carolina.

The Governor of Pennsylvania issued the death warrants of six criminals, naming March 4 as the day of their execution.

Through having eaten diseased ham several persons in Minnesota have been affected with trichina; three of them have died.

The increase of Mrs. Lincoln's pension is to be followed by resolutions conferring the same boon upon Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Garfield.

In Ohio a public school director, while assisting to quell a disturbance among the pupils, was attacked and fatally injured by a dirk of nineteen.

A liquor dealer of Hempstead, L. I., has been punished on complaint of a wife to whose husband he had sold drink contrary to her express command.

Rev. H. O. Hoffman, a prominent Methodist minister, at Bloomington, Ill., has been found guilty of seduction and bastardy by a church committee, after ten days' trial.

A few years ago efforts were made to acclimatize English sparrows in Southern Australia. Now a premium of a cent apiece is paid for their destruction and their eggs bring more than half a cent a piece.

The contract for building a railway tunnel under the St. Lawrence River, at Montreal, has been awarded to J. B. Beaudet for $3,500,000, including drainage and lighting complete, the work to be finished in 1885.

Reports of ravages by small-pox in various portions of the country continue. In some towns the health authorities have ordered the schools to be closed and prohibited public performances, balls and other gatherings.

The tide of travel is setting strongly towards Florida. It is stated that every sleeping car berth going Florida ward from New York, as well as every steamer berth on the ocean line, is engaged for forty days ahead.

Twenty-three students at Princeton College, have been indicted for rowdyism. They smashed lamps, mutilated trees, carried off gates and behaved badly generally. They ought to be punished more severely than ordinary rowdies.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and it will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—Portland Argus.

GOOD COFFEE.

Everybody wants it, but very few get it, because most people do not know how to select coffee, or it is spoiled in the roasting or making. To obviate these difficulties has been our study. Thurber's package Coffees are selected by an expert who understands the art of blending various flavors. They are roasted in the most perfect manner (it is impossible to roast well in small quantities), then put in pound packages *in the bean, not ground*, bearing our signature as a guarantee of genuineness, and each package contains the Thurber recipe for making good Coffee. We pack two kinds, Thurber's "No. 34," strong and pungent, Thurber's "No. 41," mild and rich. One or the other will suit every taste. They have the three great points, *good quality, honest quantity, reasonable price. Ask your Grocer for Thurber's roasted Coffee in pound packages, "No. 34" or "No. 41."* Do not be put off with any other kind—your own palate will tell you what is best.

Where persons desire it we also furnish the "*Ideal*" Coffee-pot, the simplest, best and cheapest coffee-pot in existence. Grocers who sell our Coffee keep them. Ask for descriptive circular.

Respectfully, &c.,
H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.,
Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters, New York.

P. S.—As the largest dealers in food products in the world, we consider it our interest to manufacture only pure and wholesome goods and pack them in a tidy and satisfactory manner. All goods bearing our name are guaranteed to be of superior quality, *pure and wholesome*, and dealers are authorized to refund the purchase price in any case where customers have cause for dissatisfaction. It is therefore to the interest of both dealers and consumers to use *Thurber's brands*.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

M. T. NORRIS, of Raleigh. JOS. C. WYATT, of Raleigh. PERRIE TAYLOR, of Chatham.

NORRIS, WYATT & TAYLOR.
(Successors to M. T. Norris & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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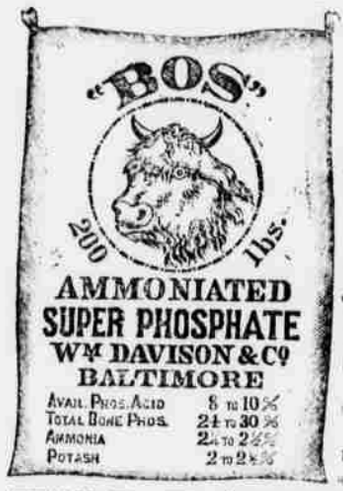
Have on hand a full line of the staples, fancy groceries, &c., which we make a specialty. Consignment of produce, &c., will receive prompt attention. Mr. M. T. Norris, by one of the fortunes of trade, is not in the firm, but will continue to be a liberal patron of the house. His past experience, through a period of twelve years in selling goods on a commission basis, and his thorough knowledge of the business, which will be under the personal supervision of that experienced salesman, will be a guarantee of the proper management of the business of this firm. Liberal advances on consignments and best market prices guaranteed. Consignments solicited.



SAVE MONEY!
BUY FOR CASH.

BELIEVING the past season has convinced the intelligent class of planters, that it would be better to buy for Cash than Cotton option, we offer this

FIRST-CLASS FERTILIZER
(RETURNED TAX PAID)

direct to the Planter for $30 per ton in car load lots. Less quantities $32 per ton. No Agents. Those only who can pay Cash, need write for prices. Farmers' Clubs, Grangers and dealers are invited to visit our Works or write us. We also import and manufacture a full line of

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS,

such as Acid Phosphate, Sulp. Ammonia, Nitrate Soda, Kainit, &c.

All goods subject to analysis of PROF. DABNEY, Director of Ag. Exp. Station, Raleigh, N. C. Before you ask your Banker about us write us, and we will tell you all about ourselves.

WM. DAVISON & CO.
118 W. Lombard St., Baltimore.

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CHATHAM COUNTY,
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YEARGAN, PETTY & CO.,
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Dry Goods
NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS.

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RALEIGH, N. C.,
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NOTICE.

MR. JNO. D. WILLIAMS HAS ... J. D. WILLIAMS,
G. W. WILLIAMS,
D. H. MCCRIMMON,
W. F. SOREY.

Jan. 1, 1882.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE ... I thereby ... J. D. WILLIAMS.

Pittsboro, Jan'y 11, 1882.

At the Old Stand of
J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.
NEW FIRM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ... A. H. WILLIAMS,
J. D. WILLIAMS.

Pittsboro, Jan'y 11, 1882. janl1tf.

JOHN MANNING. T. R. WOMACK.
MANNING & WOMACK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PITTSBORO, N. C.

Patents for Inventions.
E. W. ANDERSON. J. C. SMITH.
ANDERSON & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
709 7th St., Washington, D. C.

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118 W. Lombard St., Baltimore.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT CO.
Steamer Schedule.

On and after April 1st, 1881, and until further notice, the Steamer D. MURPHEY, Capt. Jerry H. ... will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 5 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock p. m.

The Steamer WM. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m., and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 5 p. m.

A. G. WILLIAMS & Co., Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

M. J. MURPHEY,
—AND—
PAPE & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
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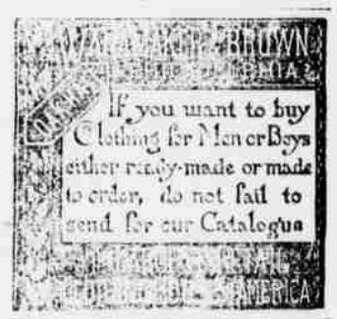

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