The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1882.

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor.

CITY OF WILMINGTON.

We have recently enjoyed the pleasure of visiting the city of Wilmington, and cannot refrain from giving our readers some of our impressions of "our city by the sea". The citizens of central and western North Carolina seem to be but little acquainted with the largest city in their State, and Wilmington does not receive their trade and patronage as she deserves. The people of that city feel that their city has been almost cut off from the rest of the State, and the railroads that were projected for the purpose of building up Wilmington are now "cutting her throat", as her citizens express it. And yet the growth of of the city is steadily on the increase, and indeed is quite remarkable under the circumstances. The harbor improvements have greatly improved her shipping facilities. Only a few years ago no vessel drawing more than 12 or 13 feet of water could cross the bar, but now vessels drawing 18 feet can enter, and it is hoped to add still more to the depth of water on the bar. Ships from all ports in Europe may be seen at her wharves, and there is a line of steamers running regularly to New York. Wilmington is the largest naval stores market in the United States, more "tar, pitch and turpentine" being shipped from there than from any other port. The lumber trade is also immense, millions of feet being annually shipped to the West Indies and the Northern cities. As a cotton port Wilmington is rapidly increasing her shipments, the number of bales received there last year being nearly one hundred and fifty thousand. Three steam cotton compresses are kept busy pressing the bales into about one third of their original size, so that vessels sometimes load with over fifteen hundred bales. Three lines of [illegible] connect Wilmington with [illegible]ville, and other steamers ply up the North East and Black rivers. Rice culture is again becoming an important industry, and many of the old plantations are now being worked very profitably. The factory of the Navassa Guano Company is near Wilmington at the place where the railroad crosses the Cape Fear river) and annually manufactures thousands of tons of their popular guano, which always finds a ready sale. The Wilmington Cotton Mills is one of the largest cotton factories in the South, and is an important and industry of that city.

The population of Wilmington is about twenty thousand, nearly twice that of any other city in the State. While Wilmington is one of the oldest settled cities in the State, yet her most prominent business men are natives of other portions of the State. Conspicuous among them are former citizens of this section—from the counties of Randolph, Chatham, and Cumberland.

[illegible] citizens in central North Carolina find their nearest outlet through the Cape Fear river, so should our products follow this natural channel, and we hope that the time will yet come when North Carolinians will feel a pride in building up their country by the sea, instead of paying tribute to the ports of other States.

THE TRIAL of the star route cases will begin, on the 4th day of May, in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, his Honor, Judge Wylie, presiding. These are the cases instituted by the United States government against certain persons accused of defrauding the government out of large sums of money for the transportation of the mails on certain "star routes" in the West. Among the accused are Gen. Brady, who was Second Assistant Postmaster General, and ex-Senator Dorsey, who was Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee in the last presidential campaign. Every effort has has been made by the defendants to avoid a trial and escape punishment, and all good citizens will now rejoice that at last a day has been set for their trial. During the progress of the trial we will no doubt have an insight into the corruption that exists in official circles at Washington.

SENATOR VANCE is rapidly gaining a most enviable national reputation, and is becoming almost as popular throughout the United States as he has always been in North Carolina. At a grand meeting held in New York, on last Friday night, under the auspices of the New York Free Trade Club, he was the orator of the occasion, and the New York Herald published quite a long and complimentary notice of his speech. Suppose he was nominated in 1884 for Vice-President with A. S. Hewitt for President? Would'nt we carry North Carolina with a whoop!

THE ELECTION cases in South Carolina were tried last week, and attracted much attention. These cases were gotten up for political purposes and were intended to intimidate the white people of that unfortunate State. The notorious Judge Bond presided at the trials and did all in his power to convict the defendants. The prosecution was bitter, and the manner of conducting it was very arbitrary. The defendants were put on trial without any indictment by a grand jury (a right guaranteed by our State to the meanest thief) but upon what is called an "Information" filed by the District Attorney. The defendants were persons who held the election in 1880, and were accused of frauds connected therewith. The witnesses against them were men of most depraved character. One was shown to be a gambler and to have been convicted for larceny and murder; another, a colored school teacher, was shown to have forged pay rolls and swindled a bank in Columbia and seduced some of his pupils; another was shown to have swindled a colored woman out of a tract of land, and testimony was introduced which went to show that every witness examined by the government bore a bad character for truth and honesty. The jury was composed of three Democrats and nine Republicans (five whites and four blacks) and was picked with special care to secure a conviction, and yet the defendants were acquitted of the frauds charged against them. They were convicted of a technical violation of the law in not allowing the United States supervisor to inspect the ballot box to his satisfaction, and the jury in their verdict recommended them to the mercy of the court. This is the result of the first trial of the "dallot stuffers" about which so much has been said, and which after all seems to have been "much ado about nothing".

PARTIES begin to warm up and preparations are being made for the approaching campaign. On last Tuesday the Republican State Executive Committee met at Raleigh and decided to hold their State nominating Convention in that city on the 14th day of next June. The committee also decided to form an alliance with the "liberal" movement, if such could be found in this State. The executive committee of the anti prohibition association will meet at Raleigh on the 2nd day of May for the purpose of consulting as to what course to pursue. No call has yet been made for a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee, but there is time enough yet, as the election is not held until November. Before that time we may look out for warm work!

A CHINESE anti Chinese bill has been passed by the House of Representatives. This bill restricts Chinese immigration for ten years, instead of twenty as the other bill did, and it is thought that the President will sign it. We suppose that when this ten years expires another bill will be passed fixing the term at twenty years, and then another ten years, and thus continue to exclude the Chinese for all time.

Snow in April.

In referring to the late cold snap the Wilmington Star recalls the memorable snow storm of April 17th, 1849, and copies from the Wilmington Chronicle of April 18th, 1849, the following description of it:

"We have to record the occurrence of a most extraordinary meteorological phenomenon; one that has not probably had a parallel within the lifetime of any person resident in this part of the country. On Saturday night last it cleared up, and in the course of the evening the atmosphere became uncomfortably cold. About day light on Sunday morning a thick sleet began to fall. This continued for five or six hours, when it commenced snowing in the proper winter style of high Northern latitudes, and of this there was no intermission until after sunset, when the whole surface of the earth was covered to the depth of at least five inches. In the early part of the night it cleared away. Monday morning presented a singular spectacle. The combinations and contrasts of colors were in a high degree curious. The pure white of the snow, scattered over and amongst the lively green foliage of the trees and shrubbery, and encrusting the thousands of flowers of every hue and tint—the whole together formed a landscape view indescribably beautiful. By sunset on Monday scarcely a vestige of the snow remained."

Important to Physicians.

SALEM, N. C., April 10th, 1882.

The Board of Medical Examiners of North Carolina, will meet in Concord, N. C., on Monday, May 8th, 1882.

Without a license from this Board no physician who commenced practicing in this State after April 15th, 1859, can collect his fees by law.

Applicants for examination must bring satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and of their having attained the age of twenty one years.

See Laws of N. C., 1858-'59 and 1870-'71.

PETER E. HINES, M. D., Pres.
H. T. BAHNSON, M. D., Sec.

Our Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15th, 1882.

The debate on the tariff commission bill is about closed and there is no doubt it will pass, the Republicans being all for it and a few Democrats also. Mr. Hewitt endeavored to get a vote on his proposition for an immediate, moderate, and judicious revision of the tariff on raw materials, and Mr. Morrison and several others have been trying to shape matters so as to obtain direct votes on propositions of a similar nature, but only with the expectation that they would be voted down by the Republicans. While there are a few members of that party like Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, who understand the real interest of the country, the majority are joined in their ranks and are determined that the taxes shall not be diminished; that the people shall continue paying $150,000,000 per annum over and above the needs of the Government, for the benefit of the lobby and the capitalists. This commission bill is simply a scheme to postpone action. Meanwhile, neither Mr. Kelly nor Mr. Mason, nor any of the advocates of high tariff, can tell us why protection does not protect. We have a tariff maintained ostensibly for the benefit of American laborers, yet strikes are prevalent the country over because the poor (?) manufacturers can not pay workingmen living wages. Could anything speak more eloquently and pointedly of the utter hollowness and falsity of protection?

The commission scheme is hovered over by the ghost of Mr. Tite Barnacle, who systematized the circumlocution office, and pointed out the way of "How-not-to-do-it." If the tariff question becomes a serious issue the Republicans can point to this commission and say to the people of this country, "We have instituted reform; our commission is at work; let us wait for its report." And if there should be a report, who believes that it will be unanimous? What will it be but a majority essay on free trade? The bound volumes of the Record are full of them; we need no more. For the first time in the history of Republican Congresses we find one with at combined energy and courage, without leadership, without confidence enough in itself and constituents to make or meet a national issue squarely, and go before the country on it. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are as bold as a lion."

But it may as well be granted that this dilatory measure will become a law, and that the President will have to appoint nine commissioners from civil life to take in consideration the present tariff, how it affects the various industries of the country and recommend to Congress what changes ought to be made in it. There are already a good many candidates for these nine positions and the President has, it is said, a considerable list of men who believe themselves or are believed by their friends to be eligible. There is some reason to think that ex-Secretary Kirkwood will be one of the commissioners if he wishes the place. Concerning the others nothing is known. When the commission comes to be made up if it is honestly done it will be something of a question to determine the scale upon which the great industries of this country shall be represented. The nine commissioners should represent force and proportionately the industries of the whole union. To begin with, at least four of the commissioners should represent agriculture North and South. This is the largest and most important interest in the country. Wheat and the other grains, beef and the other meats, cotton, sugar and hay, and to speak of minor agricultural industries, employ more people and interest more families than all the other industries in the country taken together, and to give the agricultural interest four representatives on the commission would be to give too little rather than too much. To give to the raisers of grain, cotton, beef and pork, sugar, hay and fruits less than four commissioners would inevitably cause great disappointment and distrust among the agricultural class of the fairness of the commission and the utility of its work. Then comes the manufacturing interests, the railroad interest, the iron interests, cotton, lumber and mining interests, all of which should be considered properly and fairly in their relations to the tariff and to each other.

The Republicans raid upon the seats of Southern Democrats, foreshadowed in this correspondence when Congress first was elected, is now fairly under way. One by one the contested cases are being decided by the partisan Elections Committee in favor of Republican contestants. In one or two instances, which cannot be called exceptions, such as the cases of Lanier vs. King, in Louisiana, and Stubbrand vs. Aiken, in South Carolina, where the majorities were respectively 12,000 and 17,000, the Democratic members were permitted to retain their seats, especially as there was not the slightest particle of testimony to indicate that they ought to be disturbed. Instances like these, however, do not serve to lay the foundation even for a claim for anything approaching justice and impartiality on the part of the Republicans. The work of the committee is now nearly done, and then it remains to be seen whether their schemes can be consummated by the endorsement of the House. The Republican majority is not very strong either in brains or votes, and will need to be reinforced by Greenback aid, which they hope to secure by supporting Greenbacker Loxe in his contest against Wheeler in the eighth Alabama district. Some of their plans may fail to carry when the time comes. PROBO.

The Editor.

We copy from the Boston Transcript the following humorous description of "The Editor":

The editor is a member of that race of animals called mankind. He is invariably a kind man.

He is perfectly harmless. You may go into his den without fear. But he has his peculiarities. The sight of a poet makes him wild. He is then very dangerous, and is apt to do bodily harm to all within reach. He is also much wrought up when a man comes in with a little trifle he has just dashed off.

There is one thing that must be said in the editor's praise. His mind is so biased by long thinking in a certain direction that he dislikes very much to look upon both sides of a question. Therefore, if you value your safety, never approach him with manuscript written on both sides of your paper.

The editor usually writes with a pen, but his cutting articles are the product of his shears.

And let me say right here that a good deal of sheer nonsense has been printed about the editor. He uses his shears only when composing an entirely original article.

The editor would make a good public speaker but for his propensity for clipping words.

The editor's hardest task is to dispose of his time. His world be a monotonous life indeed, were it not for the kindness of the few hundred people who call upon him every day to enliven his dull life with stories of their grievances, of their brand new enterprises, and with antediluvian anecdotes. When you grow up to be men and women, children, remember this, and spend all the time you can in the sanctum of the editor. He loves company so much, you know, and sometimes he has to sit silent and alone for a whole half-minute. Is it not too bad?

The business of the editor is to entertain itinerant lecturers, book canvassers, exchange fiends, and other philanthropists. He gives his whole time to these. He writes his editorials at night, after he has gone to bed.

The editor is never so happy as when he is writing complimentary notices. For ten cents' worth of presents he will gladly give ten dollars' worth of advertising—all on account of the pleasure it gives him to write, you know.

He loves also to write neat little speeches, and bright, witty poems for people without brains who wish to speak in public. It is so easy for him to do this that he is sometimes quite miserable when an hour or two passes without an opportunity to do something of the kind.

The editor dines at all the hotels free, he travels free, theatres open wide their doors to him, his tailor clothes him, gratis, his butcher and grocer furnish him with food without money and without price. In short, his every want is provided for. He spends his princely salary in building churches and school-houses in foreign lands.

By all means be editors. Of course, it would be better if you could be mail-carriers or dray horses. But as that is impossible, by all means be editors.

A Slanderer Convicted.

A case was tried at Orange Court last week that attracted much attention. It was an indictment against Frank W. Roberts, a son of a respectable citizen of that county, for slandering a daughter of Dr. E. M. Holt, one of the most respected citizens of the same county. We copy from the Hillsboro' Observer the following account of the trial:

"We only intend to speak of the evidence of Miss Holt and Dr. William Strudwick. The former conducted herself on the stand in a way that must have convinced the court and the jury that she was innocent of the slander so often repeated against her by the defendant, while the testimony of the latter, who had made the necessary examination to ascertain the fact, declared Mary B. Holt to be a pure woman. The evidence was closed Friday at 1 p. m. Able speeches were delivered by counsel on both sides, and on Saturday afternoon Col. Tailor closed the argument. The Judge's charge was quite lengthy, two or three hours being occupied by its delivery. The jury retired between 7 and 8 o'clock Saturday night. The first vote taken was 9 for conviction and 3 in doubt. Very soon a change was made, and the jury stood 11 to 1. At this point the Judge was sent for to make some explanation to one of the jurymen, when the jury again left the court room, and about 10 o'clock brought in a verdict of "guilty!" Motions for new trial and arrest of judgment were overruled, and Judge Graves proceeded to pronounce sentence upon the defendant, Frank W. Roberts. In a feeling manner, and in words fit for the occasion, the prisoner was sentenced to two years in the county jail! An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and bond required and given in the sum of $1,500. A. J. Roberts standing security for defendant.

The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the evidence. Ninety-nine out of every one hundred persons that heard the trial, believed it to be a deep, well planned conspiracy to break down the good name of an innocent girl. Thank God the conspiracy failed."

Suspended Animation.

A telegram from Charlestown, W. Va., dated 14th inst., says: "Miss Jenkin, of Blue Creek, apparently fell dead last Monday. After the funeral services, while her friends were taking a last view of her body, signs of life were observed, and she was taken from the coffin and conveyed to her home. Indications of life are still visible."

General News.

Guiteau's book, entitled, "The Truth and the Removal," has been printed.

One Chicago firm which cans and cures meats, kills and packs 200,000 cattle and 3,000,000 hogs a year.

The schooners Thomas Parsons and Clayton Bell collided on Lake Michigan last Thursday. The Bell sank, and her captain, the female cook and two of the crew were drowned.

A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, announce that they intend to discontinue their dry goods and manufacturing business, and offer their stocks of merchandise and mill properties for sale.

Mrs. Smith, (Ida Greeley), the eldest daughter of the late Horace Greeley, died last week, of diphtheria, at Chappaqua, N. Y. She leaves three children, the youngest an infant four weeks old.

An unknown person fired a shot through a window of the dwelling of Horace Jones, in the town of Union, Wisconsin, the shot taking effect in Jones, his wife and a domestic. Their wounds will probably result fatally.

In one wagon on a Kansas road recently there were a handcuffed man going to prison, his crazy wife going to an insane asylum, their three living children going to the poor-house and a dead baby in the mother's arms going to the grave.

The Kings County (N. Y.) Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions have returned an indictment against ex-Gov. Franklin J. Moses, for false pretences, in having obtained $175 from Frederic J. Smith, under the pretence that he was a brother of Gov. Colquitt.

The roof of a tunnel on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, thirty three miles east of Cumberland, Md., caved in last Monday, burying twelve laborers and maiming them in various ways; some probably fatally. The road was blocked and trains were stopped several hours.

A mass meeting of the New York Free Trade Club was held Friday night, to advocate the repeal of the tax on raw materials and to reduce the duties on manufactured products. Speeches were made by E. P. Wheeler, Senator Vance and others. Resolutions were adopted approving of the position of Representative Hewitt.

Preston Gowers, a house painter at Emporium, Pa., in a drunken spree, went to the house of Clarence Lindsey, his brother-in-law, last Sunday, and deliberately shot and killed him. Gowers then returned to his own house, locked the doors and cut his wife's throat, nearly severing her head from the body, and then shot himself.

The President has notified Fitz John Porter, in answer to his petition for relief from the sentence of the court martial, that he can do nothing in the case, as it is entirely beyond his power. This action is based upon an opinion by Attorney General Brewster, and received the unanimous concurrence of the Cabinet.

The bill which has passed both houses of the Ohio Legislature, and only awaits the concurrence of the House in a few trifling amendments to become a law, in regard to closing drinking places on Sunday, is creating considerable excitement in the cities of the Buckeye State. The bill closes all saloons and drinking places on Sunday, under heavy penalties and pains of imprisonment. The Germans are strongly opposed to it.

Grateful to Invalids.

Floreston Cologne is grateful to invalids, because it is refreshing without the sickening effect of most perfumes.

A Foolish Mistake.

Don't make the mistake of confounding a remedy of merit with quack nostrums. We speak from experience when we say that Parker's Ginger Tonic is a sterling health restorative which will do all that is claimed for it. We have used it ourselves with the happiest results for Rheumatism and when worn out by work. See adv.—Times.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Having qualified as Administrator of Mrs. Amanda Cole, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit the same to me on or before the 6th day of April, 1883. L. B. COUNCIL, Adm'r.

April 6, 1882.

W. E. ANDERSON, President. P. A. WILEY, Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, OF RALEIGH, N. C.

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The "DOMESTIC" stands at the head—has made the greatest progress—is the lightest running, handsomest and best Machine made. Call and see one at

W. L. LONDON'S.

Dr. WM. LYNCH, DENTIST,

Will visit Chapel Hill on the second Monday in each month.

All calls left with Dr. A. D. Robertson or D. McCurdy will be promptly attended to.

Feby 2, 1882. tf

TO FARMERS.

FARMERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that I am Agent for the celebrated "Star Brand" Guano, and also for Allison & Addison's Acid Phosphate which I will sell on time at $37.50 a ton. Plenty on hand.

J. F. TROLLINGER, Mocksville, N. C.

February 23, 1882. 2m8

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

OUR STOCK OF Spring and Summer CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS, IS COMPLETE AND OUR GRAND SPRING OPENING Will take Place April 4th.

To which we respectfully invite our friends and the public generally.

BERWANGER BROTHERS'
LEADING CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,
Fayetteville Street, Opposite U. S. P. O., RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention.

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DEALER IN
NATIVE AND FOREIGN GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES, TABLETS, &C.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
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50,000 pounds C. P. S[illegible] and Shorts.
[illegible] pounds Hulls.
[illegible] pounds Prime Tuscarora Guano.
[illegible] sacks Stock Feed.
[illegible] sacks Flour.
[illegible] sacks Meal.
[illegible] sacks Bulk Meal.
[illegible] sacks Walker's celebrated Meal.
[illegible] sacks Scratched Tuscarora Guano.
[illegible] sacks Star Brand Tuscarora Guano.
[illegible] sacks Stock's celebrated Fertilizers.
[illegible] sacks Walker's celebrated Fertilizers