The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1885.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

THE PROCEEDINGS at the dedication of memorial hall at our State university, on the 3rd of last June, have been published in neat pamphlet form, and for a copy thereof we are indebted to Paul C. Cameron, Esq., whose address is its most interesting feature, and it is an address of which he has just cause to be proud. Its conception and delivery proved this venerable gentleman to be most wonderfully preserved both in mind and body. Although we heard the address delivered, yet we have read it with increased interest and pleasure, and as an ALUMNUS of the university we thank Mr. Cameron for so valuable a contribution to the history of our ALMA MATER. Among the deceased students of the university, who are commemorated by mural tablets in memorial hall, Mr. Cameron states that there are one President of the United States, thirteen Governors, twelve Judges, four members of the Revolutionary Congress before the Constitution, six United States Senators after the Constitution, fifteen Representatives, three Ministers to Foreign Courts, four Attorney Generals, and seventy Confederate Generals.

THE NEW YORK WORLD has at last succeeded in its great work of raising six hundred thousand dollars by a popular subscription, for the erection in New York harbor of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. This may well be termed the greatest achievement ever accomplished by an American newspaper, and is a wonderful instance of journalistic enterprise. Not satisfied with accomplishing this marvelous feat the "World" has now undertaken to raise in like manner a fund sufficient to erect an immense monument to Gen Grant at Riverside park, the place of his burial. This will doubtless be an easier task than the other. The World's issue of last Sunday was simply marvelous, numbering 230,220 copies.

THE EXPOSITION to be opened at Louisville on next Saturday does not seem to attract the attention or excite the interest that its importance would naturally be expected to arouse. This is doubtless owing to the fact that expositions have become so common as to lose their attractions. The Louisville exposition will be held under the management of the Southern Exposition Company, and promises to be the greatest of them all. The main building is only equalled in size by the one building at New Orleans, and covers 14 acres embracing thirteen acres. The exposition opens Aug. 15 and closes October 24th. Our State will have no exhibit there.

ARTICLES for signers to get their petitions signed by nearly every person, to whom they are presented, because so few men have the necessary qualification of knowing when and how to say "No." Rather than incur the risk of offending the applicant, such men will sign the petitions of applicants whom they have privately decided unfit for the offices sought. One such man recently received from President Cleveland such a scathing rebuke as will doubtless have a good effect upon others. A prominent citizen signed the petition of an applicant for a federal judgeship, and then after the applicant was appointed he wrote a letter to the President expressing his astonishment and regret at such an appointment. In reply to this letter the President wrote the following:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1885.

DEAR SIR:—I have read your letter of the 24th ult., with amazement and indignation. There is but one mitigation to the perfidy which your letter discloses, and that is found in the fact that you confess your share in it. I don't know whether you are a Democrat or not; but if you are the crime which you confess is the more unpardonable. The idea that this Administration, pledged to give the people better government and better officers, and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the bad elements of both parties, should be betrayed by those who ought to be worthy of implicit trust, is atrocious; and such treason to the people and the party ought to be punished by imprisonment.

Your confession comes too late to be of immediate use to the public service, and I can only say that while this is not the first time I have been deceived and misled by lying and treacherous representations, you are the first one that has so frankly owned his grievous fault. If any comfort is to be extracted from this assurance you are welcome to it.

Yours truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND."

CONGRESSMAN COX, of this district, was in Washington last week looking after the interests of his constituents and seeking the scalps of objectionable office-holders. He was emphatically on the war-path and was eminently successful, every removal and appointment having been made that he asked for. No postmaster can be removed unless charges are preferred against him, and therefore Gen. Cox could only secure the removal of those against whom some charge was preferred, either of "offensive partisanship" or something else. Among the postmasters appointed at his request are Messrs. Allen at Durham, Timmons at Hillsboro', and Furman at Franklinton, the two latter in the place of ladies. He also secured the appointment of Mr. O. C. Bynum, of this county, as mail agent on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, which is a most excellent appointment.

Grant's Funeral.

From the New York World, 8th.

Yesterday the great city gave up absolutely every other consideration except that of paying tribute to the memory of the fallen hero.

Every avenue of trade was closed. The people assembled from the most distant and remote parts of the city and massed themselves along the weary miles of march. New York is the centre of a population of 8,000,000 who live within the circle described by the radius of three hours' ride from City Hall. To say how many of these millions found a place to witness the funeral pageant would be impossible. From the crowds massed solidly on both sides of the long ten miles the number must have reached fifty thousand along the line of the majestic march of Gen. Grant to his tomb.

The morning was one of perfect beauty. Friday the sky was gray, overcast with shades of broad purple bands. There was then a moisture in the air that savored of distant breezes from far out at sea sure precursors of a heavy rain. Little spits of drizzling fog had taken form and the air was cool fresh, with a spice in it that in a measure offset the effect of the sun, which shone down during the day from a cloud veiled sky.

Long before sunrise people started in points on adjustable sights and shadows. The intense banks of the throngs had long disputes set off the white and black and tones of gray and drabbings, as they were loaded by the grave of the mighty one. From every direction flowed trailing black draperies. Statuesque figures, sentinel in black, moving finally, locked in similar events, great processions covering buildings with solid masses, square blocks of royal purple, the granite rustics, packed in with every edged purpose shadowy figures traced upon black backgrounds, as a few of the many too-hurried in a passing glance at the beauty universal mourning decorations of the city—flags of two weeks of leadership and carefully prepared.

The morning opened with the rising sun shining brightly on the river and the distant city and island. Thousands began to get at sunrise to look and look at home and again at sunset. Long before daylight the station-houses in the upper assembly of mourning.

From the earliest morning sleep was impossible. There was a passionate feeling of unrest in the air that brought out hosts upon the streets soon after dawn. The hotels, crowded and packed from one end of the city to the other with strangers, were early deserted, their occupants hurrying in the early day for points of advantage.

From the earliest morning there was a crush of military noise along the streets. Drums were beaten and bugles blown to the accompaniment of the tramp, tramp of many feet. The marching, to and fro of the military organizations getting ready for their places in the long line of the funeral march made the city appear as if it were the headquarters of a great army just in reception of marching orders. The shrill notes of the fifes, the throb of the drums, the high notes of blaring bugles, the crash and crash of dashing, swinging military bands made a melody that stirred the heart of the most indifferent and set the pulses throbbing in unison with the excitement of the preparation for the last march of the great soldier.

The music at first was made up of gay marching measures, but as the day advanced and the time for the final formation of the procession came the key was changed to a mournful minor, while the notes of the bugle calls, with its tones of eloquent and eternal farewell to all earthly hope, predominated in the overture to the appearance of the moving pageant of compact and thoroughly disciplined line of 60,000 men.

This line headed by Gen. Hancock, one of the great figures of the war, in full uniform of his rank as Major-General, surrounded by his staff in full uniform, was followed by one of the most impressive arrays of official dignitaries—the President, his full Cabinet, high army officers, distinguished Senators, the leading members of the House, representatives of all the divisions of the regular army, the crack military organizations of the entire East, with a number of visiting organizations who showed their patriotism and love for Grant by coming from great distances to pay him honor; the leading officials of all of the cities of the Union, the chief officials of the States, the leaders in the war of the Southern Confederacy against the Union, side by side with the Union veterans, all joined in the procession, where each man appeared to feel that the honor he was paying the dead General was reflected upon himself by having a place in this most noble line.

There is no more imposing ceremony than that of a military funeral. The military ceremony of burying the remains of even the handiest soldier is dignified and imposing. But when conducted upon the scale of yesterday with 60,000 men in line, all moving at the direction of one master mind under the eyes of many hundreds of thousands of people, the ceremony assumes a grandeur and a stateliness inconceivable to the mind of any one who has not witnessed the undulations of the majestic movement of the pageant of yesterday. The city was solemn and quiet upon this sunny day of death; there was nothing to disturb the harmonies of the weird melodies of the funeral march.

As the day advanced the sun poured down with greater severity. It gleamed upon the glistening helmets and the bright points of the military trappings at one time with such a fervor that made the wisdom of the strictness and the tardiness in the line apparent. It was remembered that one poor soldier died upon the day of the funeral at Mount McGregor. It was doubtless often in the minds of those who marched that it was probable that some in the long line might succumb to the trials of the day. As noon came, thick heavy clouds obscured the sun for a brief period. Then the sun came out to stay. Under its influence a number fell in the line of march above Fifty-seventh street and were taken aside to time enough to ambulances. There were occasional dragging waits in the movement of the procession, but the pa[illegible] the watchers never seemed [illegible].

The [illegible] of the spectacle of the pageant w[illegible] reached when the monstrous Chariot of Death, the black-draped catafalque, came rumbling clumsily along behind twenty-four black horses, with its purple covered coffin which rested upon its summit. The mental effect produced by the vehicle of death was depressing. At its sight the other day when Gen. Grant was carried upon it to the City Hall, Nellie Grant Sartoris fell into a faint in her room at the Fifth Avenue, although she had been nine to look with composure upon the dead face of her father at Mount McGregor. Upon the coffin—some decoration—was the symbol of love and affection from the children of Mount McGregor, in the shape of a simple wreath of oak leaves resting upon the casket.

At Riverside the somewhat late and unfinished look of the yet to be completed park was made up by the beautiful scenery of the background. Hereto in fifteen thousand people stood upon the outside the great crated place about the tomb. The social military grouping on this ground, backed by the naval shipping in the [illegible] added brilliant touches to one of the most lovely rural scenes.

At 4:30 o'clock the funeral car, with its guards, came slowly across the bare, open space to the temporary tomb. The slow advance of it was seen through a slight cloud of dust behind the slow advance of the guard of honor sent a thrill through the waiting multitude. So centered was the interest in this last event that the prominent men who preceded the last arrival were forgotten as on a par with common people in escaping notice. Who among those who heard the shrill end of the last "Present arms" as the coffin was lowered to the tomb will ever forget the emotion caused by the sight of this last movement in honor to the dead chief?

The ceremonies here were brief and impressive. The bugle call at the close was the sad tender taps.

After this came the sharp rattle of musketry over the grave and the eventful day's ceremony was at its end.

Cholera in Spain.

A cablegram from Madrid, the capital of Spain, says: The panic caused by the rapid spread of cholera in the country is increasing. Entire villages have been deserted by their inhabitants, who have fled for safety from the dreaded disease. In many cases doctors and municipal authorities have been attacked by the scourge. The sick have been abandoned and the dead left unburied. Reports from other places state that it is impossible to obtain provisions or medicines. The misery throughout the country is great. There were 4,234 new cases of cholera reported throughout the kingdom yesterday, and 1,658 deaths.

The populace in Granada brutally assaulted several doctors who had declined to give more attention to patients. The hostility to the doctors has resulted in an alarming spread of the disease among the lower classes, by whom doctors are always compelled to taste the medicines they wish to administer. The commander of the province and many of [illegible] priests and nuns have succumbed to the disease, attacks of which are most fatal at nightfall and during storms.

Granada is today in a most desperate condition as the result of ravages of cholera. The state of affairs there is really worse than it was in Naples last year during the cholera epidemic in that city. There are no doctors now in Granada, and the dead bodies of cholera victims lie unburied in the streets.

On last Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock, the main building of the Haywood White Sulphur Springs Hotel, at Waynesville, took fire from the kitchen, and was totally destroyed. The furniture was saved. There were about two hundred guests at the hotel. They all escaped and saved everything. Loss about $30,000; no insurance.

Exposing Republican Frauds.

Washington Correspondent of New York World.

The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and to inquire into alleged irregularities and official misconduct on the part of the Superintendent, Prof Hilgard, have made their report to the Secretary of the Treasury. The committee say their investigation leaves no ground for doubt that the actual condition of the office of the survey was one of demoralization, and its workings, to a serious extent, inefficient, unjust and, to some extent, disreputable. That many of the defects in its condition and management are the result of gradual growth under a system of regulations which afford excellent opportunities, if not even invitation, for the perpetration of abuse, is doubtless true, but it seems unpeasonable that the responsibility for the lamentable condition, which was quite generally conceded by the employees, is due to a willingness on the part of the late Superintendent to avail himself of these opportunities for a continuance of abuses, to his weakness or procrastination in administering his office, to his toleration and apparent encouragement of vicious practices, to his exhibitions of favoritism and arrogance, to his continued and flagrant disregard, apparently, of regulations devised in the interest of honest, efficient and economical administration, to his protection of opposed locality and to his own unfortunate, confessed and locally notorious addiction to the use of intoxicants.

The committee report the following facts: That moneys received from the Navy Department and from the Office of Engineers of the Army for electrotyping, &c., and from the District of Columbia for services, were not deposited in the Treasury, but, after certain deductions for cost of material, &c., were divided among employees receiving regular salaries as pay for extra work, in violation of law.

That the books kept in the instrument division, although exceedingly imperfect and incomplete, still show that many valuable instruments charged to persons no longer in the service have not been returned or accounted for, and that a number of valuable instruments have been loaned to institutions of learning and to individuals without any apparent authority therefor and are still out.

That G. N. Saegmuller, late Chief of the Instrument Division, while such Chief, was a partner in the firm of Faust & Co., instrument-makers of this city, who have furnished a very large share of the instruments purchased by the survey, and that while their trade with the Bureau has been very large, their names seldom appear upon the abstracts rendered to the Treasury. Testimony was taken justifying the presumption that some property and materials have been wrongfully converted to the use of that firm.

That visiting cards for private parties, including Supt. Hilgard and family and other employees of the Bureau, have been frequently printed in the Engraving Division of the survey at quite an expense and loss of time by direction of H. G. Ogden, Chief of the Division.

That the chief of the drawing division, W. T. Bright, has been paid commissions on work done by employees of the division for outside private parties; also that moneys have been paid to employees of that division by Lieut. Col. Craighill and Lieut. Col. Warren, U. S. A., for work done out of the appropriations for the Government; also that W. T. Bright was frequently under the influence of liquor in office hours.

That traveling expenses have been incurred unnecessarily, and apparently with a view to favor certain employees rather than for advancing the real good of the Survey.

That in the case of Assistant J. S. Bradford, who presented false vouchers in his accounts, and when discovered refunded the amount thereof through his wife and by an advance on his salary, no action was taken except to let him "die by," as Prof. Hilgard phrased it; but he was continued in the employ of the Survey. It seems to have been a deliberate combination of embezzlement, forgery and drunkenness, to the inevitable demoralization of the Survey.

That Prof Hilgard has been frequently seen at the office by various employees under the influence of liquor, and that his drinking habits generally unfitted him for business every afternoon, and that of late years he has manifested a general laziness and incapacity for the duties of his office.

That old and incapacitated persons have been and are still carried on the pay rolls of the Survey without rendering any service.

That a number of ladies on the rolls never came to the office except to receive their pay, their work being sent to them and being in some cases so light that the employees seem generally to classify them as pensioners.

That valuable works belonging to the library of the Survey have been taken out by employees and never returned.

That Dr Thomas Craig while in the employment of the Survey was also receiving pay from John Hopkins University.

That chronometer watches belonging to the Survey were found to be in the possession of certain employees, including Prof. Hilgard.

That for several years, beginning with 1873, C. S. Pierce, assistant, has been making experimental researches with pendulums, without restriction or limitation as to times and places; that since 1879, expenditures on account of such experiments, aside from salaries of chiefs and assistants, amount to about $31,000, and that the meagre value of these experiments to the Bureau have been substantially destroyed.

That E. August Rubsen, an inexperienced boy, was paid $1,758 during the six months from January 1, 1885, ostensibly for engraving, all but $90 of which had been turned over by H. G. Ogden to other engravers in the office with whom Rubsen had made sub-contracts to do engraving for which he had made contracts in his own name with the Bureau.

That an arrangement was made with the Superintendent by which R. M. Harvey swears he was carried on the rolls as Tidal Observer at $50 per month from April 15 to July 1 last without performing any service. Supt. Hilgard admits that he made a similar arrangement with N. Y. Cavit, who was paid $10 a month as special observer at Mobile, and for which he rendered no service.

A Dead Issue.

From the New York World.

When the people of the United States buried Gen. Grant they laid beside him in the grave forever the last excuse for sectional agitation. Almost with his dying breath the commander of the Union armies expressed his thankfulness that he had been spared long enough to see for himself the "happy harmony" that had been established between the North and the South, and his words to the ex-Confederate Gen. Buckner, from whom he had wrested Fort Donelson during the war, will live in history. "We may now," wrote Gen. Grant, "well look forward to a perpetual peace at home and a national strength that will screen us against any foreign complication." At the tomb yesterday four of the most distinguished surviving Generals of the war—Sherman and Sheridan, who had fought for the Union, and Buckner and Johnston, who had fought for the Confederacy—stood side by side. And as the iron doors closed on the mortal remains of the dead commander, they shut in forever the decaying corpse of sectional animosity.

Will it be possible for partisan fanaticism or political necessity to again revive a feeling of antagonism between the two sections of the Union? Will it be in the power of the politicians to persuade the people to pay no heed to Gen. Grant's dying exhortations and to falsify his predictions of "happy harmony" between those who were at enmity only a few years ago?

Let us hope not! When partisan orators and organs charge the South with loading new rebel loans; with a determination to defy the Constitution and violate the rights of citizens, with being still "unreconstructed rebels" and with a desire to be again "in the saddle," let us hope that the people will have the good sense to remember the words of peace and fraternity traced by the feeble hand of the dying soldier of the Union, and will rebuke the attempt to tear open his grave and destroy the patriotic work to which he devoted the last hours of his life.

A Hanging at Fayetteville.

An associated press despatch from Raleigh, N. C., dated 7th inst., says: The first triple execution in the State in seven years occurred at Fayetteville today. Three men, all convicted of atrocious murders, were hanged. They were Joseph O. Howard, white, who killed E. C. Blackman, a farmer, after robbing him; Tom Lee, colored, who cut to pieces with an axe his white paramour, Mary Hughes; and Tom McNeill, colored, who killed his brother, Simon McNeill. The execution took place at 1:30 p. m. None of the men made any confession. They were pronounced dead in eight minutes after the drop fell. Fully five thousand people were present. Perfect order was preserved. Companies A and B of the Second Regiment North Carolina State Guard were present. All three of the men hanged were convicted sometime since. Howard was sentenced to be hanged January 12th, but took an appeal to the Supreme Court and was again sentenced to be hanged on July 25th. Appeals were taken by the other prisoners, who like Howard were to be executed on July 25th. Governor Scales granted a respite from that date to today. He positively refused to grant any further respite. Attempts were made last week to prove Howard to be insane, but they failed completely. The men were all detested, and their fate was fully merited.

A Prosperous Colored Man.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Register.

Yesterday a reporter of the Register was talking to a group of men near the market when a negro man, about six feet tall, riding an immense mule, passed by. "Do you see that fellow?" asked one of the party. Well, he is probably the most prosperous negro in Richland county. He lives down the river near the Bluff Road and owns a plantation of some two hundred acres. He is a very industrious fellow and invariably makes good crops. Tobe Bryce, the man referred to, subsequently informed the reporter that his crop will be the largest he has ever made. He says he will make 80 five hundred pound bags of cotton on ninety-seven acres. He has a ten-acre field of lowland in corn, and he confidently expects to make 450 bushels. His crop of sweet potatoes and cow peas is unprecedented. Bryce is an example of what a steady and industrious negro may accomplish in South Carolina by eschewing politics and devoting his energies to plantation work. He claims that he is worth at least six thousand dollars.

The soldiers' monument at Atlanta is to have statues of Grant, Lee, Johnston and Sherman around the base of the column. Near the top will be two soldiers, the blue and the gray, clasping hands, and above the globe that crowns the summit will be the Goddess of Liberty. The structure will be 180 feet in height and will cost $100,000.

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EXACTLY WHAT YOU NEED AT THE PRICE YOU WANT IT
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Call to see us.
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May 14, 1885. 16:8.

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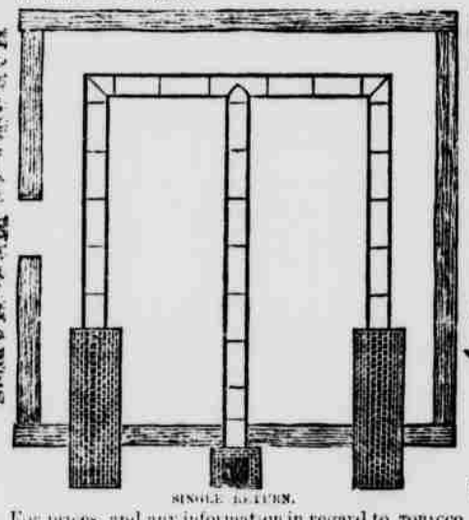

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For prices, and any information in regard to TOBACCO FLUES, write to JULIUS LEWIS & CO., 224 Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, N. C. SEND US YOUR ADDRESS, and we will forward by return mail a circular with directions for building Barns, and also cuts of different ways to arrange flues in Barns.

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B. R. McLEAN & CO.,
SILER STATION, C. F. & Y. V. R. R.
May 14, 1885. tf.

Condensed Time Table
C. F. & Y. V. R'Y CO.

To take effect Monday, Jan. 19, 1885.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Train going North			Train going South	
No. 1. Mail & Passenger.			No. 2. Mail & Passenger.	
Leave,	8.00 a. m.	Bennettsville,	Arrive,	8.20 p. m.
"	1.40 p. m.	Fayetteville,	Leave,	4.00
"	3.10	Sanford,	"	1.40
"	4.30	Cole hill,	"	12.00
"	4.40	Siler,	"	11.40 a. m.
"	5.30	Liberty,	"	11.05
Arrive,	6.45	Greensboro,	"	9.30

Trains South bound will stop at Sanford for dinner.

W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Raleigh & Augusta A-L. R. R.

CORRECTED TIME TABLE.

No. 1—Leave		No. 3—Leave	
Raleigh,	7 35 p m	Hamlet	2 45 a m
Cary,	8 00 p m	Hoffman	3 30 a m
Apex	8 32 p m	Keyser	3 56 a m
New Hill	8 55 p m	Blue's	4 14 a m
Merry Oaks	9 14 p m	Manly	4 35 a m
Moncure	9 34 p m	Cameron	5 16 a m
Osgood	9 56 p m	Sanford	6 05 a m
Sanford	10 22 p m	Osgood	6 27 a m
Cameron	11 07 p m	Moncure	6 50 a m
Manly	11 30 p m	Merry Oaks	7 10 a m
Blue's	12 08 p m	New Hill	7 27 a m
Keyser	12 26 p m	Apex	7 50 a m
Hoffman	12 52 p m	Cary	7 44 a m
Arrive Hamlet,	1 45 a m	Arrive Raleigh,	8 30 a m

Train number 1 connects at Hamlet with C. C. railway for Charlotte and all points south. Train number 3 connects at Raleigh with the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad for all points north.

The Local Freight train, with passenger coach attached, leaves Raleigh at 8.00 a. m. and arrives at 2.40 p. m.

JOHN C. WINDER, Superintendent.