

THE RICHLAND

H. C. WALL, Editor and Proprietor

TO DEMOCRACY WE PIN OUR FAITH.

\$1.50 per Year, in Advance.

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ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND CO., N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 573.

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WEAT MEANS.
An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings it indicates marriage.

AMERICAN SILK.
One of the largest Philadelphia jobs says that very nearly one-half of the silk now sold in the United States are of home manufacture, spun by American bred silkworms and woven on American made looms.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN.
Judah F. Benjamin, the distinguished lawyer and advocate and ex-member of the government of the southern confederacy, is dead. He died in his apartments, avenue Jena, Paris. He had been in failing health ever since he fell from a descending from a trolley car several years ago.

SEALS IN IRELAND.
There are no snakes in Ireland, but the seals make up for any deficiency in this regard. It is a common thing to catch seals in Ireland ten feet long and as big around as a man's thigh. They are found only in the deepest water where they lurk under the rocks. When one is caught he lashes around like a boomerang, and if he gets a hook into his mouth he will not let go until his head is cut off.

FIGHTING MEXICANS.
Mexico has more bloody fights to the death among its desperadoes than any other country. A Mexican is quick to take offense, ready to fight, and if necessary will treat his wrong for years until he has an opportunity of wreaking his vengeance. The courage of these people is more frequently manifested in their hand to hand encounters than in any other way.

A HEAVY GUN.
There was successfully cast at the South Boston iron works, in fulfillment on contract with the United States government, of the largest gun ever constructed in this country. When fully completed it will be about 30 feet in length, of twelve inch rifled bore, and will weigh 12,000 pounds. The cost of the gun will be \$2,800 or about one-half the sum a steel gun would have cost. It is calculated to throw a projectile six miles.

WESTERN LIVE STOCK.
It is expected that 200,000 head of cattle will be driven from Texas into Colorado this year, and that 50,000 more will come from other western states. The calf crop of last year was about 850,000, and when all the new cattle are there Colorado stock will amount to 2,000,000. The largest purchasers of Texas cattle have been the Elyor brothers of Pueblo. They will drive 45,000 head into Colorado, and to do that it will require a force of 40 men and 400 horses. The journey will last from sixty to ninety days.

DISSENTING VILLAGES.
For a new state, California has a greater number of dissenting villages than any other country. In any other section of the country, dissenting villages scarcely vestige exist. Of the 4,000,000 people in this state probably one-half are situated in the old mining country, graving among the forgotten camps, cities, gulches, bars and canyons, out of which hundreds of millions have been taken, adding to the general wealth of the world, but impoverishing California.

CUBAN POLITICS.
Discontent, financial disaster, disorder and political confusion are the hall-marks of the situation in Cuba. There are, too, no less evil conditions and forebodings of open outbreaks of violence in Mexico, nominal republicanism and nominal democracy, either in republics or in free institutions. The worst feature of the Mexican situation is the utter worthlessness of most of the local authorities. Universal distrust prevails and no wisdom or leadership adequate for the crisis seems to exist.

OUR EXPORTS.
The value of exports of domestic cattle, hogs, beef, pork and dairy products for March, 1884, was \$6,810,905; for the same month in 1883, \$16,438,328. For the three months ended March 31, 1884, \$21,677,929, against \$41,205,190 for the corresponding period last year. Beef and pork products for the five months ended March 31, 1884, \$38,421,000, against \$46,048,900 for the same time in 1883. Dairy products for eleven months ended March 31, 1884, \$15,204,045, against \$13,938,972 for the corresponding months in 1883.

DURATION OF LIFE.
According to Dr. Farr, if we take the march of a million children through life, the following will be the result: Nearly 150,000 will die the first year, 50,000 the second year, 20,000 the third year, and less than 4,000 in the thirteenth year. At the end of forty-five years 800,000 will be still living; at the end of fifty years 500,000; at the end of sixty years, 300,000; at the end of seventy years, 100,000; at the end of eighty years, 20,000; at the end of ninety years, 2,000; at the end of 100 years there will be 223, and at the end of 105 years there will be one survivor.

TO BUY CUBA.
The proposition for the purchase of the island of Cuba has been revived. In this connection it is interesting to recall the fact that before the outbreak of the rebellion Senator Blaine introduced a bill in Congress appropriating \$80,000,000 for that purpose. He wanted to make a slave state of it. Nothing ever came of the measure. It is interesting to recall also that in 1825 Spain was willing to cede Cuba to the United States in return for some commercial concessions, but our government would not consent.

IN THE BEGINNING.
Dr. W. J. Beecher, of Auburn theological seminary, tells his students that when he began reading religious newspapers there were plenty of leaders of religion, but they were strenuously affirming that, unless their earth and skies were lifted up in their present shape in the space of 144 hours by the clock, "to-day," he says, "nearly every one is convinced that the process of bringing our system into being lasted through long periods of time, and that this view is entirely consistent with the Bible and with all sacred truths."

THE WHEAT CROP.
Reports from the various sections of the wheat growing district of the country state that the winter wheat in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Indiana is in excellent condition, injury by frost having been confined exclusively to scattered points in the two former states. The plant in Missouri has evidently been badly damaged by cold weather. Wisconsin reports a falling off in the average of spring wheat, as the farmers are giving greater attention to the dairy. Dakota and Minnesota have a larger acreage than last year, and there is a prospect of the largest yield for years, no damage from insects being reported from any point.

NEW TYPES IN STATIONERY.
The shades of fashionable writing paper now in use are white, drab, cream, golden rod, cream, parchment cream, macassar blue, coffee, buff, light green, wild rose, moss green,

only 584 had been intercepted or the children of intemperate parents. The brewers' association will have a big job on hand if this statistical warfare is to be kept up. When the medical men, prison wardens and judges of the criminal courts are heard from, the temperance people will have the best of the argument.

OUR NATIVE WOODS.
There are in the United States 36 varieties of oak, 24 of pine, 9 of fir, 5 of spruce, 4 of hemlock, 3 of poplar, 12 of ash, 18 of willow, and 9 of poplar. The New York museum of natural history is to have a complete collection of the native woods of our entire country. The logs are being prepared in the arsenal at Central Park. They are, for the most part, five feet long. As one end a section of half the thickness of the log is removed in such way the longitudinal and transverse grainings are both shown. There is also a diagonal cut on the section, which displays that grainings also. The remainder of the log remains in its natural condition, with the bark attached.

TIN DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES.
There will be no need of sending abroad for tin in future. Last year we imported 24,000,000 pounds of block tin, worth more than \$6,000,000, and of tin plate and other manufactures we received nearly \$20,000,000 worth. The tin deposits of California, North Carolina, and Georgia have been pushed to their utmost, with the exception of the North Carolina deposit, which is a newly discovered one. Recently, however, an immense field of tin has been found in the Black Hills. It is believed that this tin is practically inexhaustible. The tin is found in the granite region, and was discovered by miners who were prospecting for iron.

WASHINGTON MENTION.
The Washington monument, now 414 feet high, is visible at a distance of miles from the city. The blocks of white marble of which the obelisk is composed are of all sizes and qualities, and are taken from parts of the world. Among some of the most interesting are a block from Wm. Tell's chapel on Lake Lucerne, erected in 1388, one from the ruined palace of Hamulab at Carthage, a large white marble from a temple erected by Augustus on the Nile, a massive block from Bussia, and finely chiseled stone from Boudok's Field, Bunker peninsula, and also chrome yellow, Prussian blue, yellow ochre, amber, Venetian red, lamp black, gun Arabic, soapstone and charcoal. The dealers try to make the cheaper grade of coffee resemble the genuine Java, which has a yellow color produced by the long voyage. Several of the coffee houses in New York claim that while they do not adulterate their coffee with any injurious dye, the master will be thoroughly investigated.

DEMAND FOR FACTS.
The erratic journalist who objected to facts because they hampered his pen, will soon find that the demand for facts is increasing. People of the present day want their fiction in the shape of fact, and they will stand a good deal of it, but there never was a time when there was such a demand for facts. In this country the writers of the general circulation of the press are practical, well posted, business men who know how to handle attractively the salient points of interest about people, places and things. The country is going ahead with such a rush that people have the keenest, liveliest curiosity to keep up with it. This accounts for the popularity of newspapers. What the modern reader wants is not a newspaper, but a map of busy life, its fluctuations and vast contents.

THE CHOLERA.
The periodical pestilence is familiar to everybody. This year the rumors come early. Well defined cases of cholera are reported in eastern Europe and Asia, and at Marseilles and other French ports active preventive measures have been taken. Now there is no sense in the rumors. But we have long summer before us, and Egypt the nursery of the disease is giving it a terrible vitality and starting it out betimes on its death dealing march. While medical men have their doubts as to the pathology of cholera itself, there is no doubt that its allies are famine, cold, and dampness, and the first outbreak in any country are generally in the slums of the great cities. When the pestilence once gets started, however, every wayward breeze carries it into the dwellings of the rich, and into the healthiest localities. Prevention is better than cure, and it is not soon to begin the work. Vigilance and cleanliness at our seaports, and our inland cities and towns will preserve us not only from a cholera visitation but from many other dreaded summer diseases. If the sanitary authorities will put in their well during the next thirty days, all will be well.

WHAT THE BREWERS SAY.
For some years the temperance people have been getting the best of John Barleycorn in a comparison of statistics. This has stirred up the United States Brewers' association, and that body has recently published a queer volume entitled "The Real and Imaginary Effects of Intemperance." It is a statistical sketch of some interest. The author concludes from official figures in the revenue department that intemperance is decreasing. In 1870 the consumption of distilled spirits in this country was about five quarts per capita, and in 1880 it was but three and a half. In addition to this proof the book speaks of the custom of fifty years ago, when every house kept liquor on hand, when all visitors were given liquid refreshments, and when all harvest hands considered a jug of rum and water his part of the refreshments to be furnished by his employer. Reports from fifty-four asylums containing 36,978 patients show that 2,588 inmates were made insane by intemperance, or less than seven per cent. of the whole number. That beer drinking leads to spirit drinking is answered by figures showing that in Munich where the annual consumption of beer is 256 quarts per capita, out of 10,000 hospital patients only twenty-one were sufferers from alcoholism. That drunkenness is the chief cause of poverty is opposed by the statement that, according to the Massachusetts census, of 4,342 paupers

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APPROPRIATIONS OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.
Among the appropriations in the River and Harbor Bill, as reported to the House, are the following:

Big Sandy (W. Va.).....\$45,000
Great Kanawha (W. Va.).....200,000
Little Kanawha (W. Va.).....31,000
Pearl River (W. Va.).....45,000
Yazoo (Miss.).....10,000
Red (La.).....75,000
Month of the Brazos (Texas).....10,000
Arkansas at El Paso (Texas).....25,000
Black (Ark.).....15,000
Onacha (Ark.) and Black (La.).....15,000
White (Ark.).....35,000
Cumberland, below Nashville.....7,500
Cumberland, between Nashville and Smith's Bluff.....4,000
Tennessee, above Chattanooga.....2,000
Tennessee, below Chattanooga.....850,000
South Fork of the Cumberland, (Ky.).....4,000
Ohio (Ky.).....250,000
Ohio.....6,000
At the Grand rapids of the Wash (Ind.).....85,000
Wabash, between Vincennes and Terre Haute (Ind.).....10,000
White (Ind.).....10,000
Reservoirs at headwaters of the Mississippi.....60,000
Mississippi, from St. Paul to Des Moines rapids.....250,000
Des Moines rapids.....50,000
Mississippi, from Des Moines rapids to the Illinois river.....20,000
Mississippi, from the Illinois river to Cairo.....600,000
Missouri river, below Cairo to the head passes.....125,000
Removing obstructions in the Mississippi.....70,000
Removing obstructions in the Arkansas.....36,000
Continuing the survey of the Arkansas.....21,000
The Ohio at the Falls.....300,000.

Among the appropriations for harbors are:

Charleston, S. C.....250,000
Savannah, Ga.....150,000
Cumberland Sound, Ga.....75,000
Mobile.....200,000
Pensacola.....100,000
Tampa Bay.....80,000
Arkansas Pass and Bay, Texas.....100,000
Galveston.....250,000
Sabine Pass, Texas.....150,000
Cincinnati Harbor of Refuge.....17,000
Fairport, O.....10,000
Mouth of the Muskingum river.....20,000
Ohio.....20,000.

There is a large number of appropriations in the bill for rivers and harbors in various parts of the country. The bill provides for a Missouri River Commission, also for tolls or operating expenses to be levied on all navigating through any canal or other way for the improvement of navigation belonging to the United States. The bill also provides for the improvement of the Mississippi river.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate.
Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to what action, if any, had been taken in regard to the public lands by the Ester Park company, organized under the laws of Great Britain and the United States, and which claimed an interest in the Ester Park and other lands in the State of Colorado. The bill was reported back to the Senate.

House.
The tariff debate was continued in the House. The bill was reported back to the House.

Reports.
The report of the committee on privileges and immunities in relation to the Capitol complex was reported back to the House. The report of the committee on the petition of the citizens of the State of Florida for the removal of the seat of government from Tallahassee to Jacksonville was reported back to the House.

Other Business.
The House passed a bill for the relief of the estate of the late John W. Wall, and a bill for the relief of the estate of the late John W. Wall.

Adjournment.
The House adjourned until tomorrow.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.
Porker fire has done an immense amount of damage in portions of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In many districts the flames raged with uncontrolled fury, sweeping away everything in their path for miles. The burning woods were a powder company's works near Stratford, Conn., and by the destruction which followed one workman was killed and two injured. The lumbering village of California, Tenn., was almost entirely destroyed by the flames. Other towns were reported to be abas or seriously threatened by the advancing flames. Several mountains in the three States were on fire, and many lives were reported lost.

Two men were instantly killed and five others seriously injured by the sudden fall of the ceiling of a building which they were tearing down in Williamsburg, N. Y.

GILMAN'S STRAITS, a busy harbor in Sullivan county, N. Y., was destroyed by a broken rail near Decatur, Ill. Three persons were fatally and twenty seriously injured. The building destroyed belonged to Mr. Gilman, whose loss is \$150,000, and many of his 150 employees lost their all. A track of land ten miles long and two miles wide was burned over.

Six men were killed by the explosion of a boiler attached to the Whitney Marble company's works near Gouverneur, N. Y.

GEORGE CROSSAULT, his wife and two children were killed in a fire which destroyed several buildings in Clinton county, N. Y.

FOURTEEN men, including an Indian and a negro, started in the six-day, go-as-you-please pedestrian match in New York. Seven miles in the morning, in the last day of the match, the Indian and the negro accomplished the 43 miles necessary to obtain a prize of \$100. The previous highest score in 1883 was 30 miles. Following are the scores of the seven men who divided the prize: Patrick Fitzgerald, of Hunters Point, Long Island, 610 miles; \$1,000; Charles J. Fanchot, of Buffalo, N. Y., 594 miles, \$2,300; George D. Norman, of New York, 545 miles, \$1,400; Henry, of Boston, 530 miles, \$1,800; Robert Vin, of Brooklyn, 520 miles, \$900; Alfred Elton, of Connecticut, 505 miles, \$1,000.

A SIAMSESE embassy to this country with Prince Krom Mun Nares V, avaricious, the half brother of King Chulalongkorn, and Prince Paramek Mahachulalongkorn, of Siam, at the head of an envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, arrived in New York City on the 28th inst. The embassy consisted of 150 persons, including a sailing vessel which was sighted by the United States navy on the 27th inst. The vessel was the Siam, a schooner of 1,000 tons, which had sailed from Bangkok on the 25th inst.

Losses from the forest fire in Elk county, Pa., are estimated at \$1,000,000. TWENTY thousand people were present at the formal opening of the new Erie Railroad. The Erie Railroad is the longest in the world, and is the only one of its kind in the world. It is the only one of its kind in the world.

HUNDREDS of canines of high and low degree were on exhibition at the dog show, which followed the pedestrian match at the Madison Square Garden, New York. President Arthur was represented by a red mastiff, the 1,117 dog on exhibition were valued at \$100,000.

RON TRUMAN SMITH, ex-United States Senator, and for several successive years a member of the House of Representatives, since in 1860, at the ripe old age of fifty-three years.

With excitement prevailed in Wall street financial circles upon the announcement that the Marine National bank, supposed to be one of the most successful and secure banks in New York City, had closed its doors. About two hours later the banking house of Grant and Ward, which had been the headquarters of the bank, was closed. The bank had been in business for 100 years, and had a capital of \$1,000,000. The bank had been in business for 100 years, and had a capital of \$1,000,000.

Some twenty-five friends of Congressman John P. Slaters, the cotton manufacturer and philanthropist who gave \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the cholera in the South, died the other day at his residence in Norwich, Conn., aged about seventy years.

At the General Convention of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at New York, the following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved, that the church should be more vigilant in its efforts to suppress the traffic in slaves and in the sale of slaves."

The Panama Star and Herald publishes the following, from a Mexican paper: "A wild boy was recently caught in the Santa Rosa mountains in the vicinity of Tamaulipas. He was carried to this town and put in a well-fenced garden, where he greatly amused the people. He seemed perfectly sane."

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