THE JOURNAL.

NEW BERNE, N. C., AUG. 24, 1882.

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Col. Edwards and the Homestead.

In the contest for Judgship between Judge Gilmer and Mr. L. C. Edwards the JOURNAL has very pronounced and decided views. In addition to the able and impartial manner in which Judge Gilmer has presided in the past, he has received the nomination from the Democratic party in a contest made *in* the party by his present opponent. And when this opponent, having failed to get the nomination, seeks and gets the endorsement of the opposite party, it smacks of treachery and deserves condemnation. A man who is a political traitor may safely be suspected of possessing a mind not sufficiently balanced to enable him to mete out justice in the courts.

But while condemning Mr. Edwards, the JOURNAL protests against fighting him with his "Homestead record." The Chatham *Record* brings to light the fact that this man carried the celebrated case of Edwards *vs.* Kearzey to the United States Supreme Court, wherein the North Carolina Homestead decisions were reversed as to old debts.

The editor of the *Record* is a good lawyer and he knows this decision is law, and good law also. He knows that the North Carolina decisions never met with the approval of the Bar of the State—and shall any man be condemned for seeking his rights? Nay, should he not be commended for setting aside decisions that were rather a disgrace to North Carolina judicial fairness?

It is said that all is fair in politics. We hope not. Judge Gilmer ought to be elected, but his friends should not seek votes by unjust arguments. His merits are sufficient to entitle him to an election.

Solicitor for the Third District.

Mr. Geo. T. Wassom has announced himself a candidate for Solicitor of the Third Judicial District of this State. He bases his claims for support on the ground that he is a colored man and therefore should receive the support of the colored voters. This claim is a valid one, especially when it is joined to ability, and Mr. Wassom possesses a fair amount of legal knowledge and experience. We do not know that he is not as competent as any of his party in that district.

But in addition to that claim, the gentleman makes another that deserves some consideration. He takes the ground that the colored men are persecuted in our courts and therefore a colored Solicitor is needed to protect them. We quote from his card:

I see in the courts of the east often defendants arraigned for high crimes who have not sufficient intelligence to realize the ordeal through which they are about to go. Again, there has been many good men prosecuted in our courts by hired counsel of both races, and rushed into the penitentiary for some petty personal spite that his or her neighbor had against them. * * *

I again believe that a colored Solicitor would do more to settle the unrest of the colored people in many of the counties of this district than any other position a colored man could be elevated to, because the colored people as a mass do not believe that they are dealt with in every respect with the same fairness that the white are, therefore, there exists a great deal of unrest among this vast number of our agricultural citizens who have rights and should be protected in them by a man of their own race.

If the charges were true, that he is here making, that colored people are oppressed under form of law, Mr. Wassom is running for the wrong office. He ought to seek the the Judge's position where he would have some power to correct such abuses. As Solicitor, if he does his duty, he must prosecute such cases as are brought before him by the Grand Jury and he can do nothing more. True a Solicitor can by dishonest methods suppress indictments, and can suffer a criminal to get a verdict of "not guilty" by failing to get in the testimony, but we hardly think Mr. Wassom intends to make this impression by his card. But if not what can he mean? We suggest to him to point out in the past practice of Solicitor Galloway some examples of oppression of colored people *by the action of the Solicitor.*

The JOURNAL admits that not all criminals are treated alike in legal prosecutions, but this discrimination is because of money and influence rather than on account of color. It is the proud boast of the law that it deals with all men alike, regardless of wealth or influence; but in fact this boast is untrue for it is a sad truth that these two potent factors do have a great influence both with Judges and jurors, and that noted criminals who are rich and influential often escape punishment when the poor offender is severely punished. But that this influence extends to the colored people because of their race, we take pleasure in denying. Very often this race prejudice is shown in the verdicts of juries, but it cuts both ways, and the colored man offener escapes punishment by means thereof than otherwise. And amid it all, the Solicitor is the least important factor in the Court. The Judge and the Jury box are the sources of unfairness, wherever any unfairness may exist.

Mr. Wassom has this to say concerning the exodus of three years ago:

The result of the war placed all the colored voters in one political party, which originated a personal prejudice between them and their former owners, and to such an extent that the colored citizens have lost all faith in the judicial officers who preside over our courts of the dominant race and party, which has resulted in thousands of colored people leaving North Carolina to seek homes in the Northwest or extreme Southern part of the South.

That this is not true we copy below the statements of some leading colored men and of a young Republican lawyer given on oath before the Exodus Committee in 1880. In Exodus Report, pages 305 and 306, the following testimony was given by Wiley Lowery, a leading colored man in Lenoir county who was a county commissioner for a number of years:

Q. Did the colored people leave your section because they were not justly treated in the courts?

A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. It has been pretended here that the Judges don't act fair, and that a colored man is convicted quicker than a white man. Do you know anything about that?

A. No, sir; I don't know of anything of the kind. There are some people who, if they don't come out all right, will clamor anyhow, but I know of nothing of the sort, and I have been about the court house most of the time.

Q. Do you know that more white men get off than colored?

A. Well the colored men have more business in court than white men.

Q. Suppose you would put six white men and six colored men on trial for larceny, would the white men get off better than the colored men?

A. Well, sir, I have seen that in some cases.

Q. Is it because the white man has money to pay a lawyer, and is a little sharper in hiding his rascality?

A. Yes, sir; I think so; for you know the lawyer works for money.

Again we quote from the testimony of Mr. F. B. Loftin, a young lawyer of Kinston, who is in full accord with the Republican party, and whose means of information as to the practice in the courts is as great as Mr. Wassom's—although as he is a probable contestant for the same position sought for by Mr. Wassom, his views may not be as weighty as Wiley Lowery's:

Q. I have called upon you to testify in regard to the treatment of the colored people in the circle of your practice.

A. Yes, sir; I have had, since I have been practicing, quite an extensive criminal practice, particularly in Jones and Greene counties, and a good deal of opportunity to observe the courts there. I can state to the committee that so far as I have been able to observe, I have known no distinction made between the white and colored man. We have gentleman of learning and eminence for Judges, and who administer our law impartially, I think, between the white and colored man. I have never noticed any distinction on account of race or color.

Q. It has been said here that more white men than colored men go free in proportion to the number indicted for offenses. How is that?

A. My observation is, that more white men who are indicted are convicted than colored men. I have noticed that where a white man is arraigned for larceny, or a felony, as his social condition is more affected than the negro's, and I think the juries are more severe on them than on the negroes.

But the following testimony given before this same Exodus Committee by Mr. James E. O'Hara will doubtless command the assent of Mr. Wassom,—at any rate he should answer it or retract his own assertions.

Q. I will ask you if the asperities and harsh feelings between the two races have not been disappearing notably since 1876, and gradually giving way to a better feeling?

A. I do not know of any State in the American Union where there is a better feeling between the white and colored people than in North Carolina. * * The colored Republicans of the South have more to fear from the white Republicans than from the Democrats.

Q. Do you feel that you have suffered in your associations with the white people, on account of any race prejudice?

A. Well, no more than the prejudice growing out of the peculiar institution of the government as to the two classes of people; no more than I probably would have suffered anywhere else. There is, of course, a feeling of prejudice, such as one would naturally feel and expect.

Q. Would you not encounter that in New York?

A. I would encounter it in New York more than in North Carolina.

Q. (By Mr. Blair) What objection have the colored men to having other colored men on the jury?

A. They feel that they are more easily swayed; if they can get a white man on the jury who is friendly to them, they know it will take a great deal more evidence to sway him than it would a colored man.

Q. Then they are rather prejudiced against their own race for jurors?

A. As a rule, I should say they are, on the circuit in which I practice.

Q. Are white men punished for crimes against colored men the same as colored men are for crimes against white men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is no race prejudice at all down there?

A. There is the same race prejudice that there is between white men and colored men everywhere, but to a less extent than in some Northern States.

"FORT PILLOW CHAMBERS" was the Republican war cry a few years ago. Now as he is fighting the regular Democratic nominee, it is Honorable Mr. Chambers. And as for the self respect of the said Chambers, there is none left. Anything Lord for an office!

SENATOR RANSOM failed to get any appropriation for Salt Creek in the annual budget, although the travel on that stream this fall will be pretty large. Guess he has no idea of patronizing such a route for himself or friends.

The Egyptian War and Cotton.

The end of the troubles in Egypt seems to be far in the future and it is of interest to us principally on account of the effect on the price of the cotton crop of the South.

The cotton crop of Egypt may be set down at about one million of bales, and the loss of this crop added to the small supply on hand, resulting from a short crop last year, is calculated to enhance the price this fall. The *Scientific American* gives the following interesting account of the industries of Egypt and the results of foreign intervention;

Meantime the industries of Egypt are grievously deranged; trade is at a stand-still, all manufacturing operations are suspended, and agriculture is largely interrupted.

The geographical and the social characteristics of Egypt are peculiar, and of such a nature that war affects the country far more disastrously than would be possible in any other land.

The Europeans who have been driven out furnished most of the capital for all commercial and industrial enterprizes, filled most of the positions requiring scientific knowledge or mechanical skill, and controlled the majority of the means for making productive and profitable the labor of the native masses. In their absence a speedy revival of posperity is impossible, even if the war should end at once.

Within the past twenty years the agricultural products of Egypt have been nearly trebled by means of the capital and machinery introduced from Europe. The irrigation and consequent cultivation of vast areas of sugar and cotton and corn land have been made possible by the introduction of steam pumps and other modern irrigation machinery. Were the natives able to operate such machinery they cannot now do so for lack of coal, and so to a serious extent they cannot produce the crops on which their prosperity depends.

The cotton-ginning factories and steam-presses, by means of which the cotton crop of Egypt has been made fit for profitable exportation, were introduced by Europeans and largely operated by them. The same is true of the sugar mills and the railways and other means of rapid and economical transportation. The natives themselves are incapable of operating the railways or of conducting an export trade, were such trade possible in Egypt in time of war. As a consequence the gathered crops are lying in the interior unsold; cultivation is largely suspended, and thousands of native workpeople are threatened with starvation.

The commercial and industrial arrangements incident to the war are not confined in Egypt. Even if no harm befalls the Suez Canal, and there is no supension of traffic through it, England cannot but suffer severely, though indirectly, in her commercial and manufacturing interests.

Fully two thirds of the cotton crop of Egypt, averaging 280,000,000 pounds, has hitherto gone to England. In the Bolton district alone five million spindles are employed on Egyptian cotton; and in the whole of England some twenty-five thousand workpeople are employed upon this staple. The stoppage of the supply cannot but affect them disastrously.

The large dependence of English industry upon Egyptian products is further illustrated in the case of cotton-seed, about nine million dollars worth of which is imported annually. Last year Hull alone took 120,000 tons, and in its crushing twenty-five hundred men and boys were employed. Still more serious will be the effect of the stoppage of the supply of Egyptian cotton seed upon English agriculturists, who depend very largely upon cotton-seed oil-cake for feeding their cattle. The English soap-boilers use about fifty thousand tons of Egyptian cotton-seed oil a year, and must likewise severely feel a cutting off of the supply from that region. England also draws from Egypt annually six or seven million dollars worth of wheat and beans, three million dollars worth of sugar, and more than two million dollars worth of wool, ivory, gums, and other native products.

In return for all these, Egypt has taken manufactured goods, machinery, coal, and cotton fabrics, the producers of which cannot but lose heavily by the ruin which has fallen upon Egypt.

How far these English losses will react upon American trade it is impossible to foresee. The deficiency in cotton and corn can be made good from this side, but it is doubtful if any marked advantage will accrue to American producers unless the war should involve other powers than Egypt and Great Britain.

I am too well informed of the utter and contemptible hollowness, of the hypocritical pretensions to political purity of some of you to ever desire a very close official connection with you. Those who under the cover of secrecy, through political friends, buy off partisan opposition before an election, by considerations in votes to be delivered afterwards, are not, to say the least, such official companions as one would desire to be in too close communion with.—*Frank Darby to the City Council of Wilmington.*

That sounds like "sour grapes." He doesn't want "a very close official connection" with them! "Not such official companions as one would desire to be in too close communion with!"

But Mr. Darby never found this out until he was asked to resign. He wrote a pretty sharp letter in reply, but he puts it on too steep when he pretends to be glad to cut loose from them. He wouldn't accept the nomination for Judge, but would accept the office! Worked well in city harness until asked out, and then didn't want it at all! This world is full of shams and politics brings them to the surface.

Increasing Usefulness of Cotton Seed.

The seed from the staple crop of the South is likely to increase in value year by year as new use is found for them in important industries, and even the stalk is likely to become valuable. We glean from the *Scientific American* that two new discoveries are made that will probably prove very valuable.

COTTON STEMS FOR CATTLE FOOD.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has found a new element of value in the cotton crop, and one which promises to materially advance the prosperity of Southern farmers. It appears that for each bale of lint there are 1,508 pounds of stems, which are very rich in phosphates of lime and potash. When ground and mixed with ensilage or cotton seed meal (which is too rich for use as fodder in large quantities), the stem mixture makes a superior cattle food, rich in all the elements needed for the production of milk meat, and bone. It is believed that this utilization of the cotton stems, hitherto a nuisance, will prove to cotton growers a new source of wealth, and in many parts greatly facilitate the raising of stock, by furnishing a substitute or grain, which now has to be, brought from the West for stock feeding.

COTTON SEED IN SPASMODIC CROUP.

George L. Gray, M.D. (*Miss. Val. Med. Monthly*), claims that cotton seed is an efficient remedy in spasmodic croup. A handful of seeds is bruised and afterward boiled for a few minutes in a quart of water. The decoction is allowed to stand for a short time, when it is strained, sweetened, and cooled. The patient should now be given all it will drink of the medicine, or, if necessary, it may be poured down the child's throat. Relief is generally prompt, and sometimes without vomiting. If, however, the remedy be persistently given it will produce free emesis.

Polloksville Convention.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention met in Polloksville, August 15th, 1882. The convention was called to order by the chairman of Jones Democratic Executive Committee.

On motion, Col. Benj. Askew was called to the chair, and upon motion the chair was requested to appoint a committee of three to examine credentials and report on permanent organization. Capt. A. Oaksmith, J. A. Smith and Chas. Gerock, Jr., were appointed as said committee, who reported credentials correct, that Dr. M. F. Arrendall be appointed as permanent chairman, J. A. Smith and Chas. Gerock, Jr., as secretaries, and that a two-thirds vote govern the actions of this convention, all of which was accepted.

Dr. M. F. Arrendall then called to order and notified the convention that it was ready for business.

On motion to reconsider the two-thirds vote it was left to vote of counties which resulted as follows: Carteret, 10 for majority and 10 for two-thirds; Onslow, 22 for two-thirds; Jones, 5 for majority and 6 for two-thirds; 38 for two-thirds and 15 for majority.

Nominations being in order, the name of Col. J. N. Whitford was then presented by Jones county to the convention as a candidate for election to the Senate; also the name of Mr. E. M. Foscue, and after twenty-one or two ballotings for various candidates, Col. Benj. Askew received thirty-seven and one-half votes, it requiring thirty-five and one-third for an election. He was duly declared elected, and on motion it was made unanimous.

On motion, it was requested that the proceedings of this convention be sent to the New Berne JOURNAL and Beaufort *Telephone* for publication.

M. F. ARRENDALL, Ch'm.
J. A. SMITH, }
CHAS. GEROCK, Jr., } Secs.

Republican Township Meeting.

A large number of Republicans assembled in the court house in Kinston on the 19th day of August, 1882, in pursuance of a call by the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Kinston township, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent said township in the County Convention, to be held in Kinston on the 26th day of August, 1882, the object of which County Convention will be to nominate candidates for the various county offices and for a member of the lower house of the General Assembly of North Carolina.

The Convention was called to order by Wm. A. Coleman, Chairman of the Township Republican Ex. Com., when, on motion, L. H. Fisher was elected Chairman and J. W. Collins Secretary, of the permanent organization.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, adding a few opposite remarks, counselling harmony and decorum, and deprecating any want of unanimity in the Republican party throughout the State.

On motion of E. W. Borden, the delegates were elected by ballot, in open Convention, with the following result: R. Whitfield, L. B. Cox and Ned Gatlin, delegates; J. C. Hargett, E. W. Borden and Jesse Redding, alternates.

On motion, R. Whitfield was nominated for township constable, by acclamation.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. W. W. Dunn, and, on motion of J. W. Collins, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Kinston Township, do take this opportunity to express our sincere regret and heartfelt sympathy for our friend and esteemed fellow citizen, Wm. W. N. Hunter, in his painful afflictions, and do most earnestly pledge our fervent prayers for his speedy recovery, and return to health and usefulness.

It was moved and carried that the County Convention, to meet on the 26th, be called to order at 11 o'clock a. m.

F. B. Loftin addressed the Chair, and, being recognized thereby, proceeded to entertain the Convention for a short time in his peculiarly felicitous style, stating that he was aware that this was a Republican meeting, and that although he had formerly acted with the Democracy, he intended, in the future, to vote as he pleased. He spoke in highly commendatory terms of the orderly and harmonious manner in which the Convention had been conducted. Took strong ground in favor of the coalition movement in this State, and against Bourbon Democracy.

Hon. R. W. King was next called upon, who, though suffering from a painful rising on his face, responded in a short but entertaining speech, promising that he should be heard from during the campaign, especially with regard to the present abominable system of county government.

W. W. Dunn, H. T. Randolph, W. A. Coleman and D. E. Perry made short speeches, as they were called upon, Messrs. Dunn and Perry especially manifesting much enthusiam.

Moved that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Kinston *Free Press*, New Berne JOURNAL and New Berne *Banner*.

After three cheers for F. B. Loftin and D. E. Perry, the Convention adjourned.

L. H. FISHER, Chairman.
J. W. COLLINS, Secretary.

Republican Meeting.

On the 19th instant, pursuant to public notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Woodington township, Lenoir county, assembled at the public school house in said township, to select delegates to the nominating convention at Kinston on the 26th inst.

On motion, Robert Warters was duly elected permanent chairman and Albert Miller secretary.

An election being held for delegates to the county convention, Albert Miller, Richard Fossit and Henderson Nunn were regularly and duly chosen, with Elijah Baker, Henry Hicks and Samuel Loftin as alternates. Elijah Baker, Alphonso Patterson and Tim Davis were appointed executive committee for Woodington township and Henderson Nunn nominated for townsip constable.

It was voted that the New Berne JOURNAL be furnished a copy of these proceedings with request that the same be published therein. After speeches by Albert Miller, J. G. Cox and others, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

ROBERT WATERS, Chm'n.
ALBERT MILLER, Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW BERNE MARKET.

COTTON—Middling 11¾c; low middling 11⅜c.. good ordinary 11c.; ordinary 10½c. None in market.
CORN—80c. in bulk; 83c. in sacks.
TURPENTINE—Receipts moderate. Firm at $2.50 for yellow dip.
TAR—Firm at $1.50 and $1.75.
BEESWAX—20c. to 22c. per lb.
HONEY—60c. per gallon.
COUNTRY BACON—Hams 18c.; sides 16c.; shoulders 15c. Lard 15c.
BEEF—On foot, 5c. to 6c.
SWEET POTATOES—50c. per bushel.
EGGS—12c. per dozen.
PEANUTS—$2.50. per bushel.
FODDER—$1.50.
PEACHES—15c. to 30c. per peck.
APPLES—50c. per bushel.
PEARS—$1.00 per bushel.
ONIONS—$1.50 per bushel.
BEANS—50c. per bushel.
HIDES—Dry, 9c. to 11c.; green 5c.
TALLOW—6c. per lb.
CHICKENS—Grown, 50c. per pair.
MEAL—Bolted, $1.15 per bushel.
IRISH POTATOES—$1.50 per bushel.
SHINGLES—5 inch, $2.25 per M.; 6 inch, saps, $4.00 per M.; hearts, $5.00 per M.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, August 21.—Oats lower; southern new 55a58c.; western white 55a58c.; do. mixed 54a55c. Rye quiet at 65a70c. Hay dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $16.00a17.00 Provisions firm; mess pork $22.25a23.25. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 11a11¼c. Bacon—shoulders 12c.; clear rib sides 15¼c. Hams 15¼a16½c. Lard—refined 14c. Butter steady; western packed 14a20c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¾a9⅝c. Sugar quiet; A soft 9⅛c. Whisky firmer at $1.19a1.20.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, August 21.—Spirits turpentine firm at 41½c. Rosin quiet at $1.35 for strained, and $1.40 for good strained. Tar firm at $2.00. Crude turpentine firm at $1.75 for hard, and $2.75 for yellow dip and virgin.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 21—1 P.M.—Cotton futures closed steady: August 12 8-9a12 10; September 12 46a12 47; October 11 85a11 86; November 11 63a11 64; December 11.63 bid; January 11.69a11 71. Cotton quiet; uplands 13 11-16; Orleans 13⅞.

DR. J. W. SANDERS' CHILL PILLS.

A **Certain, Safe** and **Immediate** cure for **Chills and Bilious Fevers.** A vet known to fail. They cure the chill the first day, no matter how long of severe the attack. $2 on offered for any case one box will not cure. Sold by druggists on their merits only.

J. W. Sanders,
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Sanders' Store, N. C.
aug22 w1y

Two Farms for Sale
IN VANCE COUNTY.

Five miles from Henderson, two and a half from Middleburg depot, adjoining, and containing 292½ acres each. Admirably adapted to raising yellow tobacco and cotton. Improvements unsurpassed by any in the county—two new and elegantly finished houses, one eight, the other nine rooms, all necessary outhouses, new, or in good repair, tobacco curing, packing and wheat barns. Large steam saw-mill and cotton gin, orchards and wells first-class.

The farms are situated within one and a half miles of churches, schools, grist and saw mills, in a good neighborhood, and are close and beautiful homes, on one of the healthiest parts of the State.

Terms liberal. For particulars apply to
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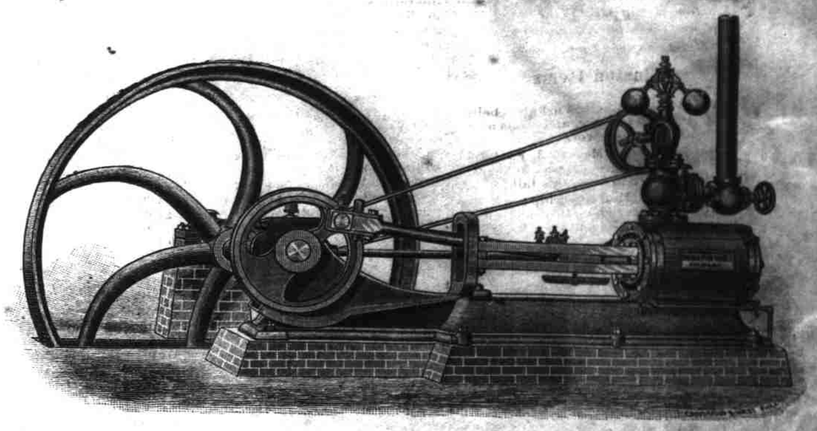
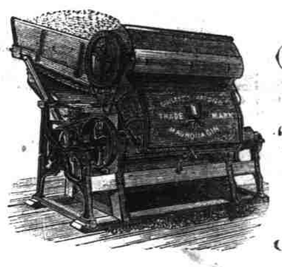


ENGINES



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"Magnolia" COTTON GIN.
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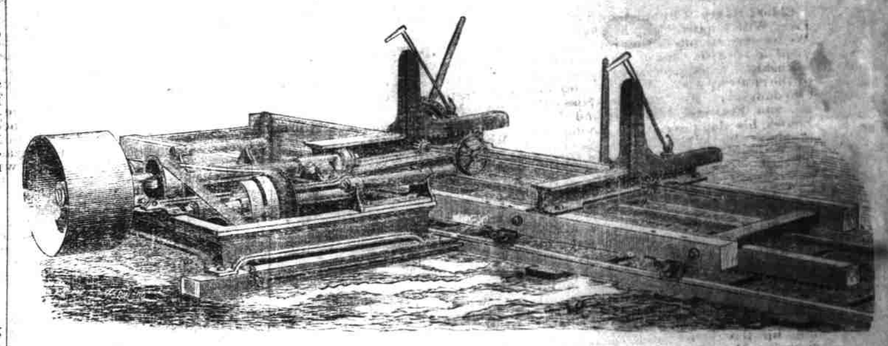
COTTON GINS, COTTON PRESSES, GRIST MILLS.

SAW MILLS



Shafting,
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COTTON SEED HULLERS

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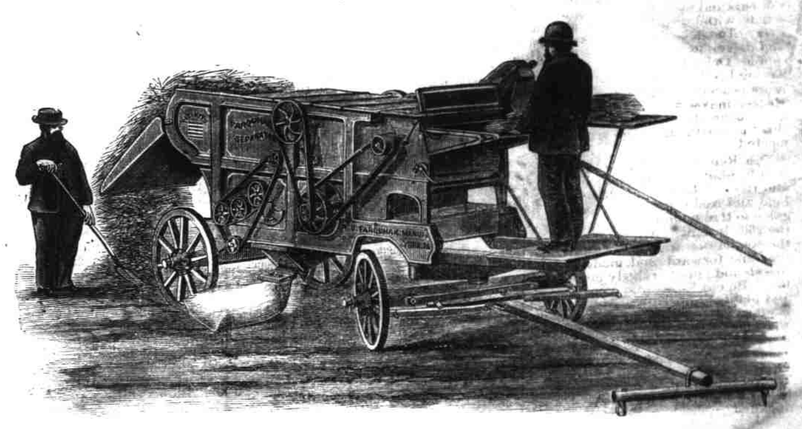

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