DAILY JOURNAL-OBSERVER: FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1883.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1883.

ENCOURAGING BRUTALITY.

There must be in the composition of the average man a very large element of brutality, which at times becomes very conspicuous, sometimes so much so as to make it difficult to draw the line between the savage and the civilized man.

The people of these enlightened United States pride themselves upon the advance that humanizing influences have made amongst ns, and whilst this is true, and whilst in the cultivation of the head and heart there is no people. who can claim superiority, there still remains much to be done before we can hold ourselves up as models for less enlightened and less favored peo-

Eight people out of ten will condemn the Spanish and Mexican bull fight as barbarous, as evidence of a low stage of civilization, and exclaim against a cock fight, where two game birds are placed in a ring to spur each other to death for the amusement of men, as heartless cruelty, but start a street dog fight and the majority of these people would gather around and enjoy the mutual chawing with intense satisfaction. Announce a public hanging, North, South, East or West, and people will come for miles to gratify a morbid curiosity to see a fellow mortal choked to death on a rope, but nine out of ten of those people are shocked at the delight the savage, who has had none of the advantages of Christianizing influences. takes in dancing around his victim and putting him to death. These are but a few instances to show that in some respects we are not so very far in advance of the savage. In the enlightened metropolitan city of New York last Monday evening, in one of the principal theatres, there was a slogging match between two prize fighters, Sullivan, of Boston, and Slade, of Australia, who was imported into this country to contest with Sallivan for the bruiser's belt. From nine to twelve thousand men crowded into that theatre to see those men pound each other and paid from two to five dollars for the privilege, and this crowd was not composed of mere riff-raff but numbared among it many prominent men, judges, lawyers, business men and politicans, all of whom heartily enjoyed that refined exhibition of artistic brutality. The proceeds were about \$16,000 which after expenses were paid was divided between the two distinguished maulers. When Sullivan got in his sledge-ham-mer blows and laid his competitor bleeding and sprawling upon the floor, the audience, we are told, went wild with delight, and the harder he pummelled and the more he disfigured the mug of his barly but less skillful adversary the wilder the enthusiasm became, until finally after fifteen minutes of savage pounding the Australian acknowledged himself whipped and put an end to the barbaric sport. These two bruisers received for their fifteen minutes banging each other more money than many a toiling laborer earns in a life time, and more than the yearly salary of most governors, judges, Congressmen, etc., and thus the brutal calling they follow is encouraged and remunerated, and other men enticed to embrace its moder solet Missionaries are sent abread to convert the heathen, but there is still room for them at home when two human bruites like Sullivan and Slade can draw such crowds in the leading city of America. internet with the second second

he took no part politically, and apparently no interest. Without wishing to do him any injustice, our opinion is that Tilden is an intensely selfish man, and that he never exerts his influence or power for the success of any movement in which Mr. Tilden is not the leading figure. It is this trait in his character that has created the antagonism against him within the Democratic party in New York, and which will always array determined opposition against him

when his name in mentioned as a probable candidate for the Presidency.

Phosphates in Duplin and Pender. Wilmington Star.

Wimmaton star. KENANSVILLE, N. C., Aug. 2, 1883. Editor Star: I have discovered sev-eral large beds of what I take to be phosphate. In one of the tributary basins of Maxwell swamp there are two deposits on the land of Mr Wm Kornegay. In one of the deposits, it shows for three bundled yards in the bed of a ditch. The stones weigh from two to forty pounds, and are as closely imbedded as the stones in a paved street. The crevices and interstices are filled with soft marine mud. The phos-phale looks and appears to be in char-acter, precisely the same as the kind dredged up from the bed of the Stono River in South Carolina. It is entirely free from carbonate of lime.

Hiver in South Carolina. It is entirely free from carbonate of lime. On the land of Mr. George McClam-my, but on the other side of the divide, in a basic tribatary to Grove swamp, I discovered another deposit that shows in a branch and ditch for 300 or 400 yards. This deposit is precisely the same in every respect as that found on the Maxwell side. These deposits lack only about three or four degrees of being horizontal; the upper end of each deposit is capped by the miocene for-mation.

mation. At Kenansville, near the surface, At Kenansville, near the surface, rich specimens of phosphate have been found on David Farrior's place. And about half way between this find and Kornegay's, upon Johnson's land, there are found at various points in the ditch banks coprolites and other forms of phosphate. It is more than probable that when the proper examination is made it will be found that the bed of phosphate will be continuous from Kornegay's to Farrior's, a distance of three miles.

Kornegay's to Farrior's, a distance of three miles. Years ago I found a rich deposit of phosphate on the east side of the North East River, but it being eighteen miles from the navigable water of this river I said but little about it. I have also found traces of phosphate at Benj Wetherington's, near the junction of Goshen and the North East River. A rich specimen has also been found on the land of J W Davis, on the east side of the river near the Wayne line. A very promising outcrop shows itself on the lands of R. T Williams, two miles east of Bannerman's, in Pender county. The cretacious (chalk formation)— Emmons—that runs diagonally across the two States of North and South Car-olina, in reaching Pender and Duplin counties, seems to be divided into two separate and distinct parallel belts, the continuous one being on the west side of the river; while the secondary one lies on the east side of the North East River. These belts are upon the table land, and very frequently they are ten miles anaver, the viver flowing through ern lady, at whose house their Philaland, and very frequently they are ten miles apart, the river flowing through the great basin between the belts. delphia reception was given. The bride In South Carolina the phosphate is found in the serratures of the eastern margin of this belt (chalk formation.) And in Pender and Duplin counties traces of phosphate are found all along the margins of the two respective belts. The probabilities are that when the proper search is made that phosphate will be found in great quantities in these two counties, and perhaps the find will extend into Wayne and Le-noir counties. Respectfully, W. L. YOUNG.

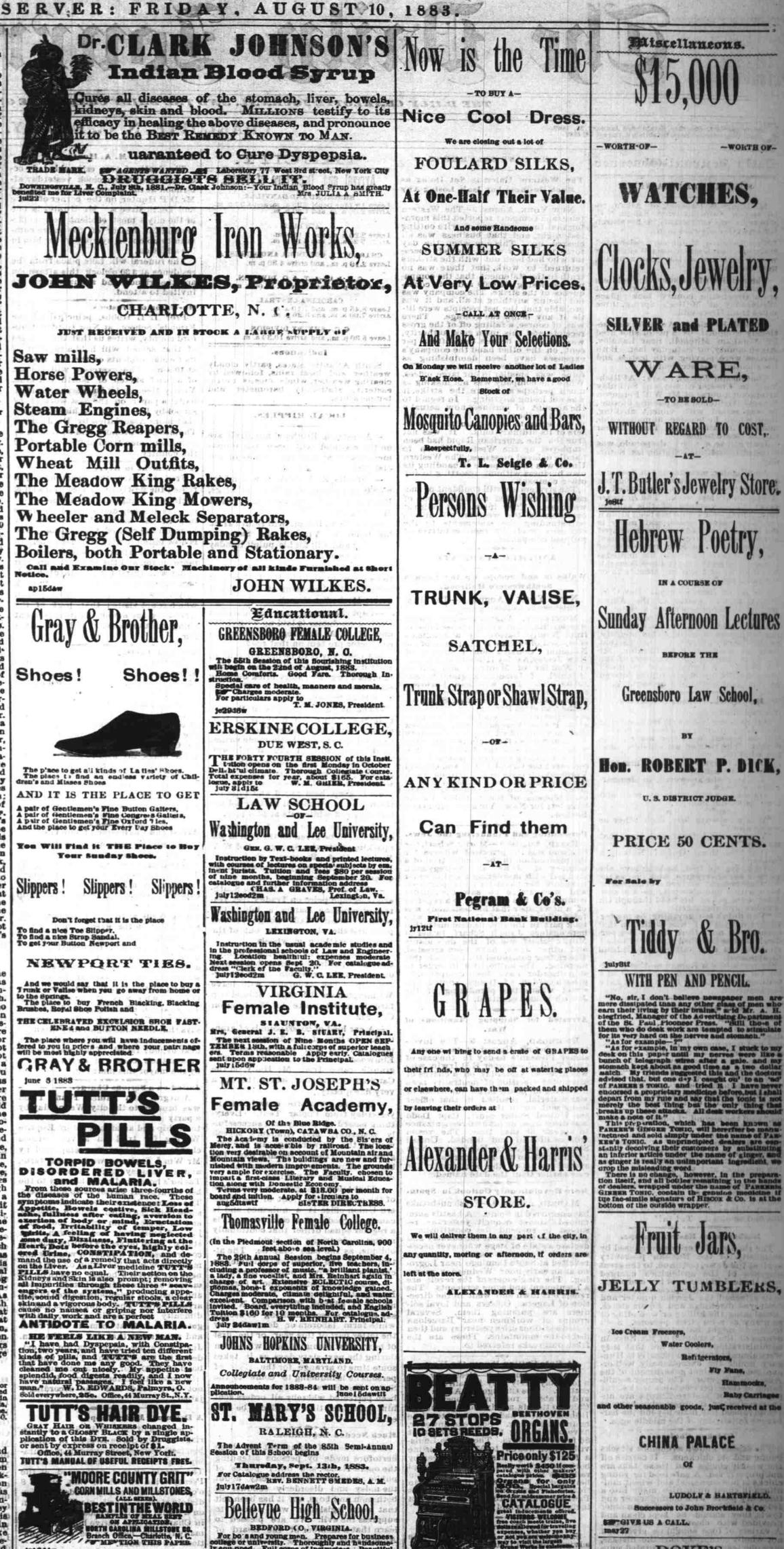
TEXAN CONFEDERATES.

Rotaing Reunion of the Veterans in Gray.

GALVESTON, August 8.—A dispath to the News from McKinney, Texas, says the managers of the Confederate re-union were in despair yesterday morn-ing on account of the heavy rain which continued to fall for two and a half hours, covering the ground with the sticklest of mud and rendering locomo-tion nearly impassible. After the weather had cleared and the exercises had commenced, however, there were fully 4,000 persons present, 1,500 of whom were served by the organization with dinner on the grounds. The speakers were Gen Cobell, ex Governor Thickmorton, Gov Ireiand, Gen Mo-Lean, ex Gov Hubbard, Col Bowen and Congressman Willburn. The tone of Gov Ireland's speech which was a fair sample of most of the others, was that Confederates had no excuse to make for the part taken by them in the late continued to fall for two and a half for the part taken by them in the late contest. He said "we are to forget the contest. He said "we are to forget the political strife which led to the war, but will teach our children of the deeds of those who wore the blue and the gray. We are Americans and ever ready to do battle with our country's assailants from whatever quarter." Gen Lewis said he would never admit that the bloody chasm had been bridged over. He was glad that Butler had not been invited. Butler was not a Demo-crat. The name of Jeff Davis, General Lewis said, was the grandest in Amer-ican history. The speaker would never make peace with Butler. He might be an unreconstructed rebel but if called upon to defend the national honor or the right he would respond.

Trouble Between a Well-Known Actor and His Wile.

The Philadelphia Press gives some details of the troubles between Mr. Frank C. Bangs, the actor, and his wife, which culminated in a separation after three weeks of married life and a suit, entered in Philadelphia, to recover \$7,000, which the wife claims to have advanced Mr. Bangs. The parties were married in the latter part of last June. The bride groom is 47 years of age and the bride 33. The lady's name was Alice Singer Lagrove, one of the 29 children of Isaac M. Singer, the cele-brated sewing machine inventor and manufacturer. The marriage ceremony was performed in Brooklyn by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The bride's yearly income is estimated at about \$60,000, she having been awarded that amount by the courts from her father's estate. She had previously been mar-ried and divorced. After the marriage married in the latter part of last June estate. She had previously been mar-ried and divorced. After the marriage with Mr. Bangs the happy couple start-ed upon a tour of wedding receptions. The first of the series was given at the home of the bride, in Brooklyn, and following it others in Washington, Bal-timore and Philadelphia. Mr. Bangs been now tenarated from his wife, and has now separated from his wife, and she has entered suit in the court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to re-cover from him \$7,000, alleged to have been advanced to him prior to the marriage with which to pay debts incurred during an unfortunate starring tour. The suit is brought in Philadelphia that an attachment might issue upon the household furniture of his sister, Mrs. Cassandra V. Johnston, a South



JUDGE BIRDSALL ON TILDEN.

Jadge Birdsall, of Connecticut, distinctly accuses Samuel J Tilden of treachery to General Hancock in the last presidential campaign. The Jidge had been interviewed by a reporter of the Hartford Courant, and had made some assertions relating to Mr Tilden's part in the presidential drams of 1880, which had been disputed, in consequence of which he comes out and makes the following assertions, over his own signature:

First-That General Hancock was defeated by the positive acts of the friends of Samuel J Tilden, acting under his directions and with the use of

his money, in 1880. Second - That one of his friends re-ported to me the substance of directions he had movied to that and from Mr Tilden on October 26th, 1880, at the headquarters of the National Demo-cratic Committee on Wednesday morn-ing, October 27th, 1880, and at the same

.

The President Should Not Lonf.

New York Sun. The Chicago Herald thus discusseth President Arthur's share in the sports of Rufus Hatch's great circus. "The more the President travels about, is entertained by the people, the more the position is exalted, and the greater is his power for good." "What," asked an inquiring youth,"

"what is flapdoodle ?"

"My sos," answered the sage, "it is the stuff that fools are fed on."

The powers and duties of the President are defined by the Constitution of of the United States, and in that an-thoritative instrument not one of the soft considerations which have weight

with our Chicago contemporary, is ad-mitted or even referred to. But, listen to the rule of Executive duty as laid down by an old-time Presi-dent. The words are those of James K

dent. The words are those of James K Polk; and they are found in his letter to James Buchman, offering him the post of Secretary of State: "I disapprove the practice which has sometimes prevailed of Cabinet officers absenting themselves for long periods of time from the seat of government and Jeaving the management of their denominations in the seat of their and leaving the management of their departments to chief clerks or less re-sponsible persons than themselves. I expect myself to remain constantly at Washington, unless it may be that no public duty demands my presence, when I may be occasionally absent, but then only for a short time. It is by conforming to this rule that the Presi-dept and his Cabinet can have any assurance that absence will be prevent-ed, and that the subordinate executive officers connected with them respec-tively will faithfully perform their duty.

duty. The pretence that a President ought to travel about when he can, and learn the wants of the country, is pure hum-bug. No man who does not know the wants of the country and all of its parts, is fit to be elected President; and no President, who finds time to travel about and amore himself after he has assumed the office, is fit to remain in it. The Presidency is not a sinecure for the enjoyment of a lazy pleasure secker, and it is not exalted in the eyes of about but the focies, when its occupant does anything besides attending faitbfolly and industriously to its momentous ob-ligations. igations. be

How an Eminent Lawyer Wanted to be Shaved.

From Mr. Bonner's flew York Ledger.

Mr Charles O'Conner, the distinguish-Mr Charles O'Conner, the distinguished New York lawyer, is not particular, ly popular among the people of Nan-tucket, where he is now reading, main-ly because he holds himself aloof from them. Neverthelees, they fell many good stories about him. One day he wished to be shaved by the barber, who carries on business in the fown. Like most members of his staff, the barber who carries talkative. He was vasily pleesed to saldone so important a customer, and supposing that Mr O'Conter would naturally, have some preference as to the particular manner in which the op-eration of shaving should be performed.

claims that part of the money was used to furnish the house now occupied by the sister, but Mrs. Johnston denies this charge. Mrs. Johnson also says: "The bride was jealous from the first of every one whom Mr. Bangs liked. Mrs. Bangs found fault with her husband's little dog even, and insisted that he should send him away. The quarrels culminated in Mr. Bangs leaving the house, going to Philadelphia, and then to the Sturtevant House, New York, when he wrote the wife that she could see him there, but he would not go to her. He finally consented to meet her lawyer at their home in Brooklyn, but positively refused to occupy the same room with her." It is alleged that she s determined upon a divorce, and Mr. Bangs is firm in his determination not to be made a puppet of a woman's whims.

The Terrors of an Epidemic.

Nothing is more curious than the fact that dying as one of a crowd seems to be more terrible to a man than simly dying his own individual death. Unquestionably there seems to be no kind of death more dreaded by men than death either from sudden catas-trophes—like that of the Ring Theatre at Vienna and that on the King Ineatre instance—or from pestilence. No doubt it is perfectly true that death cannot be shared in the same sense in which a peril or a pleasure can be shared. You peril or a pleasure can be shared. You cannot in all probability be conscious of the strength of companionship after life begins to flicker low, nor are there above one or two people in the world with whom most men would covet the sense of companionship in such a mo-ment as that of death. Still, it is somewhat curious that death on a grand scale always seems to be more terrible. even to the separate individuals, than the ordinary death by units. Of course, terror is very catching, and, therefore, the terror of a crowd always enhances the terror of the individual. Bot though that explains the supreme agony of a sinking ship or a burning theatre, it does not in the least explain the addi-tional dread of death which plague seems to inspire in individuals, for be-tween the inhabitants of a plaguestricken city there is always very much less active sympathy than there was before the pestilence appeared, and it is rather through the growth of mutual repulsion than through the heightening of a common sympathy that the in-fluence of pestilence is chiefly felt. As a fact, very few patients stricken with ordinary disease, who are told that death is inevitable, show any panic at all, while the perfectly healthy man, surrounded by pestilence, is too often consumed with a terror which renders bim absolutely unfit for the discharge of his duties.

Better Than \$10,000! "I spent ever \$10,000 in 28 years," said Major H. W. Hinds, of Boston, Mass. "In being dontored for epilepay. I amployed the best physicians in New Uricans, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston Landen and Paris, but all to no purpose. Simuritan Nervice has cared me entirely." \$1 50.

Edison and the Fool Editor.

Yicksburg Herald. "Edison used to work the other end of a circuit with me, and I knew him when he was in Memphis some thirteen

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