

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE DAILY JOURNAL, a 24-column paper, published daily except on Sunday, at \$6.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months. Delivered to city subscribers at 50 cents per month.

THE NEW BERNE JOURNAL, a 32-column paper, published every Thursday at \$2.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One inch one day 50 cents; one week, \$2.00; one month, \$4.00; three months, \$10.00; six months, \$15.00; twelve months, \$25.00.

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Communications containing news or a discussion of local matters are solicited. No communication must expect to be published that contains objectionable personalities; without the name of the author; or that will make more than one return of this paper.

THE JOURNAL.

NEW BERNE, N. C., AUG. 29, 1882.

Entered at the Post office at New Berne, N. C., as second-class matter.

THE Greenbackers of Massachusetts have nominated Ben Butler for Governor. He has the reputation, in the South, of being a hard-money-silver (spoon) man.

THE total amount of the present supply of American cotton is 635,322 bales; which is 550,718 bales less than at this date last year. A good outlook for a good price.

THE yellow fever sufferers at Brownsville, Texas, are asking Government aid. It costs much less to keep this disease out of the country than to pay the expense after it gets a foothold.

THE Western Insane Asylum is expected to be ready for one hundred patients by November 1st. The State has cause to blush for the present accommodations for this unfortunate class. All over the country there are applicants for admission but no room in the Asylum can be had.

THE increase in rice production and consumption in this country for the last ten years is remarkable. In 1870-71 we produced 47,348,000 pounds and consumed 93,623,048 pounds, obtaining the larger part by importation. In 1880-81 this country produced 117,766,000 pounds and consumed 175,535,691 pounds; the production being nearly a threefold increase and the consumption nearly doubled.

An Ethiopian cannot change his color nor a leopard his skin, but my God! fellow citizens, how quick a white man becomes a nigger when he joins the Radical party.—Leach as a Hapcock elector in 1880.

This only illustrates the fact that the loudest-mouthed and most abusive of the politicians are the quickest to change parties whenever policy dictates. In Lenoir county the only man that ever completely routed, and drove out of the field, the old Republican war horse, Mr. King, is now classed with the Republicans, and made his first Republican speech last Saturday.

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 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 oftener 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?

Ans. 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 gentlemen 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.

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 enterprises, 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 prosperity 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 large-

ly 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 suspension 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, guns, 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.

Dogtongue, Sorghum and Tube Roses.

(Wilmington Review.) We stated several days ago that the dogtongue traffic had assumed large proportions along the line of the W. & R. R. We have been successful in the past two days in getting some statistics in regard to the shipments of dogtongue—or vanilla—leaf. Messrs. Newbury & Southerland, at Magnolia, are, possibly, the largest shippers in this section of the State. Last year they shipped 100,000 pounds, and will double that amount this year. The leaf, which grows wild, is gathered and dried. It is then carried by the gatherer to the dealer, who pays three cents a pound for it. It is then packed into bales by an ordinary cotton hand press and is ready for shipment. The bales will average 500 pounds. Messrs. Newbury & Southerland use Roekingham sheeting for baling, as it is about as cheap as cotton bagging and makes a much nicer package. They have now ready for shipment about 45 bales, and unpacked leaves enough to make ten or twelve more bales. The supply is almost inexhaustible, and wagon loads of the aromatic flavored leaves of dogtongue are carried to them daily. Mr. A. H. Morris, at Teachy's, is also a very large dealer in dogtongue. He shipped one hundred and fifty bales last season and will increase his shipment this year. He also deals largely in roots and herbs and is building up a fine business. There is no telling what are the resources of this State. Leaves, roots and herbs which have been growing wild and undisturbed for centuries are now beginning to have marketable value.

We notice that quite a large amount of sorghum cane is being cultivated in Duplin county. We are told by reliable parties that there are about 400 acres of cane now growing in that town. There are seven sorghum mills in the county, and at this season of year they are kept very busy in grinding out the sweets. The cane is first placed between large rollers, which crushes it, and the syrup drips into a barrel made for the purpose. The barrel, when full, is placed on a tripod and the syrup is turned out, in quantities to suit, into a pan supplied with small gates. The syrup goes through a process of evaporation very much like that used during the war in making salt along our coast. The mills now in use have an average of 70 gallons of sorghum a day. It is estimated that an acre of cane will yield 140 gallons. The product of last year's crop was sold in Goldsboro at 40 cents per gallon, and was shipped from there to Baltimore. The crop is an easy one to make, as it requires very little cultivation. The leaves of the cane are used as fod-

der, while the seed is fed to chickens, hogs, etc.

At Magnolia, considerable attention is paid to the cultivation of tube rose bulbs, for shipment. Messrs. Newbury & Rivenbark have about ten acres under cultivation. The seedlings are planted in the Spring, and produce "flowering bulbs" by Fall, which will not bloom before the following year. An acre of tube rose bulbs will yield about \$500. The bulbs are taken up and dried, and are then assorted, packed and shipped. The prices of these bulbs range from \$8 to \$25 per thousand, according to the quality. Mr. John Meyer is also cultivating bulbs, but on a small scale. We are told that the production of the ten acres under cultivation is already sold, and there is a demand for treble the amount.

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The above hotel will be open for the reception of guests June 10th, 1882.

BOARD PER DAY, \$2; PER WEEK, \$12; PER MONTH, \$35 to \$40.

As to location. Children (not occupying seats at the first table) and servants, half price. The new steamship steamer Shenandoah and steamer Newberne will call at Nag's Head on trips to and from Elizabeth City, New Berne and Washington. Resident physician at the Hotel, may 29-30 J. C. PERRY, Proprietor.

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