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the State.

Bread Upon the Waters.
Did the fishes and the fowls
Mild the pleasure of the fowls,
And the fowls and the fowls,
And the fowls and the fowls,

THE BOARD FENCE.

"Shoo, shoo, get home, you piggy
critters!" cried Mr. Babcock, waving
his arms, as he chased the dozen sheep
and dogs through a gap in the fence.

Ver Mr. Babcock was neither stark
nor thirteenth in fact, he rather prided
himself on the ordinary appearance of
his farm, and not without reason.

At last, one day Miss Letitia Gill, a
woman much respected in the village,
and of some weight as a landowner and
taxpayer, sent for Mr. Babcock to come
and see her on business; a summons
which he made haste to obey, as how
could it be otherwise where a lady was
concerned?

"So you got my message; thank you
for coming. The sure, sit down, do I
suppose my man leave told you I
wanted to consult you on business—a
matter of equity, I may say. It can't
be expected that we women folk should
be the best judges about such things,
you know; there's Isaac, to be sure, but
then he lives on the place; maybe he
wouldn't be exactly impartial in his
judgment about our affairs."

"Yes, so," said Mr. Babcock.
"Well, the state of the case is this:
When Isaac came up from the long
meadow to dinner—they're mowing the
meadow today, and an uncommonly
good yield there is—when he came up
to dinner he found that stray cows had
broken into the vegetable garden."

"He did, hey?"
"Ye sure you fancy the riot made. I
declare Isaac was almost ready to use
prison language. I am not sure that he
didn't; and, after all, I couldn't feel to
approach him very severely, for the
doctor has taken with that garden is
nothing amazing; working in it,
Mr. Babcock, early and late, weeding
and tending and watering, and now to
see it all torn and trampled so that the
young weeds which were best and
which was cucumber. It's enough to
raise anybody's temper."

they got into the garden. Just you
see, and see, and putting on her sun
bonnet, Miss Letitia showed Mr. Bab-
cock over the damaged precincts.
"You don't happen to know whose
animals did the mischief?" said Mr.
Babcock.
"Well, I didn't observe them in par-
ticular myself, but Isaac said there was
one with a peculiar white mark, some-
thing like a cross on its back."

"Why, that's Small's old brindle,"
cried Mr. Babcock. "I know the
animal as well as I know the nose on my
face. She had horns on her horns, didn't
she?"
"Yes, so Isaac said."

"And a kind of hump on her back?"
"A perfect dromedary," said Miss
Letitia. "I noticed that myself."
"They were Small's cows, no doubt
of it at all," said Mr. Babcock, rub-
bing his hands. "No sheep with them
legs!"

"Well, now I think of it, there were
sheep—they ran away as soon as they
saw Isaac. Yes, certainly there were
sheep," said Miss Letitia.
"I know it—they always go with the
cows; and what of me?"

"It's to fix damages," said Miss Leti-
tia. "As I said before, women folks
are no judges about such matters."

Mr. Babcock meditated a moment, and
then said:
"I wouldn't take a cent, and less
than seventy-five dollars, if I were you
—not a cent."

"Seventy-five dollars! Isn't that a
good deal, Mr. Babcock? You know I
don't wish to be hard on the poor man;
all I want is a fair compensation for the
damages done."

"Seventy-five dollars is fair, ma'am
—in fact, I might say it's low. I
wouldn't have had a herd of cattle and
sheep trampling through my premises
in that way for a hundred."

"There's one thing I forgot to state;
the orchard gate was open or they
couldn't have got in; that may make a
difference."

"Not a bit—not a bit. You'd right
to have your gate open, but Small's
cows had no right to run loose. I
love Isaac drove them to the pound,
didn't he?"
"I heard him say he'd shut 'em
up somewhere, and didn't mean to let
'em out till the owner calls for 'em.
But Mr. Babcock, what if he should
refuse to pay for the damages? I
should have to go to law about it."

"He won't refuse, if he does, keep
the writers till he will pay. As to
law, I guess he's had about enough of
that."

"I'm sure I thank you for your ad-
vice," said Miss Letitia, "and I mean
to act upon it to the very letter."

Scarcely was he out of her sight
when Miss Letitia sent a summons for
Mr. Small, which he obeyed as
promptly as his neighbor had done.

She made to him precisely the same
statement she had made to Mr. Bab-
cock, showed him the injured property,
and asked him to fix the damages. It
was remarkable before he did this that
he should ask the same question Mr.
Babcock had asked, namely, whether
she had any suspicion to whom the ani-
mals belonged.

"Well, one of them I observed had a
terribly crooked horn."

"Precisely—it's Babcock's heifer; I
should know her among a thousand.
She was black and white, wasn't she?"

"Well, now I think of it, she was
one seldom seen so clear a black and
white on a cow."

"To be sure, they're Babcock's ani-
mals first enough. Well, let me see,
what you want is just a fair estimate, I
suppose?"

"Certainly."

"Well, I should say ninety dollars
was as low as could be allowed to get
off with."

"Oh, but I fear that will seem as if I
meant to take advantage. Suppose we
call it—say seventy-five."

"Just as you please, of course; but
laughed if I'd let him off for a cent less
than a hundred, if it were my case."

"And if he refuses to pay?"
"Why, keep the animals until he
comes around, that's all."

"But there's one thing I neglected to
mention—our gate was standing open;
that may alter the case."

"Not at all; there's no law against
keeping your gate open; the re is against
stealing animals."

"Very well; thank you for your ad-
vice," said Miss Letitia; and Mr. Small
departed with an smiling a counten-
ance as Mr. Babcock had worn.

But at making time that night he
made a strange discovery—old brindle
was missing! At about the same hour
Mr. Babcock made a similar discovery;
the black and white heifer was no
where to be found. A horrible sus-
picion seized them both—a suspicion
they would not have made known to
each other for the world.

They wanted till it was dark, and then
Mr. Babcock stole round to Miss
Letitia's, and meekly asked leave to
look at the animals which had com-
mitted the trespass. He would have
done it without asking leave, only that
chirpy Miss Letitia always shuts her
barn doors at night.

While he stood looking over into the
yards where the cows were confined, and
trying to negotiate with Miss Letitia
for the release of his brindle along
with Mr. Small in quest of his brindle
the two men stared at each other in
blank dismay, then hung their heads in
confusion.

It was useless to assert that the dam-
ages were too high, for had they not

fixed them themselves? Isaac would
pledge that Miss Letitia was in a man-
ner responsible for what had happened,
on account of the open gate. It had
they not assured her that dream-
stones did not alter the case? It was
useless to say she had no right to keep
the cow in custody, for had they not
counselled her to do so? As to going to
law about it, would they not become
the sport of the whole town?

"He that digests a pill, he himself
'eat' fall into it," said Miss Letitia, who
asked what was passing in their minds,
as well as if they had spoken, for the light
of Isaac's lantern fell full on their faces.
"However, on one condition I will free
the cows, and forgive the debt."

"What is that?" Both thought the
question, but did not ask it.
"His condition is that you promise to
put a good new fence in place of the old
one that separates your estates, dividing
the cost between a son, and that hence-
forth you will live together peacefully,
so far as you're able. Do you promise?"

"Yes," muttered both in a voice
scarcely audible.
"Strike hands upon it, then!" said
Miss Letitia.

"Now let the cows out, Isaac; let
them be milked," said she. And the
two men went away, dividing the
cows before them, and with a shame-
ful air, greatly in contrast to the feel-
ing of triumph with which they had before
quitted the premises.

The fence was built, and the stiff
crossed when the cause was removed,
but it was long before Miss Letitia
part in the effort came to the public ear,
for she herself maintained a strict
silence concerning it, and she enjoined
the same upon her man-servant Isaac.

Health in Summer.

The danger from malarial or malarial
is not very great for people in ordinary
health, but any physician will in-
crease the statement that too great care
cannot be exercised to ward off those
diseases which inevitably follow im-
pudence during the heated term. To-
many people observe the same rules of
living in the dog days that they do in
the bracing atmosphere of fall or win-
ter, and, as a rule, they pay dearly
for their imprudence. Even in the mat-
ter of clothing but little care is taken
to provide against sudden changes of
temperature, or during periods of in-
tense heat to reduce the temperature of
the body. Many persons also expose
themselves to the sun in the most reck-
less manner, while others are equally
imprudent as to the kind and quality of
their food. The latter is a most im-
portant consideration. The simple
and more nourishing food the better;
yet how few restrict themselves or show
the least determination in selecting the
supplies for their tables during the sum-
mer months. Frequent bathing, moder-
ate exercise, abstention as far as possible
from all excitement, rigid supervision
of drainage, cleanliness not only in the
living room of the house but in the
obscure places about the premises—
these are safeguards which no person,
however robust his health, can afford
to disregard. The list of ill-effects that
follow the neglect of these ordinary pre-
cautions is very long, and all are serious
in their effect upon the human frame.

Lobsters and Milk.

There is a popular theory that lobsters
and milk combined are a death-dealing
poison. This is partly wrong and
partly right. The fact is, the hard
meat of the lobster is the most indigesti-
ble article of food that can be taken
into the human stomach, and only the
strongest stomachs in the most healthi-
ful state can conveniently get away with
it. Where vinegar is eaten with lob-
ster it helps the digestion. A second
fact is undeniable, that milk will sour
on the stomach of two persons out of
three. It follows then that having eaten
a hearty meal of highly digestible lob-
ster, if you drink a large quantity of
milk, and it sours on you, the action of
the gastric juice is suspended, the lob-
ster remains as so much food in the
stomach, and hence the sickness will
frequently result fatally. But neither
the milk nor the lobster in itself is poi-
sonous, nor does the combination of the
two, work a poison. The sickness arises
from a morbid stomach and a consequent
suspension of the organs of diges-
tion. Some persons with a stomach
like a horse, as the saying is, can eat
lobster and drink milk with impunity,
but that's neither your nor I's. A third
fact—lobsters cooked after death
are permeated with poison, the virus
from poisonous glands permeating all
the meat in the shell. All these are
well-established scientific medical facts,
and no more theorizing. You will do
well to consider and be governed by
them. If you've a strong healthy
stomach, priet digestive organs, and
can drink heavy cream milk without
trouble, then you can eat healthy lob-
ster seasoned with vinegar, and pour
down your throat as much milk as you
choose, but not otherwise. Next to
lobsters perhaps cherries are as indigesti-
ble as anything you can take into your
stomach, and a drinking of milk after
eating cherries will cause sickness the
same way as after eating of lobsters,
under the conditions described, and for
the same reasons. We don't charge
anything for the facts and hints herein
contained, but you might pay the doc-
tors a great many dollars, and nine
chances out of ten they wouldn't give
you as valuable facts, nor as clearly and
concretely stated. A word to the wise is
sufficient.—Merica Recorder.

Some of the Beauties of Polyanthus.

A letter to the Salt Lake Anti-Poly-
any Standard says: In Sugarloose
Ward, two miles north of Salt Lake
City, lives a most Danish-sent wife, of
course, lives his religion, and has sev-
eral wives. It was the duty of one of
the wives to work on the farm and
take care of the cattle and the
children. When not engaged in other
duties, it was the husband's
custom to sit on the fence, holding a
tobacco pipe in his hand, and converse
with the woman who was at labor in the
field. He failed to perform the work
according to his ideas or instructions,
he used to lash her like a refractory
horse or mule; in fact he often whipped
her more severely than he would his
animals, for he held a mule in far higher
estimation than he did a woman. "If
you get another wife any day, but it
cost money to get a mule." Occasionally,
when there was not enough to
keep her busy on the farm, he hired her
at a home servant, and always con-
sidered her wages himself, asking quite a
high price for her services. She hap-
pened to be hired to a neighbor of mine
one day when he came for her
wages he demanded an extra dollar a
week because he had to hire a man to
do her chores in the field. This man
was engaged in polyanthus, because when
one woman wore out or outlived her useful-
ness as a laborer, he could easily re-
place her with a fresh one.

A few miles further from the house,
what is called Mill Creek, lives an-
other polyanthus, whose three wives
are held to the strictest account for
every pound of butter, every chicken or
egg without the consent of her lord
and master. The first wife, who is old
and crippled with rheumatism, can
scarcely get up, and she is obliged to
be carried in a chair, she is obliged to
keep the word of wisdom, although the
husband frequently indulges in that
and material comforts. She wretched an
opportunity when he was absent and
cranked a few eggs for the wherewithal
to make the coveted beverage, which
she enjoyed, as she thought, in secret.
The husband, however, found it out,
and in polyanthus has no lack of
talents—and he dragged the poor old
woman to the creek, plunged her under
the water and held her there until he
thought her sufficiently punished for her
sin in breaking the word of wisdom, as
well as for meddling with his eggs, and
until she promised never to repeat the
offense. I have suppressed the names
in both of the above cases, although I
could have given them, because I am
glad that it is the policy of the Standard,
and not to show up individuals, but to
expose the workings and the degrading
effects of the system. The first incident
shows in what estimation the majority
of men hold the women, and to what
degrees of degradation the system can
reduce a woman—a word is used to be
placed in such a position.

How Gold Nuggets are Formed.

In a paper read by Professor Thomas
Egerton before the New York academy
of science, he related how gold nuggets
are formed. He said that all placer
deposits were in sands, which were all-
ial, and of two kinds, shallow and
deep. The deep placer deposits of Cali-
fornia averaged thirty to forty cents per
square yard. The time would come
when the "tailings" which now are
wasted, would be worked to greater ad-
vantage than much of the lighter de-
posits. In discussion with J. S. New-
berry, president of the academy, Professor
Egerton affirmed the solubility of gold,
and stated that the large nuggets were
formed by a process of chemical de-
posit. The speaker exhibited a large
number of vials containing gold com-
bined with its amalgamates, the result
of many months' experiment, which
illustrates the theory of chemical de-
posit.

The Old Way and the New.

The Alps have their tunnel and Mi-
tchouin has his railway. The tourist
may now be carried comfortably to the
top of the mountain, and instead of
struggling with the snow, and instead
of shivering up after the old fashion,
the new railway was opened a century,
and the traveler will now be transported
from the foot of the mountain to the
top in eight minutes. All this may take
a little of the romance out of the scene,
but it will be a great saving of time and
perseverance. It is not stated whether
the trains can run regularly while the
mountain is in an eruptive mood; not
exactly how near to the crater is the
terminus of the railway.

The Philosophical Society of Glasgow.

The Philosophical Society of Glasgow,
is to hold an exhibition of gas apparatus
on a large scale next autumn, and it is
intended also to make a display at the
same time of the apparatus which will
illustrate the progress made in electric
lighting, in telegraphic communication
in the manufacture of mineral oils, in
water measurement and regulation, in
hydraulic engines, in heating and venti-
lation, etc. There can be no doubt that
this exhibition, taking up, as it means
to do some of the most important prob-
lems to which man's attention is given
at present, will prove of great service to
those who have to deal practically with
sanitary appliances.

American who caught a grouper at the Princess Louisa at Niagara very

greatly pleased with her size, face and
gracious manner. "Just the sort one
would like to invite to tea," exclaimed
a spectator after a moment's eager
scrutiny. The princess was dressed in
black, with a white ruffler about the
neck. Her dress was rather short, and
so far as a casual observer could deter-
mine, her jewelry was conspicuous
to Niagara. "I have lost everything,"
said the princess. "I see you still
have your boots left." "Yes," said the
observer, "but they were on the
outside."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A low story.—The basement.
There are 15,000 washwomen in
Paris.
Naturally enough, the spot most dear
to the ladies is their lodgings.
Water, when it becomes steam, is ex-
panded 1,700 times its original bulk.
There are 6,000 miles of telegraph and
cable wires in New York city.
The ordinary strength of an elephant
is calculated as equal to that of 137
men.
The area of arable lands in the United
States is estimated at 1,600,000,000
square miles.
There was a law enacted in Massachu-
setts in 1649 fixing any one who made a
song each.
A man more inclined to ask curious
questions than to obtain necessary in-
struction.
The acknowledged version of the
Christian Bible has been translated into
200 different languages and dialects.
The Boston public library now con-
tains in its several departments 381,811
volumes, increasing at the rate of 1,500
volumes per annum.
It is just now the study of the age to
see how many words can be crowded
on to a square inch of postal card.—
Boston Observer.
We are told "the evening wore on,"
but we never told what the evening
was on that occasion. Was it the
close of a summer's day?
"Is it worth a man of good sense to
fall in love with a plain woman?" But
any fool can fall in love with a pretty
woman.—Edinburgh Herald.

How doth the lovely little fly

Improve each chance, to fight
Upon the spoil of your nose,
And dance with all his might.
—Dialectic Society.

Three dollars a baby is born every

hour says, "Eloahy, ketchetty," and
dies in his crib with a howling. Hence
the prevalence of infant mortality.
Philadelphia contains 160 distinct
factories, giving employment to nearly
100,000 hands, without including those
employed at the Holm's locomotive
works.
Philadelphia is an excellent barometer.
When the flower expands fully, we
may expect rain for several hours;
should it continue in that state, no rain
is to be expected.

A number of prominent citizens of St.

Louis, who are members of various
religious denominations, have organized
an association for the purpose of pro-
moting the practice of cremation in lieu
of the present almost universal custom
of burying the remains of the dead in
cemetery.
Jane Grey, of Falmo, Miss., had two
sisters, and made her choice be-
tween them. The rejected suitor was
greatly cast down by his failure. Jane
told him that he had no real reason for
regret, as she had a twin sister who was
so much like her that strangers could
not distinguish any difference.

A Sheffield manufacturer is reported

to have told his workmen to vote just
as they pleased—"in fact, I shan't tell
you how I'm going to vote," he said.—
"After it is over I shall have a barrel
of beer brought into the yard." "Hoar,
hear," shouted the men. "But I
shan't tap it unless Mr. Wortley, the
Tory candidate, gets in."

The Madison Square property, formerly

called Gaiety's Garden, New
York, has been disposed of for \$800,000
to Barnum's Museum Company Cor-
poration, just organized, with a capital
of \$3,000,000, for the purpose of erecting
the largest exhibition building in the
world, including under one roof a na-
tional opera house, coliseum, theatre,
hippodrome, tropical garden, &c., to be
finished and opened early next year.

Calls for clergymen are frequently

heard from the frontier, but not often
for the kind described in the following
passage from the Aurora (Nev.) Herald:
"We are sorely in need of a preacher,
but we don't want any cheap trash. We
want a good, manly Christian, who can
speak sincerely by the scruff of the
neck and drop them, howling, up the
plume of righteousness, and who will not
drink more than he can hold. Such a
man will get a right smart amount here."

A writer in the Statesman avers that

out of 35,000 hams imported into Ham-
burg last year, 257 were found to con-
tain trichina, while of 11,600 sides of
lamb 55 were found to be trichinosis-
infected. He adds that a recent
commission in this country reported
that of the pigs slaughtered at Chicago
no fewer than eight per cent. were thus
infected. At Liverpool and Glasgow
there is no examination made as at
Hamburg.
Two snakes—one a black ranner, the
other a viper, each about three feet
long—were found in the swamp back
of the Western Maryland depot, at Me-
chanicstown, Md., in the following pre-
dicament: The black snake had caught
and began swallowing, tail first, the
viper, retreating, curved around and
began to swallow the ranner, tail first;
and when found each had swallowed the
other but the two heads, projecting from
the mouth of the other.