The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1883.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

PERSONALITIES in newspaper controversies are to be deprecated and avoided. Nearly every person will assent to this, and yet too often some of our most amiable and most esteemed brethren will indulge therein, either allowing their passions to obtain the supremacy over their judgments or being unduly influenced by the desire to "get the best" of the argument. In such cases they forget that argument does not consist in personal abuse. Our idea of newspapers is that they are intended to furnish the public with the latest news, and to contain editorial comments upon the principal topics of the day—to give their readers useful and interesting information. The readers of a newspaper are not concerned about the personal affairs—the likes and dislikes—of its editor, and an editor who fills the columns of his paper with denunciations of other editors does not furnish his subscribers with that for which they have paid him. The quarrels of editors should not be paraded before the public any more than the private quarrels of other individuals. And yet while this is true yet it is frequently very difficult to restrain oneself and refrain from indulging in that which we all condemn. There is a touch of human nature in all men, and a great deal of it in most men, and editors are just like other men. They like other men, will sometimes act hastily and write intemperately, but does it do any good? Does it increase the number of their subscribers or elevate them in public esteem?

We are led to these observations by the recent [illegible] between two of the ablest and most influential editors in the State, each of them gentlemen of high character and irreproachable integrity, whose friendship it has been our pleasure to have enjoyed for many years. As a friend to them both and an admirer of their excellent papers, we much regret the [illegible] they have allowed their controversy to grow, and we do sincerely hope that peace will now prevail. We do not intend this as a "lecture" to either, but rather as an expression of regret at the [illegible] which they have given to a species of journalism that all of us unite in condemning. How delightful it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!

THE supervisors of the public roads of this State are required by law to meet on the first Saturday of February and August in every year for the purpose of [illegible] the condition of the roads in their respective townships, and during the week of the [illegible] they must go over and examine all the roads in their townships and make a report thereof to the grand jury at the superior court of their county held thereafter. The law further says that the judge of said court shall call upon the clerk of the court for such reports and deliver them to the foreman of the grand jury, and any supervisors who fail to make such report are guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined or imprisoned. The condition of every public road in the State is thus brought to the attention of a grand jury every year by sworn officers, and as no overseers or supervisors are ever, or seldom ever, indicted by a grand jury it is to be presumed that all our public roads are in a good condition. But is this presumption correct? Is it true that all our public roads are in a good condition? Who will assert this? If not true, does not somebody commit perjury? The law is very plain in its requirements. It directs the supervisors, who are sworn officials, to make these annual reports of the condition of their roads; it directs the judge, who is also a sworn official, to deliver these reports to the grand jury; and the grand jury are sworn to do their duty.

At the approaching term of the superior court of this county, which begins on the 17th of September, let us see if these requirements of the law are complied with, and if not, let us see where fault it is. We have heard some of the supervisors in this county say that they would delay making their reports this year until the week before court, in order to give the overseers ample time to put their roads in good condition. We mention this so that every overseer in the county may be put on his guard and at once proceed to work his road, and thereby save unnecessary costs and trouble. This is a leisure season of the year and every road ought to be well worked. Have all the loose rock thrown out and the holes filled up. Do this much, if nothing else, and it will help greatly.

A WONDROUS change in politics has been made, and our readers will almost doubt the statement when we announce that ex-Gov. W. W. Holden has left the republican party! Yes, he has published a card in the Raleigh News and Observer in which he states that he is no longer a member of the republican party, and will probably soon give his reasons therefor. He is an astute politician and doubtless is somewhat influenced by the prospects of democratic success next year.

THE DEATH of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, has removed a remarkable man from the arena of American politics. He died on last Sunday after a comparatively brief sickness, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He had long been prominent before the country and had occupied many high official positions. Probably his greatest prominence was attained when a member of President Buchanan's Cabinet. He was a most brilliant lawyer, and as a controversial writer he had no superior.

THE STRIKE of the telegraph operators has ended—has signally failed—and all are applying for the positions lately vacated by them. As said by us last week there were too much [illegible] on one side and too many [illegible] on the other. The strike existed just a month, and during that time the operators and their families [illegible] have been [illegible] and at last necessity forced them to yield. This failure of the strikers will render the telegraph company more powerful and exacting than ever before. Public sympathy, which favored the strikers, and is considered a good sort of a thing, did not fill hungry mouths and was not equal to the money of a rich corporation.

THE CENSUS statistics furnish some curious as well as useful information. It is somewhat curious to notice the comparative rank of the several States in population at the ten different takings of the census from 1790 to 1880. At the first census, in 1790, Virginia occupied the first rank in population, and at the last census she was the fourteenth. This was caused in part by the loss of West Virginia. New York was the fifth State in 1790 but became the first in 1820 and has retained that position ever since. North Carolina was the third State in 1790, but in each succeeding census until now she is fifteenth. Not many persons are aware of the fact that, 100 years ago, North Carolina was the third populous State, and contained more inhabitants than New York or Massachusetts. Pennsylvania has occupied the second position at every census, except in 1810 and 1820 when she occupied the third place. The most notable growths were Ohio from the [illegible] place in 1810 to the [illegible] in 1820, Illinois from the [illegible] place in 1850 to the fourteenth in 1880, and Texas from the [illegible] place in 1870 to the eleventh in 1880. The growth of Iowa, Kansas and Michigan has been marvellous, and Nebraska, Colorado and Dakota are rapidly ascending the scale.

Public Documents.

From the New York Herald.

It is announced that forty carloads of public documents have been sent from Washington to members of Congress for distribution among their constituents. Who will read them? A small part goes into the libraries of the country, where they are seldom [illegible]; but appears to be rather for ornament than use. Another part will find its way into the hands of men who can make good use of it; but the largest part will be thrown away.

This is a pity, because these documents contain much matter of great value that is not to be found elsewhere. For example, no person has ever treated specially of the finance or administration of the [illegible]. To learn of the public land or pension systems, the history of the public finances, the Indian question and many other such important subjects, recourse must be had to these endless records of Congressional papers, bills, reports, petitions and debates, fifty or sixty volumes of which are issued yearly. They are a mine of information when properly worked, and for that reason they ought to be preserved. The fault is not in printing this matter, although doubtless much might be omitted, but in the manner of distribution.

The Rural Editor's Trials.

From the Tampa Journal.

People with a high appreciation of their beloved dead will pay the undertaker well for the coffin and the use of his hearse; they will pay the sexton for digging the grave, and generally the minister for preaching the sermon—and then will come to the country editor with a long piece rehearsing the many virtues of the deceased, which they expect to have published free. This is what they call the fitness of things. We find it absolutely impossible to make some people believe it costs money to publish even a country journal.

Our Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18, '83.

The millions of people who have for some half a century been delighted with the sight of the [illegible] tent pole and [illegible] the father of his country wore when he resigned his commission at Annapolis will learn with profoundest regret that they, with the other Washington relics, have been transferred from the Patent Office, where they were accessible to everybody, over to the practically forbidden precincts of the National Museum. The removal of these sacred mementoes to the place named is one of those official and officious blunders that our public custodians are continually making. While everybody who visits Washington never thinks of leaving it without going through the model room of the Patent Office, nobody [illegible] the Smithsonian Institution to either walk over there or [illegible] with the car [illegible]. Besides, any one who has visited [illegible] [illegible] how impossible it is for the stranger to withstand the [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Even-Handed Justice.

From the Arkansas Traveler.

Recently a special justice of the peace, upon the occasion of taking his seat, said: "Dar's been a mighty heap ob disobeying de law in dis community ob late, an' fur de better unnerstandin' ob dese premises I'll jes' state dat any white man what mis-haves shall be fined jes' de same as if he war a nigger, an' any nigger what mis-haves shall be tried jes' de same as if he war a white man, so in de meantime it is expected dat de law abidin' citizens will form wid dis millions fer dis court."

James Williams, of Anderson, S. C., is not yet 21 years of age, but he is in jail for bigamy. He pleads in defense that two years ago he was converted to the doctrines of Mormon Missionaries then preaching in that section of the State, and claims that as polygamists in Utah are not molested he should be set free.

Switzerland has prohibited the importation of Egyptian cotton for fear of catching the cholera.

An Immense Statue.

The largest statue ever made is now being constructed at Paris, and is to be erected in New York harbor, where it is to be used as a lighthouse. It is larger even than the celebrated Colossus of Rhodes and is called and intended to represent the figure of "Liberty Enlightening the World." A Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Times thus describes it:

"I visited it to-day, but no description that I can write will give you a correct idea of its magnitude. It is now a dark, tower like mass, surrounded by scaffolding protruding over the house tops of the Rue Chazelles, and has been the subject of much curiosity and speculation. One intelligent street [illegible] settled it as a part of a new foundry, whilst another informed his questioner that it was a shot tower and it would readily be taken for either. It is well known that the money which it has cost was raised by public subscription and [illegible] liberality, and that it is to be erected on Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor, as a monument of the [illegible] that have always existed between France and the United States. There is no [illegible] that it will [illegible] reach [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and cry, and that we will live happily ever afterwards.

The [illegible] first acquired practical [illegible] [illegible] taken up by a committee comprising [illegible] from both [illegible] [illegible] and patronage it has [illegible] advanced state.

It has been completed as high as [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The Penitentiary.

[illegible]

Last Sunday night's express train on the Virginia Midland railroad ran over and killed a young white man named C. B. Boswell. He is supposed to have been asleep on the track.

The English national debt amounts to $3,844,000,000.

Washington's Birthplace.

A Washington correspondent of the Herald writes: Another spot for pilgrimage will shortly be added to the shores of the Potomac, the Government having just secured the title to Wakefield, Westmoreland county, Va., about 80 miles from Washington, and the site of the birthplace of the Father of his Country. The estate, comprising 20 acres, is near the mouth of Pope's creek, and is a portion of the landed property owned by the grandfather of Washington, whose remains, with those of Washington's father and several uncles, lie in a dilapidated tomb on the ground recently purchased. Congress has appropriated $30,000 to mark the site where Washington was born. The design adopted by the Secretary of State calls for a monumental building 20 feet square and 30 feet high. Within its foundation, at least partially constructed of the old brick of Washington's early home, will be interred the remains of his ancestors and relatives.

A recent examination of the premises discovered at a depth of two feet [illegible] the solid wall of the old house in a remarkable state of preservation, the old fashioned brick being as good as the day they were landed from England, now nearly two centuries since. The chimney pointed out to tourists as all there is left of the old house really belonged to a house of more recent construction, occupied by the overseer of the property. Several years ago a party of [illegible] [illegible] Secretary Evarts and Gen. Sherman, visited the place and secured a number of bricks from the chimney, which were subsequently [illegible] as relics from the birthplace. The old residents of Westmoreland knew better, and when Dr. St. Clair, of the State department, was sent down to have the land appraised and secure the deed, the spot that was designated. With the aid of [illegible] the ground was excavated until the foundation wall was discovered.

At present there is no landing. The shore is [illegible] owing to the length of the beach and the shallowness of the water. [illegible]

[illegible]

A young woman employed in a woolen mill near [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Put a Brand on Him.

[illegible]

FOR SALE!

[illegible]

RESIDENCE—

in the town of Pittsboro [illegible]

For further information apply to

H. A. LONDON, Assignee.

Aug. 2, 1883.

R. & A. A-L. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

[illegible]

JOHN C. WINDER, Superintendent.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

LATTA & MYATT,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

VAN WINKLE GIN, FEEDER AND CONDENSER.

MANUFACTURED AT ATLANTA, GA.

Awarded the first [illegible] at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition, for best sample, best [illegible]

VAN WINKLE GIN IS MADE WITH SUBSTANTIAL IRON FRAME.

THE RIBS ARE MADE OF THE BEST CHILLED IRON AND MOST Improved PATTERN. The SAWS of BEST ENGLISH Steel AND NEEDLE POINTED.

[illegible] making a machine [illegible] give the very best general results. [illegible] and best in use. We therefore [illegible] SAMPLE GIN CAN BE SEEN AT OUR STORE.

July 26, 1883—3m.

NO HUMBUG!

$8000 DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS AT COST!!

The largest stock of goods ever offered to the people of Chatham

At and Below Cost.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILLINERY GOODS, READYMADE CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, and FANCY GOODS.

LONDON is offering the above AT COST FOR CASH.

These goods must be sold and AT ONCE. Cash will make the price. Persons buying on time or for Barter will be charged the regular prices. What I mean by CASH is the money paid down before the goods leave the store.

[illegible] yards best Calico at [illegible] reduced from 8 cents.

[illegible] yards best [illegible] reduced from 12½ to 15 cents.

[illegible] Goods of all kinds and qualities from [illegible] cents up. Readymade Clothing at your own price. Boots and Shoes lower than you ever saw them. Notions and Fancy Goods for almost nothing. [illegible] below cost. If you need anything call at once and you can find it.

Remember, any Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes or Hats at New York cost FOR CASH, NOT ON TIME. I mean business. These prices will hold until further notice.

Call soon if you wish to save money.

W. L. LONDON.

Pittsboro', N. C., July 12, 1883.

THE J. P. NISSEN WAGON

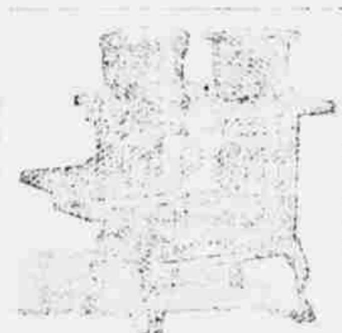
GEO. E. NISSEN & CO., Man'f's,

FACTORY AT WAUGHTOWN, SALEM P. O., N. C.

[illegible] we are constantly [illegible] the demand for them [illegible] shows their [illegible] we solicit your orders, [illegible] circulars and see what these [illegible]

GEO E. NISSEN & CO.

July 12, 1883.



THE ALL RIGHT COOKING STOVE.

[illegible] agents for this celebrated Stove, [illegible] to the public that over

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND

[illegible] have been sold, and that in each [illegible] have given

Entire Satisfaction.

PRICES VERY LOW.

[illegible] Descriptive Catalogue and List of [illegible]

Hardware of Every Description.

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LARGEST STOCK IN NORTH CAROLINA.

JULIUS LEWIS & CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

June 28, 1883.

NORRIS, WYATT & TAYLOR,

COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED, HIGHEST PRICE AND PROMPT RETURNS GUARANTEED.

Fertilize Your Wheat if You Want it to Pay You.

1,500 SACKS AMMONIATED AND ACID PHOSPHATES,

The Best Fertilizer Made for Wheat and Oats. Now in Depot Ready for Shipment.

Send your orders to NORRIS, WYATT & TAYLOR.

Raleigh, N. C., September [illegible]

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CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, OF RALEIGH, N. C.

ROTARY HARROW.

I have bought the county right for Chatham county for the sale of the celebrated ROTARY HARROW. These harrows are the best in use, and every farmer ought to have one. A sample of it can be seen at London's store. For prices, &c., apply to JOHN S. CAMPBELL, Pittsboro', N. C.

March 22, 1883.

WOOL CARDING.

I AM carding wool at my mills on Haw river—doing first-class work. We can take out all of the burrs and trash—when done, the wool is better than hand picked. All that customers are required to do is to wash and grease the wool with clean grease—soap grease will not do. We will do the greasing, if necessary, and make no charge for it but the cost of the lard. Customers must bring sheets or something to wrap the rolls in—bags will not do. Our price is one-sixth for toll or 6¼ cents per pound, weighing the rolls. Until the bridge is repaired all grain and wool will be boated across the river.

JAMES PACE.

May 31, 1883. 3ms

PENSIONS For wound, disease or other disability. Widows, minor children and dependent parents entitled when death resulted. Claims reopened, restoration, increases, bounty, back pay and discharges obtained. Apply at once, delay prejudices your rights. Fees fixed by law. Address, with stamp, the old established firm of EDSON & CO., Attorneys and Claim Agents, 917 F St., Washington, D. C.

LAND [illegible] and WARRANTS, ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD CERTIFICATES and all kinds of LAND SCRIP [illegible] and sold. Large Stock, and HIGHEST PRICES Paid. Do you want [illegible] A. A. THOMAS, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.