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The Chatham Record.

VOL. VII.

PITTSBORO, CHATHAM CO., N. C., SEPTEMBER 25, 1881.

NO. 3.

RATES

ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion \$1.00
One square, two insertions 1.50
One square, one month 2.50

For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.

The Newsboy.

Want any paper, Mister?
Wish you'd buy 'em out of me—
Ten years old, an' a fan by.
An' I'm here, you see,
First, Boss? There's Tom an' Tully,
An' Dad, an' Mam, an' Mam's son,
None on 'em earnin' money—
Wad do you think of that?
Could'n't Dad work? Why, yes, Boss,
He's working for you men now—
They give him his food for nothin'—
An' Mam? Well, she's in the kitchen—
Been there a year or so,
So I'm takin' care of the others,
Doin' as well as I kin.
Oughtn't to be so? Why, Mister,
What's a fellow to do?
Some nights, when I'm tired an' hungry,
Seems as if each on 'em kin know—
They'll all three come around me,
Till I get chummy, an' say,
Well, p'raps I'll have sisters an' brothers,
An' money an' clothes, too, some day.
But if I do get rich, Boss,
(An' a fust'ing' chop one night
Said newsboys could be Presidents
If only they need right),
So, if I was President, Mister,
The very first I'd do
I'd give poor Tom an' Tully
A dinner—an' Mam's son, too!
None o' you seemin' to be rich,
But a good square meal f'r each of these,
That's what I'd like to see, Boss,
That's what you ought to know me,
So here's your papers—come, take 'em,
Some one'll be here in a minute—
For now you've heard my story,
You see I'm a fan by, too!
—E. T. Corbett.

ALL FOR LOVE.

THE STORY OF JAMES SAMUELS' LIFE.

One of those stories, so prolific in the West, romantic in the extreme, full of love, passion, attempted murder and a happy finale—has just been made public in Denver, Col. The hero, William Samuels, is one of the wealthiest men in the state, and it is from his lips that the story comes, corroborated by his wife and brother James. Four years ago the two brothers lived in the beautiful Chester Valley, Pennsylvania. Herbert Samuels, the father, was a well-to-do farmer, owning a splendid tract of land, where he dwelt with his wife and two boys. When the latter were old enough he sent them to school and then to college. During their absence a brother of the father died, and he took into his family the dead man's child Hattie. When the two brothers returned from college, aged about twenty-three and twenty-five respectively, they found their cousin, a beautiful girl of twenty years, installed in the house. Of the brothers James, the elder, had light hair and eyes, and was of quiet and even demeanor, rarely, if ever, known to be angry, and being a general favorite not only at home but throughout the entire community. In marked contrast was the character and disposition of William, the younger brother, who, of a dark, almost swarthy complexion, with hair and eyes as black as coal, was fiery and quick to anger, and although naturally well meaning had had numerous encounters, both while attending school and since his graduation. Since the time, three years ago, when James and William finally returned from college and found their lovely cousin domiciled at their home, they had both been violently in love with her and both had made every manifestation of the feeling, but so far the cunning wretch had avoided showing the slightest preference for either, treating them as brothers rather than lovers. This state of affairs rankled as a thorn in the breast of the hot-headed William, whose feelings of bitterness and jealousy toward his brother grew until they amounted to almost positive hatred. Time and again he sought quarrels, but James' more even temper prevented anything of a serious character until one bright afternoon in July, when, upon the return of the elder brother and Hattie from a ride, the younger, who watched with a ferocious, dangerous glare in his eyes as his brother assisted his cousin to alight, then followed him to the barn where he was unharassing the horses and attacked him with the vilest abuse, using epithets so strong that he was at last compelled to reply in the same spirit.

Words were followed by blows, when William, blinded by passion, seized a heavy wagon spoke and dealt his brother a stunning blow, felling him to the earth, as the blood gushed from a ghastly wound in the head. At once realizing the terrible thing that he had done, and believing that he had killed his brother, a complete revulsion of feeling came over him, and, casting a last hurried look at the prostrate form and the several days of continuous travel he arrived at an obscure mining camp in Colorado, hoping that, buried in the wild fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains he could shut out from his vision the ever present horrible sight of the face of the brother

slain by his hand. Entering upon the pursuit of a miner he sought by a feverish industry and the hardest kind of hard work to forget his one horror, but in the dark recesses of the drift in which he was working in the gloomy corners of the cabin in which he slept, everywhere and always it haunted him. In the meantime, after a few months, fortune with her usual fickleness rewarded his labor, which had been performed without any particular thought or hope of result, and the open drift, which had become a tunnel of some proportions, struck a rich lead of marvellous proportions and containing immense wealth.

At once the almost unknown camp became famous, and his name all unconsciously to him became almost as a household word in all mining communities as associated with one of the largest strikes of the year. Fame of this kind travels far, and even after a time reached the quiet farm in Chester Valley where he had spent his happy childhood days and afterward wrecked his manhood. One day, while in the cage ascending from the bottom of one of his deepest shafts, a shadow cast over the top caused him to suddenly look up, and the face he saw caused a thrill of horror to pass through him, his hands relaxed his grasp of the rope and he had a narrow escape from falling to the bottom. Arriving at the top more dead than alive, he gave one hasty, frightened glance around him, saw the face again and swooned away. The owner of the face, a tall and handsome man, evidently a stranger in the camp, sprang forward and caught his falling body in time to prevent it from being dashed to pieces in the bottom of the shaft, at the same time ejaculating, "Oh, William!" The miner was taken to his cabin, and after the application of restoratives, slowly revived. "Where is it?" he asked, at which the stranger slowly advanced and said softly, "Brother, don't you know me?" With a still half-frightened look in his wandering eyes the miner gazed again at the face which had so startled him, and gradually realizing the fact that it was real, living flesh and blood, again relapsed into a swoon. For days he layed in the paroxysms of a fever, living the hideous chapter of his life over again, until at last the fever exhausted itself by its very force, and the sick man sank into a deep slumber.

At last the invalid awoke, weak and helpless as a child, but in his right mind. Instantly the cause of his illness was by his side, and taking his hand tenderly in his own said, "William, my poor brother!" It was James Samuels, the brother who was supposed to have been dead, but who was here alive and well and in the full enjoyment of manhood. "Is it a miracle?" ejaculated William, as soon as he could speak. "It is no miracle, but a sad mistake under which you have labored and from which you have undoubtedly suffered much. When you get stronger I will tell you all." The next day, William having so far recovered as to be able to sit up, his brother sat by him and said, "Notwithstanding my injury, which was not nearly so serious as you imagined, I regained consciousness shortly afterward, and our father, who entered the barn at that moment assisted me to the house. The news was broken to your mother and Hattie as gently as possible and I really think your sympathies were with you more than with me. The matter was kept as quiet as possible in the neighborhood and I soon recovered from the injury, and everything went along as usual save that you were grieved for and lamented by all. Notwithstanding all the inquiries which we had quietly set on foot to discover your whereabouts we utterly failed to discover any trace, and mourned you almost as one dead. About two weeks ago I picked up an old newspaper and saw your name for the first time connected with the story of your big mining strike. It was at once resolved that I should come to you. I started that very night, and I am here."

"But Hattie?" asked William, with a wistful look from his eyes.

"She is well, and would be happy were it not for worrying about your fate."

"She and you got married, of course?" There was pain in the very tones in which this was asked.

"No, indeed. After you left she confided to me her secret—that after all she loved you and always meant to marry you." A dazed look came over William's face, and gasping, "It cannot be," he very nearly relapsed into another swoon, the joy of the announcement being almost too much for him in his weakened state. At last, after having been assured again and again by his brother of the glad truth, he exclaimed, "Oh, let us go home at once!" Arrangements were made at once to start, and with a new life in his veins the invalid recovered his strength so

rapidly that they left the camp on the second day after, and reached home on the side of a week. Of the meeting and its joys words could not give an accurate description. A quiet wedding followed within one short month, after which the miner returned with his bride to Colorado, furnished her a magnificent home in Denver, and is now not only one of the wealthiest but one of the most honored residents of the Queen City. —New York Telegram.

Facial Freaks.

We have it on the authority of Dr. Karl Muller that in his highest he knew a man who, Janus-like, had two totally different faces, one side being smiling and the other frowning. "Naturally," he says, "I dreaded this strange double face, with its one side smooth, plump, comely, like a girl's cheek; while the other was all scarred by the smallpox. This side of the face denoted childishness, and while the other bore a smile, this bore mischief."

The same authority is also responsible for the following story: "I was once sitting in a cool underground saloon at Leipzig, while without people were ready to die from the heat, when a new guest entered and took a seat opposite to me. The sweat fell from his forehead down his face, and he was kept busy with his handkerchief, until at last he found relief in the exclamation, 'Fearfully hot!' I watched him attentively as he called for a cool drink, for I expected every moment he would fall from his chair in a fit of apoplexy. The man must have noticed that I was observing him, for he turned toward me suddenly, saying, 'I am a curious sort of person, am I not?' 'Why?' I asked. 'Because I perspire only on my right side,' he responded. 'And so it is. His right cheek and the right half of his forehead were as hot as fire, while the left side of his face bore not a trace of perspiration. I had never seen the like, and in my astonishment was about to enter into conversation with him regarding this physiological phenomenon, when his neighbor on the left spoke in the resource: 'Then we are opposites and counter parts of each other, for I perspire only on the left side.' This, too, was the fact. So the pair took seats opposite each other, and shook hands like two men who had just found each other's half. —Current.

The Grass Tree.

Down in Australia, that great island where the Creator seems to have plotted the seed of many of His wonders to be found in the vegetable kingdom, grows a tree that is little heard of by the outside world, but which is of inestimable value to the native, who depends more upon the productions of nature for existence and happiness than upon the creations of art and science. It is the grass tree. It is of small growth, being hardly more than a shrub. At the top are tufts of foliage resembling palm fronds from the center of which a long slender spike shoots out, covered with flowers of varied and beautiful hues. The base of the leaves of this tree furnishes the native with food, it being very palatable when roasted. The sap of the tree is a balsamic exudation, which when exposed to the air becomes hard and dry. This is one of nature's best tonics for dysentery, diarrhea and other intestinal maladies; it is also used by the natives for healing wounds, which it does very quickly; and when it is mixed with alluvial soil, it forms a very tenacious cement, which is used for caulking canoes. —Health and Home.

Paper Doors.

"Feel the weight of that door," said a New York builder to a *Sun* reporter, who was looking at an unfinished apartment house up town. The report or prepared to lift what seemed to be a polished mahogany door, but it proved too light for any wood. "It is made of paper," said the builder, "and while it costs about the same as wood, is much better, because there is no shrinking, swelling, cracking, or warping. It is composed of two thick paper boards stamped and moulded into panels and glued together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollers. It is first covered with a waterproof coating and then with a fireproof coating, and is painted and varnished and hung in the ordinary way. Few persons can detect that they are not made of wood, particularly when used as sliding doors."

Not His House.

Old man Pettigrew, of Austin, is very precise in his statements, and is also a strict constructionist. One morning a neighbor rushed in on Pettigrew, while the latter was eating his breakfast and exclaimed excitedly, "Your house is on fire." "Sir?" "Your house is burning up." "You are wrong, sir." "Wrong?" "Yes, sir, this is not my house. I only rent it." —Texas Siftings.

WHY THE EARTH QUAKES.

What a Scarcity of News Upon the Subject.

Paris. Post-By Under It That Would Smash It If Loose.

Prof. George H. Merriam, of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., has made the crust of the earth a study, and has written on the subject. He says:

"While facts enough regarding the extent of the earthquake of Sunday have not come to hand to enable me to speak on the direction of the earth wave or its peculiar features as compared with other earthquakes, yet something may be added to the latest convictions of students of science on the nature of the earth below the point any man can penetrate that may lead us to guess intelligently at the cause of earthquakes."

"You know the long received theory of the nature of the interior of the earth was that it is a molten mass, and that we move around on a crust enveloping the earth and caused by the cooling off of this mass on the outside. It is undoubtedly true that about thirty miles below the earth's surface the temperature is so high that everything is in a molten condition. We know this, because we have learned that every fifty feet we penetrate into the earth there is an increase of temperature of about 1°, and at a distance of thirty miles below the surface the temperature is so high that everything is in a molten condition. We know this, because we have learned that every fifty feet we penetrate into the earth there is an increase of temperature of about 1°, and at a distance of thirty miles below the surface the temperature is so high that everything is in a molten condition. 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