The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1885.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

A REFORM ADMINISTRATION

From present indications it seems probable that President Cleveland's administration will be known in history as "the reform administration." Thus far the President has fully come up to the expectations of his admiring countrymen. He is daily carrying out his promises of reform, and practising what he professed. His selection of his Cabinet proved him an excellent judge of men, for all the members thereof are men of pure personal character and eminently competent to discharge the duties of their respective offices. All of them are men in whom everybody has the utmost confidence, and no one will doubt their honesty and competency. Democrats can well point to them with pride, and compare them with the members of any previous Cabinet. The President has shown his good sense in deciding not to be annoyed with the army of office-seekers that usually torment a new President. He has formally announced his determination to make appointments in the several departments only on the recommendation of the Cabinet officers, who are at the heads of the departments. Applicants for office will have to submit their claims to the head of the department in which they desire to serve, and when the selections are decided upon by him the appointment will be made by the President. The selections thus far made by the heads of departments have been eminently judicious, especially two, those Mr. Fairchild to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and of Gen. Black to be Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. Fairchild rendered valuable service in breaking up the Tweed ring and the Canal ring in New York a few years ago, and now his services will be used in purging the treasury department of the fraud and corruption prevailing there. General Black is a wounded federal officer of the late war, and his appointment will allay the fears of any Northern soldiers that their pensions would be interfered with.

President Cleveland has instituted a thorough reform in the management of affairs at the White House. He found there a number of persons paid out of the public funds, who waited on the President. He has either dismissed them or will pay out of his own pocket those whom he retains. Quite a number of the clerks at the White House have been discharged as unnecessary. One of them had been employed for several years to do nothing but read newspapers and clip from them any reference to the President. This clerk was promptly dismissed, and the publishers of those newspapers (about sixty in number) were notified that the people's money would no longer be paid for their papers. He also will accept no gifts, or railroad passes, and is determined not to be considered "a deadhead." As President he is conducting the public business just as any business man would conduct private business. He is wonderfully industrious and systematic, and accomplishes a vast amount of work. On the morning after his inauguration he very much astonished the employees at the White House by arising at an hour so much earlier than Arthur had ever done. The latter used to breakfast between 10 and 12 o'clock, but Cleveland told the cook that his breakfast must be ready by 8 o'clock, and things are all in a bustle and hurry every morning now to be ready for this early-rising President. He does not believe in the Chief Magistrate of a republic putting on kingly airs and aping the habits of Europe's monarchs, but desires a return to the simplicity of the earlier and better days of the Republic.

Our President (and don't we feel proud to call him so?) is not a brilliant man or a learned statesman, but, what is better, he is a wonderfully sensible and level-headed man, who knows what is right and dares to do it. Believing that "a public office is a public trust" he is daily putting his belief into practice, and is discharging the duties of his high office in such a manner as to prove himself worthy of the continued confidence of the American people. His sudden prominence before the public is wonderful. Four years ago he did not have even a State reputation, no less a national one, and nobody then dreamed of his becoming the next President of the United States. While it is true that fortune has favored him, yet he has also proved himself worthy of every honor that has been conferred upon him, and his administration of this great government will reflect credit on himself and honor on his country.

Our Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 14, '85.

It is said that the President has avowed a determination to adhere not only to the letter but to the spirit of the civil service reform law, and that all appointments to office hereafter to be made by this administration shall be in accordance with civil service requirements. There is, however, a very grave danger that the thimble-rigging Republican politicians who have thus far evaded the enforcement of the law in the retention of an army of incompetents in every department of the government, will find it not at all difficult to produce reasons enough to prevent any considerable number of changes for the coming four years of Democratic management. What I want to see, and what the country expects to see, is a thorough renovation in the government [illegible] everywhere, and the administration of its affairs placed in the hands of those to whom the people look for the fulfillment of our repeated pledges for retrenchment and reform.

Among the first things that President Cleveland should see to is the introducing of some of the customs and habits of American civilization in the State Department, which under the snobbish Frelinghuysen has become a nest of foreign lackeys and gilt edge flunkeyism. The idea that anybody is important enough to make it absolutely essential that he should be retained in office should now be effectually exploded. If through the opportune visitation of a pestilence, the last one of these State Department clerks should be called hence, I will wager a horse that somebody or other will be found to fill their places, and fill them acceptably too. Old John Davis has survived and peregrinated through every administration for half a century as Assistant Secretary of State. And Hunter, another assistant, has kept a grip on the pay roll for almost two generations. Yet the Republicans declare that the Department of State will go to pieces unless these two mummified specimens of senility are preserved through yet another administration.

In the War Department, which for four years has been ostensibly under the guiding hand of that nog [illegible] man Bob Lincoln there will be found a lot of venerable barnacles who have glided down to us from a former generation, and who found their way into position at a time when competency counted but little beside political influence. In this particular department, my mind reverts to an old fellow who has for his tenants something like a score of officials, one of whom is the chief of the division in which the old chap draws his regular rations of $1,800 per annum. His property at the Capital is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and many a poor devil is now waiting in vain to get some recompense for the [illegible] he has made to secure the [illegible] of just such old cormorants as this. He is only one of the hundreds of other bloated bondholders and real estate speculators who live in Washington and figure upon the government payroll year in and year out through all administrations.

John Quincy Adams became a member of the lower House of Congress after having served a term as President of the United States, because, as he declared, the one position was equal in every way to the other. Now, however, we have Congressmen and reverend Senators who are not only willing but anxious to serve their country in possible or impossible capacity, so long as they can have their names retained upon the Government pay roll. To-day some of the ex-members of the recently expired Congress are applicants for menial positions in the next Congress, just as the ex-members of a previous Congress have accepted service in this. Fifty of these members have got to be provided for, though why a defeated candidate for re-election should not suffer the consequences of his own unpopularity is unfathomable. PHOSO.

Killed by Cigarettes.

A despatch from Washington City says: A son of one of the professors at Columbian University in this city died suddenly last week after a short detention in his room. So sudden was the attack that a party of young men who had been invited by the deceased to call upon him and play whist kept their engagement only to find their friend a corpse. It was learned that the deceased, who was employed in the Patent Office, had been in the habit of indulging in cigarettes excessively and inhaling the smoke. Two physicians held a consultation and after investigation decided that this practice had exercised a depressing effect upon the action of the heart and had hastened death.

A Crank Calls on the President.

A despatch from Washington City, dated March 14th., says: A man giving his name as Winfield Scott Hancock was arraigned in the Police Court to-day and was committed to the workhouse for three months as a suspicious character. He says that he walked from North Carolina to Washington for the purpose of showing the President a patent he had invented to run the Government. He asserts that he was elected President on the Union ticket, but was kept out of the office.

There is a constant stream of invalids to the Arkansas Hot Springs, and, while many get no relief and die, it is asserted that during the past ten years upward of 25,000 people have been cured of diseases there after having been given up by their doctors.

Mr. Blaine made a formal call on President Cleveland at the White House one day last week.

The New School Law.

We briefly mentioned last week some of the changes made by the Legislature in the school law, and now we publish a letter from Maj. Finger, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which fully explains these changes, as follows:

"I trust that it will not be considered improper for me, through the the newspaper press, one of the great educators of the people, to explain the modifications of the public school law, enacted by the recent general assembly. I am moved to do so because of the numerous enquiries relative to the matter, knowing as I do that it will necessarily be some weeks before it will be possible for the law to be published and sent out as required by law.

The prominent changes from the old law are indicated by the following provisions:

1. On the first Monday in June next, and every two years thereafter, the justices of the peace and the county commissioners at their joint meeting are required to elect three residents of their county, who shall be a county board of education. Their duties will be the general supervision of the school matters of their county—mainly such as are now performed by the county commissioners. They are to meet four times a year, with a compensation of two dollars per day and mileage.

2. The county superintendent is to be secretary of the board of education. His pay is two or three dollars per day, as the board may determine, for the days that he is actually engaged, and he is under the direction and supervision of the board. He will, in addition to the ordinary duties of superintendent, perform the duties now required by the register of deeds in school matters. A good board will give him pay and work within the limits of the law, according to his efficiency.

3. The county board of education will hereafter not be required to make a per capita apportionment of the funds among the several school districts of the county as heretofore required. The law requires that two-thirds of the money be apportioned on a per capita basis, and the remaining one-third is to be apportioned in such manner as to equalize school facilities to all the districts of the county, as far as may be practicable and just to all concerned, without discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race. If the board find it desirable so to do, they may contract prices to keep old teachers, and they are prudently to repair comfortable school houses to be provided.

These provisions indicate the principal changes in the law—all others are minor changes, made necessary to make the system conform to these provisions.

As I understand it, the assembly intended to separate school affairs from other county business, and put them in the hands of persons specially appointed with a view to their fitness to manage them judiciously and economically, giving them large discretion, and evidently taking into consideration the fact that the State is very largely diversified in its interests and population, and on this account demands larger local discretion than has heretofore obtained.

This local discretion extends also to the county superintendency. While it is almost axiomatic truth that there can be no good system of public education without the services of an active and competent superintendent, some of our counties are slow to realize the fact. Such counties are allowed, under the late legislation, to elect an inferior man superintendent, restrict the scope of his labor and pay accordingly, being continually distanced in the educational race by their more progressive neighbors. A successful business man never invests money in any enterprise without either superintending it himself, or employing a competent person to superintend it for him. This principle applies to school business with double force. A short term of good schooling is worth more than a longer one of inferiority; time is saved in proportion to the efficiency of the [illegible], and a good county superintendent promotes the efficiency of the teacher in a marked degree.

The system is not more expensive than the old system. The special board of education will not cost much, if any, more than was the cost of the county commissioners as boards of education, and the fees heretofore paid to registers of deeds will be eliminated.

Seeing that the constitution of the State requires a system of public education, may I not ask the justices of the peace, the county commissioners and the people to assist me in the system given us by the assembly under their constitutional requirements, to the end that we may provide at least a rudimentary education for all the children of the State, and to the end that what money we do pay for education may be judiciously and effectively used. May I not hope that wise, benevolent and suitable men will be found in every county who will consent to act as members of the board of education, which is the foundation of the system?

Very obediently,

S. M. FINGER,

State sup't of pub. instruction.

The Legislature enacted the following standard of weights for cereals: A bushel of wheat, sixty pounds; of Indian corn, fifty-six pounds; of corn meal, forty-eight pounds; of bolted corn meal, forty-six pounds; of rye, fifty-six pounds; of barley, forty-eight pounds; of oats, thirty-two pounds; of flax seed, fifty-five pounds; of clover seed, sixty pounds; of peas, sixty pounds; of rough rice, forty-four pounds; of buckwheat, fifty pounds, and of peanuts, twenty-two pounds.

A Proper Protest.

We referred last week to the protest offered in the Legislature by certain Senators, and now we copy it from the News and Observer. We are pleased to know that the representatives from this county, voted against the bill, which is denounced in the protest, and we regret that the Senator from this district did not also vote against it. The protest is as follows:

The senators whose names are hereto subscribe, availing themselves of their constitutional privilege, do hereby enter their solemn protest against the passage of the bill entitled "A bill to be entitled an act to secure the completion of the Western North Carolina R. R. from the mouth of the Nantahala river to the town of Murphy," for that:

1. At a special session of the general assembly of 1880, called for the purpose of selling the State's interest in the Western North Carolina rail road, a contract was made with W. J. Best and his associates by which, in consideration of the transfer of property of immense value, it was stipulated, among other things, that the assignees should deliver to certain commissioners a written contract, signed by themselves, and binding them to the State, to pay certain interest, and to finish the road to its western terminus at Paint Rock, and to Georgia and Tennessee line near Ducktown, and to complete and put in operation the road to Paint Rock on or before the 1st day of July, 1881, and to Murphy, in the county of Cherokee, on or before the first day of January, 1885, and that within [illegible] months from the ratification of said act work on said road should be begun and carried on with diligence and energy until completed.

By said act (see laws of 1880 special session, chapter 26) the State contracted to furnish on said road 500 convicts, for which it was to receive in quarterly installments $125 each per annum.

Upon the passage of this act it was announced that the State had parted with its interest in the road and was forever relieved of all liability for the construction thereof, that the heavy burden of taxation imposed upon the people was removed and the road was to be completed without further cost to the State.

The contract having been assigned to the present owners of the road, they demanded and obtained relief from certain provisions. The Legislature, in 1883, see laws of 1883, chapter 241, for the purpose of creating the work to be prosecuted with certain securities held by the State, and in consideration thereof the road, among other things stipulated that it would, within sixty days after the passage of the act, place and keep continuously at work on the line of road, from the mouth of the Nantahala river westward to Murphy, a force of seventy-five convicts. The road has availed itself of all of the benefit of the act of 1883, has sold its bonds, [illegible] by the act, and it is stated now refuses to build the road to Murphy, although it has twice accepted [illegible] and has received the consideration therefor.

Under the contract of 1883, amended in 1883, the road owes the State a balance of about $28,000 for the hire of convicts, and it is now said that it refuses to perform its contract unless we will donate to it that amount and give them free of charge for an indefinite time the use of 150 convicts worth to the State $18,750 per annum. We are told that to refuse this is to violate the plighted faith of the State. We cannot for a moment admit the force of any such argument, especially when those persons sought to be benefited have failed to comply with its obligations and contracts. The State of North Carolina and the Democratic party have kept faith in this matter, and in order to do so the people have borne with patience a heavy and onerous burden of taxation, and the work was abandoned by others.

We can see no reason why the people should again be subjected to tax to build a railroad for which they have already paid and when finished, presented it to a corporation, so utterly unmindful of its promises and obligations. Surely to pay the sum of $28,000 for the privilege of doing this is going beyond what we think just to the people of North Carolina. That by this act it is done no one can deny.

The bill is either so drawn as to leave its construction obscure with all doubts against the State, or it is so inaccurately and loosely framed as to leave its meaning in many respects uncertain. While it holds out the delusion that certain bonds are to be received, it also provides that the treasurer of the State shall indulge in the useless and absurd ceremony of receiving with one hand and returning with the other the bonds of the road. For it says that upon the completion of the work the bonds due shall all including those for $28,000, be returned to the company. That the $28,000 is now justly due the State is admitted. To receive bonds for that amount and hold them for a while and then return them to the company does not accord with our ideas of proper legislation. If it takes that amount from the tax-payers to induce this syndicate to perform its covenants, most solemnly entered into by two acts of the general assembly, how much more will be demanded the future alone will develop.

Public taxes should be used only for public purposes and when voted to corporations or individuals without consideration a wrong is done which we cannot endorse and against which we earnestly protest.

A. W. Graham, 20th district; H. G. [illegible]ner, 7th district; Wm. M. Bond, 1st district; James Parker, 1st district; W. R. Williams, 6th district; M. S. Robins, 25th district; W. J. Everett, 26th district; A. Horne, 17th district; J. W. Todd, 31st district; Robt. W. Winston, 21st district; J. W. Wiseman, 20th district; J. L. King, 24th district; R. F. Lewis, 15th district; Jos. H. Herman, 20th district; (by authority, A. W. Graham,) 15th district; Joshua Perry, 7th district.

Selling Cabinet Carriages.

From the New York World.

Secretary Lamar has directed the chief clerk and superintendent of the Interior Department "to dispose of at public sale all of the horses, carriages and equipments which are the property of the Interior Department, except those used for tracking purposes, the proceeds of the sale to be covered into the Treasury. The sale is to take place as soon as is consistent with the interests of the public service." The result of this order will be the return to their regular duties of seven employees who have been used as drivers. A similar order has been made by Attorney-General Garland.

The order abolishing the use of carriages in the departments of the Interior and Justice will doubtless be followed by similar orders in the other departments. Some of the Republicans are rather disposed to make light of this, which they call small reform and say that such reduction of public expenditures savors of demagogy. If this were the only reform contemplated by the Administration this criticism might be fair enough, but the cutting off of the carriages is a very small incident in the plan of [illegible]. The abuse of public funds in this direction is so flagrant that the new Cabinet officers could not permit it to continue without being accused of following in the footsteps of their Republican predecessors. The use of carriages for public officials first began when Washington was unpaved and had no sidewalks. The streets then were at times in horrible condition, and some ambulances were used by Cabinet officers in their going about town on public business. From this small beginning has grown up the present system and now there is hardly a bureau official in any of the departments who has not a horse and carriage bought with Government money and which he uses for private and social purposes, while the coachmen are borne upon the rolls of the departments as messengers. All of this is without any authority of law. It is probable that fully $50,000 is invested in horses and carriages for the use of the officers of the executive departments, who are the only officials so favored. The Senators, members and Supreme Court Justices all have to pay for their own carriages. It has been held that it was not dignified for a Cabinet officer to walk or to be seen in a street car, but the Supreme Court Justices invariably walk or ride in the cars in going between their houses and the Capitol.

"Ruined by Whiskey."

[illegible]

Dr. Jos. G. Smarr, of York county S. C., about 50 years of age, was found dead in his house where he lived alone, one morning last week, by some one seeking his professional services. It was evident that he had been dead two or three days. He was a genial soul of a man with a bright mind, but his life was blasted and ruined by whiskey.

A [illegible] at Wadesboro', on last Thursday night, destroyed a large amount of property.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer states that our Congressional delegation have unanimously recommended the appointment of Hon. D. G. Fowle as Solicitor General, and that it is probable he will receive the appointment. His many friends will be highly gratified at so proper and deserved a recognition of the ability and services of this distinguished gentleman.

In the bright autumnal days the temptation to comfortable exposure leads is [illegible] most pernicious coughs and irritation of the throat. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup stands unrivaled as a remedy for throat and lung diseases. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PARRISH'S BRICK WAREHOUSE,

DURHAM, N. C.,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

CHATHAM TOBACCO.

SELLS MORE TOBACCO FOR MORE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA!

Has unlimited demand for all grades, while good bright Wrappers, Fillers and Smokers are a specialty.

BEST ACCOMMODATIONS FOR MAN AND BEAST,

and Highest Prices Always Paid.

Don't forget the place, and never stop until you drive under PARRISH'S WAREHOUSE shed, where you will be taken care of, and when your tobacco is sold you will start home feeling good.

When you want FULL PRICE for your tobacco ALWAYS GO TO HEADQUARTERS AND EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT PARRISH'S WAREHOUSE IS THAT PLACE!

ALL GRADES OF TOBACCO SELLING HIGH!

Parrish's Warehouse has an active demand for all the bright Wrappers raised. Remember Mr. Parrish buys more tobacco than any other two dealers in North Carolina and therefore it is to your interest to sell with him. Try him—you will be convinced.

January 15, 1885. 3m.

E. R. McLEAN & CO.

SILER STATION, C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

We hereby return our thanks to our many customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and hope to continue to deserve the same in the future.

Remember that we offer one of the best selected stocks of GENERAL MERCHANDISE ever brought to this section, and are now selling at the very lowest prices.

Dry Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, TINWARE, DRUGS, &C., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We have no old stock on hand, left over from last season; everything is new. We have come to stay, and intend to sell everything at the lowest living rates. All kinds of barter taken in exchange for goods.

We are also agents for the best Fertilizers on the market.

[illegible]

TO FARMERS!

WE HAVE IN STOCK AND ARRIVING DAILY A FULL LINE OF

HARDWARE, Crockery AND STOVES.

AGENTS FOR DU PONT'S POWDER, HOWE SCALES, THE COTTON KING COOK STOVE, &c.

AT WHOLESALE: OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISHES OF ALL KIND.

J. C. BREWSTER & CO.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES, NAILS, &C.

WAGON AND BUGGY MATERIAL, ROPE, CORDAGE, WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY.

GUNS AND Gun Material.

THE LARGEST STOCK In the State!

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

MONEY CAN BE MADE IN CASH. [illegible]

TRY IT!

[illegible]

TOBACCO SEED. The largest stock of [illegible] NEW and FPDIORRE [illegible] Qual[illegible] prices lower than ever. [illegible]

R. V. RAGLAND, Hyco, Va.

[illegible]

J. W. HINSDALE. W. E. MURCHISON.

HINSDALE & MURCHISON

Have formed a copartnership for the practice of law in the county of Chatham.

September 11, 1884. tf.

MAGNETIC CURES. [illegible]

Washington, D. C. Feb. 5, tf.

REMOVAL!

We are now in our new quarters

No. 15 East Martin Street and No. 16 Market Square,

the store occupied last year by Messrs. M. T. Norris & Bro.

We keep on hand a

FULL STOCK

—of—

GROCERIES,

and will be pleased to see our friends at all times.

Wishing you all a happy new year we are

Yours, &c.,

WYATT & TAYLOR,

RALEIGH, N. C.

January 8, 1885.

IMPORTANT SALE!

In obedience to an order of court, I will expose to sale, at the court house door in Pittsboro, on Monday, the [illegible] day of April next, the following described real estate, to wit: 1st. The WILLIAM PATTERSON place, about 150 acres, near Merry Oaks, on the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad. 2nd. The PATTERSON HOUSE and LOT in the town of Pittsboro, on the north-east corner of the public square.

Terms of Sale—As to the 150 acre tract, four hundred and seventy-five dollars in cash, remainder in six months; and as to the lot in Pittsboro, one-third cash and remainder in six months. Bond and security bearing interest from date of sale required in both cases, all subject to the further order of the court. J. A. WOMACK, Commissioner.

March 5th, 1885. 4w.

Raleigh & Augusta A-L. R. R.

CORRECTED TIME TABLE.

No. 1—Leave		No. 2—Leave	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hamlet	2 45 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hoffman	2 50 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	Keyser	3 36 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	Blue's	4 14 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	Manly	4 25 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cameron	5 16 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sanford	6 05 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	Osgood	6 37 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	Moncure	6 50 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	Merry Oaks	7 10 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	New Hill	7 27 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	Apex	7 30 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cary	7 44 a m
Arrive Hamlet	[illegible]	Arrive Raleigh	8 30 a m

[illegible] at Hamlet with C. C. [illegible] and all points south. Train [illegible] at Raleigh with the Raleigh & Gaston [illegible] all points north. [illegible] passenger coach [illegible] Raleigh at 3.50 a. m. and arrives [illegible]

JOHN C. WINDER, Superintendent.

Condensed Time Table

C. F. & Y. V. R'Y CO.

To take effect Monday, Jan. 19, 1885.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

[illegible]			Train Going South	
No. 1. Mail & Passenger.			No. 2. Mail & Passenger.	
Leave	[illegible]	Bennettsville,	Arrive,	8.20 p. m.
"	[illegible] p. m.	Fayetteville,	Leave,	4.00
"	[illegible]	Sanford,	"	1.34
"	4.[illegible]	Gulf,	"	12.05
"	[illegible]	Siler,	"	11.45 a. m.
"	[illegible]	Liberty,	"	11.06
Arrive	[illegible]	Greensboro,	"	9.40

Trains south bound will stop at Sanford for dinner.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.

JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

H. T. CHAPIN, DRUGGIST, PITTSBORO', N. C.

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Garden Seed, Cigars, Paints, Oils, &c.

Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night.

April 10, 1884. 1y

A. E. RANKIN. N. C. RANKIN. A. B. SLOCUMB.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Market [illegible]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

April 3, 1884. 1y