

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

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Anticipations.

Promise is safer than the full fruition,
The first soft breath that whimpers in the
ear.
Building crevices and puny willows
Is denser than the ripeness of the year.
The first fair glinting of the sun up-reaching
That brings the loveliest ones from a summer
land.
Fresher than the close and tender clasping
Of eager heart to heart, and hand to hand.
The first quick glance of love, half unconscious,
Half hoped for, quicken in the trembling
breast.
Sweeter and purer throbs than all the later
And fuller passion openly expressed.
Sweeter far to watch with beating pulses
The slow unfolding of the first success.
Than to reap harvest from the later
Triumphs.
That bring at last a dash of bitterness.
At fair anticipation might we never.
Stray from thy borderland of ecstasy,
Nor seek to set all too eager footsteps
In the worn paths of dull reality.

—E. Kirk.

ORIENTAL NEW YORK.

A PHASE OF CITY LIFE.

It may be questioned if any city in world can compare with New York in cosmopolitan character. Like every great metropolis, it has its French, German, Irish, Jewish, and Italian quarters. Unlike most, it has colonies of Russians, negroes, Swedes, Bohemians, Hungarians, and even Turks. And still more unlike the great capitals of Europe, it has an oriental element varying from two to twenty thousand in number.

This element in New York is made up of sailors, cooks, peddlers, clerks, and occasionally tradesmen and merchants. They are brought together by the mighty dollar, and usually remain in Gotham until they have secured what seems to be a snug sum out of their toil of labor, outstripping a fortune. The Chinese predominate, and already have a settlement of their own in Mott-street. After the Chinese come Japanese, Japs, Indians, English, Hawaiians, and Lascars. In one large boarding house on Water-street, no less than 120 Asiatics are occupying another on Water-street, the proprietor has on his business card, "English, Chinese, Manchu, Japanese, Danish, Hindoo, Goshen, and French spoken here."

These eastern races, held either than five hundred, kept in their own land, are so cheap that they cannot bear the high rates of this country. For these reasons they will crowd ten and even twenty persons into a room usually occupied by two Americans. By occupying so hardly in buying and preparing food, they succeed in reducing the cost of living to 20 cents a day. It is easy, therefore, to earn four or five dollars or profits out of them, can amass fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, and then pull them in again.

The homes of these people, chiefly in the 14th and 15th wards—Water, Chrissy, Davis, Bayard, and Pitt streets being their favorite and comprise both boarding and lodging houses. The proprietors of some of these are quite rich. Captain Ching, a Chinaman, is worth \$40,000. Alway, \$10,000, and Lee, \$10,000.

These boarding houses are of one general type. You pass through a dark hallway leading down a grimy cellar stair and find yourself in the ante-room or office. It is a somber desk or counter round which either the proprietor or a clerk, generally sits a few chairs, and a pile of traps, boxes and barrels. Above the traps are shelves and cupboards, closed in, watching the goods in madly painted cases. To one familiar with life in Asia, most of the articles are familiar. Dried dragon-fish from the Japanese bays, lanterns from Cochinchina and Siam, known to those from China and yellow from Formosa, spiced from India, and Hong-kong, tea-husk from Ceylon, and Singapore, sun-dried preserved ginger, and Manilla confections, are but a few of the many wares which supply the boarding-houses, kept with a point of solid less than 100 percent.

Roland the editor is the main living room. This is generally a long apartment of 20 by 40, whose walls are faced with banks three deep. These banks are sometimes separated by partitions upon ship-board, but are generally deep shelves running all around the room. With separate banks the room described accommodates fifty lodgers or boarders, with additional shelves about eighty. In the middle of the room are chairs, tables, and generally more or less luggage of the guests. In some of the low grade establishments where hygiene and the health of health are but a farce, garbage and dirt are piled up in the center of the living room, making "End over end" produced. In these banks the lodgers sit off day or night, frequently day and night, according to their vocations. To boxes, spuds, and bushes—customers their energies and coats of them for the time being fatigued, vegetable corps. It is an uncommon sight to see a man Cruz's hotel in Baxter street or Quon's Eat-in Park street as many as thirty persons lying in a dead-sleep.

To the rear of the living room is the kitchen and workroom. The furniture is rapidly simple, and consists usually of range or cooking-stove, a charcoal

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For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.

ADVERTISING

Some Aberrant Peculiarities
of the Faculties.Men of Culture Who Have Lost the Power
of Reading and Writing.

bezier, a chopping-block, table, and a few culinary utensils. Here the meals are prepared and the crude opinion is converted into a smoker's past. Here also in the early morning each guest takes his tub bath and washes his daily supply of linen and cotton.

Life begins in these strange caverns at 6, when the proprietor or cook opens the front door and sends out for the breakfast material. These comprise rice, fish, pork, bread, and vegetables. The lodger next puts on an appearance, crawling out of the beds, still drowsy with sleep or sleep-giving drugs. A pot of water and a coarse rag in the kitchen soon restore the circulation of the body and fit one and all for the morning meal. This is made of the articles descended, but cooked in ways very different from those employed in civilized circles. The rice is plain boiled, the fish boiled or steamed, and served with an aromatic sauce in which ginger, cloves, and pepper are prominent factors. The meat and vegetables are chopped into thin pieces and sewed together. The drinks employed are hot and cold tea and sometimes minute quantities of strong arrack or rice-brandy. After breakfast many of the lodgers depart for their daily work. Among these early birds are peddlers, clerks, pedlers, and sleeping romancers. Those who remain are usually semi-nomads, gamblers, and agents. These after their rest-light cigar or aromatic opium or hashish, and take "solid comfort" for an hour or more. Those who have laundry tests it down in their banks and wash, for strong tea, most orientals having a recruit attitude when reading or studying; those who desire excitement resort to dominoes and other games of chance, while the majority simply smoke and "swop stories." At noon a second meal is served similar to breakfast, but including besides soup and stews, in which sour and yet sweetish are chief features. At 4 o'clock dinner is given. It is like its predecessor in the art of serving, only there is more of them and all are more highly dressed and dressed. Hence cleaning and breaking our roundly by the waiters and waiters, and are very prudish in their actions. The beds are dressed with white Canton pillow and the pillows were to taste. The name of all work simply species old, is laid and pillow above with a spacious space in water contains a little oil, and then on the bed, and finally, indications the best of the room to dry them off. This most way of making beds has one advantage. It abatements insects and destroys whatever vermin may be about.

In the evening the guests resort, one after the other, and midnight nearly all at sound-sleep.

No article is suggestive or fearful than the living rooms at 10 or 12 p.m. The tables and chairs, the glossy and gaudy curtains, the high lamps, flickering and smoking on the tables, the silence, and even the banks, each containing a man, court, or chamber through some narrative drug make up a strange picture. You enter the apartment and each minute turns towards you the Japanese, fierce and swift, the Hindu, curious and slowly, and the Cochinchin with the lethargy of death. Every face seems an unfamiliar or unknown race; every article is a sealed book. A word from the proprietor and the eyes leave your face and assume their former occupations.

Here and there at times we attempt ornaments. The black statue of Rome was shipped in Ceylon, the bronze image of Buddha, the allegorical portraits of Health, Beauty, and Strength of Confucius, the cruelty of European rule, and even the sharks' and tigers' teeth of the Malacca, are attached to the wall or displayed on some fragmentary mantelpiece.

The proprietor of one of these places said: "It doesn't cost much to live. I can board a man for \$1.50 a week, perhaps even less. I don't make much money on my board, but do on to boxes, opium, and hashish. My folks drink at very little, not so much as to eat a day. When they go off on a spree, they order a fashionable dinner and all they can hold. Then they smoke five shells of opium (about two ounces) and sleep for twenty-four hours. How many houses are there like mine? Not just like it or so good, but about thirty in the same business." Five other proprietors made the same remark. *Chicago, Aug. 2nd.*

A Domestic Boycott.

"Now that you've got your 10 per cent increase, you must be more liberal with your allowance for household expenses. I want a new teakettle, and the wash-boiler needs—"

"I can't afford it, Mollie, I'm only making living wages now, and you must wait until I can declare a dividend."

"Then you refuse to arbitrate?"

"There's nothing to arbitrate. I made the first bet is done. It's taken up individually, whereas a test of five minutes is taken, when the same series of evolutions and manœuvres is repeated to give birth to another letter, and so on. I watched a procession occurously the other day. He was a man noted for his quick work. It took him eight minutes to lay the weight to write his first line."

He was practical and had been made to lay on that basis.

She was a little thin herself.

"I'm your son," he inquired.

"Or you supply every thing to be copied," she replied.

It was a noble—W. H. G. G.

Moravian Customs.

The Moravians have settlements not only in Germany, but also in England, Switzerland and America. They hold nearly all the deserts of Luther. Their first settlement, called Herrenberg, is in Saxony, and the Moravians in many parts of Germany bear the name of Herrenberg. In every community there are two houses set apart—one for the unmarried men, called the "Brother's house," and the other for all unmarried sisters or widows who wish to enter them.

The Moravians cannot marry without the consent of the elders of their church, and in some cases the bischegmire has been chosen for the bride. They seldom marry outside the community, or the loss of the power of articulate speech. (Agraphia is a term relating to inability to write.) The Moravians are very simple, the sister wearing but a black dress with white lace, bonnet, and a cap, and her pretty cap with its gold ornament, which is changed afterwards for a pale ribbon when the ceremony is finished. There are always two houses at Herrenberg, one for the married men, and the other for the single men, who receive the sounds of spoken words without understanding their meaning, and who, to make compensation for their blindness, have a written list of names of their brothers, and the wife of the husband, and the wife of the other.

The Moravians wear no caps, nor bonnets for their heads, and they speak in a language of their own, which they call "the language of the church," and the language of the church is their native tongue. They call the growled God's name, and they take the personal name of their parents. But there are also the division, as in the Church, for the new are buried in one side of the cemetery and the women in the other.

The Moravians are all well-educated and the power of letters amongst them employ the same pencils as in their exercises as school children, as do the other children. Life amongst the "United Brethren" is simple and unmaterialized, and may be inferred from their first principles, and may have lived amongst them free in their hearts a hallowed memory of their goodness, and of the pretty village of Neudorf.

The Farms of America.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the ironmaster factor of Pittsburg, Pa., in his book entitled "Transatlantic Democracy," says of the farms of America: "The farms of America comprise 37,628 square miles, an area nearly equal to one-fourth of Europe, and larger than the four greatest European countries put together—Russia excepted, namely France, Germany, Austria and Hungary and Spain. The capital invested in agriculture would suffice to buy the whole of Italy, with its 100 million people, and maybe more, and may be inferred from their first principles, and may have lived amongst them free in their hearts a hallowed memory of their goodness, and of the pretty village of Neudorf.

The other day I had business at the central post office here. I wanted to register my letters and buy postage stamps for eight officers. I entered the little office, right back by me, to pay the postage of letters, and the officer, who was writing, said, "What I do is to write." He is wholly unable to read the words which he had traced a few seconds before. The letters themselves written in this condition are quite equal to those which he had written before the incident took place.

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