The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1886.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS are of doubtful propriety. The public execution of a criminal at this place last week has given rise to some discussion as to its propriety. The RECORD has long since expressed its opinion upon this subject. The week before the hanging of the three burglars at Hillsboro', in May, 1879, the RECORD contained an editorial condemning public executions. What we thought then has been strengthened by the effects of the recent public execution here. In the editorial alluded to occurred the following lines:

"Frequently the criminal, encouraged by the presence of so large an assemblage, desires to make a hero of himself, and makes a long harangue to the assembled multitude, protesting his innocence, creating the impression that he is a martyr to the persecution of cruel laws, and causing many to doubt his guilt."

The truth and force of the above lines was proved last week when Allday Wrenn was hanged. He rode to the gallows smoking and puffing a cigar with the air of a conquering hero, and, when standing on the fatal scaffold, he made a lengthy harangue, asserting that he had done nothing worthy of death, and, with the air of injured innocence and of a Christian martyr, forgave his persecutors and declared himself prepared to die and was ready to go straight to heaven! He exhorted so fervently that he awakened the sympathy of a large number of his hearers, brought tears to the eyes of many, and actually effected some so much that they shouted. The result is that nearly every negro, who witnessed his execution, has very serious doubts as to his guilt, and indeed many openly assert their belief in his innocence! Then were the effects of a public execution beneficial? The effect intended to be created by a public execution is to strike terror into the hearts of the spectators, and thus deter others from committing similar crimes. Such an effect was certainly not made in this case, and yet the criminal's guilt was beyond the shadow of a doubt. The persons who were most benefited by the public execution of Wrenn were the barroom keepers at this place, who did a thriving business that day!

AN OUTRAGE upon the State of North Carolina is threatened, against the perpetration of which we hope the united press of the State will urge its vigorous protest. We refer to the attempt or offer of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company to renew its lease of the North Carolina railroad. A lease of this road was made when the republicans had control of our State government, and it was openly charged then, and has generally been believed since, that the lease was obtained by bribery and corruption. And now when the term has only about half expired it is gravely proposed to extend the lease for another long term of years!

We have much confidence in the good judgment and sterling patriotism of Gov. Scales, and we sincerely hope he will not permit this outrage to be perpetrated. There is plenty of time before the present lease expires, within which to consider this proposal to renew it. And before the year 1901 shall come, there may be, and doubtless will be, other and more favorable proposals from other railroad companies to lease this valuable road. But there is no need, and indeed we do not think it advisable, for the State to lease the road to any company. This however can be a matter for future discussion and consideration. At present we utterly and emphatically oppose and protest against the proposed extension of the lease to the R. & D. Co., and we hope the press of the State will unite in this opposition. The Raleigh News and Observer deserves the thanks of the public for its recent editorial on this subject.

FRED ARCHER, the famous English jockey, committed suicide last week, and more to do has been made over his death, than if some great statesman had died. It produced, in fact, quite a sensation throughout England. The great English newspaper, the London Times, in alluding to his death, said that: "A great soldier, a great statesman, a great poet, even a royal prince might die suddenly without giving half so general a shock as has been given by the news of the tragical death of Fred Archer, the jockey." His funeral was conducted in grand style. Business in the city (New Market) was generally suspended. Among the mourners were many of the nobility, and the Prince of Wales contributed a beautiful floral wreath to be placed on his coffin. What a commentary is all this upon fame!

A Peculiar Sect.

A correspondent of the Statesville Landmark, writing from Salem, Virginia, gives the following interesting account of the religious rites of a peculiar sect, called Dunkards:

"Having just witnessed something novel to myself and to many intelligent readers of the Landmark, it may not be amiss to publish it.

About four miles from Salem is a Tunker (Dunkard) church, which has communion services once a year. Last Saturday being the time in course for such service, some fourscore of us boys wended our way thither to be spectators of the novel ceremonies. At 1 p. m we entered a large brick church, a two-story building, the upper part divided by a partition into two bed-rooms, and on the north side an L used as a kitchen. The slab benches are removed and long tables run parallel from end to end of the church proper. Along the tables are seated the members, grouped according to sexes, the females attired in a head covering made of gauze, much resembling a night-cap. A verse of poetry (such they call it) is sung and prayers offered; then is read St. John xiii chapter. An aged minister arises and for an hour elaborates upon what he calls the sacred ordinance of feet-washing. He attempts to prove that baptism is an ordinance of secondary importance, far surpassed by the three essentials, to-wit: Feet washing, Lord's Supper and Holy Communion. Then he orders the feet to begin. One man takes a basin of water and washes the right foot of his brother (the odor from the bare foot in many instances indicated that washing was indeed necessary), grasps his right hand and gives him a hearty "smack." How dry are the "smacks" of man and man! They sadly need the seasoning of female lips. Then comes one girt with a towel and wipes the cleansed foot, impressing a similar clap-smack. These two sit down and others take their places, and so it continues. Each one confines himself or herself to the feet of his or her sex. Being thus cleansed the tables are filled with plates of beef and mutton (how delicious it appears to one who has had no supper), tin-pans of soup made of the mutton broth, and lightbread, cups of water, and for each member a slice of loaf as big as a Dutchman's foot. A prayer is offered, and all are commanded to "fall to." Soon the table is bare and the dishes removed. This is the Lord's Supper. A venerable patriarch has just spent an hour in proving that Christ did not eat the Passover with his disciples but now he announces that He did and that such is about to be commemorated—consistency, thou art a jewel. So he hands a bit of bread to a brother saying, "The bread which we break is the communion of the body of Christ." The recipient does likewise. Thus is the bread administered. Then he passes the wine, saying, "The wine which we bless is the communion of the blood of Christ." The recipient does the same, each one repeating these words as he passes the wine to the one at his right. Then a kiss is passed around—a renewal of friendship and love. This is the Holy Communion. During the four hours thus consumed some one has been constantly trying to substantiate their three essential ordinances, especially the first two, and excluding from heaven all outsiders, meaning those of other denominations.

To their credit be it said, I never saw more devout worshippers. Having an invitation to spend the night with a Dunkard minister I accept. We arise Sunday morning and return to the church where all are assembled for breakfast—outsiders, too, being cordially invited. The breakfast consists of beef, mutton, butter, apple butter, loaf and coffee. Several hundred are fed, the tables cleared away, the house swept and preaching begun. One preaches till he is tired, another takes his place and so it continues till noon. Then all disperse.

I'll state a few peculiarities as gleaned from the Dunkard by inquiry and observation. The real name of the church is German Baptist. At fifteen the child crosses the line of accountability and is immersed by dipping three times forward. The ministers receive a call direct from God, make it known to the church and begin to preach; are not ordained, preach gratis without any compensation. Every one must be a farmer and dig his substance from mother earth, ministers not excepted. They must dress plainly, no man being allowed to wear a coat square-cut in front; no woman wore that head ornament known as a hat, but instead of a hat a little bob-tailed bonnet just large enough to cover the head. A man must kiss a man when he meets him, but not a woman. A Dunkard is urged to marry a Dunkard, though not forbidden to marry an outsider. The women are not allowed to pull the hair or wear bangs. The men wear the hair reaching to the shoulders, cut square and parted in the middle, shave the upper lip and the beard lip to the hollow of the chin. The women wear the little bonnets to and from church, putting on that cap when the church is entered. No one is allowed to swap horses with an outsider, but can exchange with a fellow member. And each one tries to have a gray horse, sleek and fat. They refuse to educate children further than to read and write, but they are quiet, moral, wealthy and hospitable.

There are, it is said, five hundred persons in New York who have each $2,000,000, and upwards.

Returns from all the counties in Illinois show that the amendment to the State constitution prohibiting contract convict labor is lost by about 18,000 votes.

Our Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1886.

Every day now Senators and Representatives are coming in from their recent battle fields. A few members visited the House just to see how it looks. A lively time is expected from now until the first Monday in December, when Congress meets. Members who are not re-elected will be trying to get their best work in shape, a great deal of wire pulling will be going on, and the session is expected to open up actively whether much business will be accomplished or not.

Democratic Senators express themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the outcome of the elections, and consider the party in good shape for 1888. They agree that the Democrats did not go to the polls as they might have done, but where the Democratic vote came out, the Democratic party more than held its own. They retain a good working majority in the House, and in States where the Legislatures have to elect new Senators the effect of the elections will reduce, if not reverse, the Republican majority in the United States Senate.

Should it prove true that the Democrats have captured the legislatures of New Jersey, Indiana and California, as is now believed, the Republicans in the Senate of the next Congress will hold the majority only by the dangerously narrow margin of two. These will be Senator Kalbleisch of Virginia and probably Van Wyck of Nebraska, neither of whom is in harmony with the Republicans, and both of whom are liabilities when it comes to voting.

But however this may be, there is disappointment among Democratic politicians with the campaign. They expected nothing better in an off year, and the few Democratic losses are in no wise prophetic of defeat in 1888. On the contrary, it is thought they will serve a good purpose in showing the necessity of organization and harmonious action in the next Presidential battle.

The Republican press, in its determination to condemn everything under the new Administration, has stirred a great deal of abuse about the manner in which Commissioner Sparks has managed the affairs of the Land Office. They have expatiated on the outrageous hardships he has imposed upon the "honest settler" upon the public domain, and the vast injury he has done to the present Administration by his policy. A most significant answer to these charges came through the last week's elections. In the very States and Territories where the effects of Mr Sparks' decisions and rulings are particularly and immediately felt, there were remarkable and unexpected Democratic gains, and the voting was done by these same much injured, "honest settlers."

Another excellent record of republican control comes from a Government Bureau since it went into Democratic hands. It is that of Engraving and Printing, where all the paper money, all the postage stamps, and all the stamps of every kind used by the Government are made. The total expenses of this Bureau are more than $200,000 less than for last year, and less than in any year since 1878. The same work is accomplished with a greatly reduced force of employes, 328 persons having been discharged since March, 1885. The amount saved from their salaries and for labor and other expenses, makes an aggregate saving of $182,785, which will be returned to the Treasury unused.

The President is at work on his message now, and will decline to receive any more promiscuous private callers until Congress meets. When he alluded, at Boston, to the "silly, mean, and cowardly lies that are found every day in the columns of certain newspapers," which vitiate every element of American manliness, he had reference to the barbarous gossip which delegates the occupants of the White House. The allegation of the Tribune that, "What galled him was the public criticism of his official acts, was quite unfair and unfounded. Mr. Cleveland has never objected to any sort of criticism of his official acts, whether decent or otherwise. What has disgusted him is the determination, of what he carefully calls "certain newspapers" that he shall not have any private and domestic life of his own; that the walls of his house shall be of glass, and that all that transpires behind them shall be reported in some form, if not correctly, then invented. His utterance will probably not do any good, for the "certain newspapers" to which he alludes live on fictitious sensations, and would cease to exist if they were to abstain.

Attempt to Lynch a Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13.—An immense audience assembled at Metropolitan Hall last night to express their indignation over the murder of little Mamie Kelly, who was shot down in a cowardly way by Alex Goldenson, Wednesday last. Several fiery speeches were made, and when the meeting adjourned the excited crowd proceeded to the county jail, where the prisoner is confined, with the intention of lynching him. While passing through the streets the crowd was greatly increased and by the time its destination was reached numbered 10,000. Several attempts were made to storm the jail, but it was guarded so strongly that the police were enabled to repel the mob at each attack. At 1 o'clock the excitement had somewhat abated and no trouble was anticipated.

Hon. David S. Reid, former Governor of North Carolina, is seriously ill at his residence in Rockingham county.

The Durham Fire.

About 3 o'clock Tuesday morning fire was discovered in the grocery store of Mr. Atwater, in Durham. When the people reached the scene the flames had not got beyond the walls of the building, but soon broke out and caught the warehouse of Mr. E. J. Parrish in the rear and the store houses on either side. There was no water at hand and if water had been plenty there was no means whereby to use it. It was at once seen that the duration of the fire and the destruction from the flames depended upon the air currents. Fortunately the wind turned from the north and blew directly east, and this saved the buildings on the south of Main street, together with the depot, hotel and several other large buildings. After the thirteen buildings were destroyed on this square the flames crossed the street north of the warehouse and destroyed the prize houses of Mr. Umstead's and the bank building occupied by Mr. W. T. Blackwell, and all thought the Methodist church would not escape. The fire then crossed the street east of the warehouse and destroyed the dwelling of Mr. Ed Lyons, which had been purchased a few days before by E. J. Parrish. There were 500 hogsheads of tobacco in the warehouse of Mr. Parrish and several hundred pounds on the floors. As the frame work attached to the brick and the tobacco and other inflammable materials caught and the flames shot up high into the air they made the town as light as day, and the falling embers and angry appearance of the fire carried fear into the hearts of many people who feared still greater disaster. Fortunately no one was hurt during the night, and the fire having finally consumed all the material in reach, died down about 7 o'clock this morning.

The burnt district includes the best business part of Main street between Mangum and Church streets. The houses were built of brick. It is without question the greatest blow the prosperity of Durham has ever received. Besides the heavy loss of property, many of our best and most enterprising business men are thrown out of business. The following are the losses as nearly as can now be ascertained: Jacob Levy, dry goods and notions, loss $8,000, insurance $2,500; A. M. Driggers, general merchandise, loss $3,000, insured; R. H. Atwater, grocer, loss $4,000, insurance $2,000; Lambe, Slater & Gorman, clothing, loss $16,000, insured $8,000; Shelburne's art gallery, loss $200, no insurance; E. A. Whitaker, music house, loss not estimated; G. Gelbenbeier, general merchandise, loss not estimated, insured; S. R. Perry, general merchandise, loss $11,000, insurance $5,000; C. C. Layton, hardware, loss $2,000, insurance $1,000; C. E. Rawls, dry goods, notions, &c., loss $3,000, insurance $1,000; M. C. Herndon & Co., furniture, loss $12,000, insurance $7,500. The postoffice is a total loss; all the valuables, however, were saved. C. T. Postley, jeweler, loss not estimated, insured; Mrs. Ada Smith, millinery, loss not estimated, insured; Mosley & Meares, merchant tailors, loss not estimated, insured; Parrish's brick warehouse, Parrish's brick prize house, Parrish's frame prize house, are all a total loss; insurance $150,000. The bank of Durham and office in Parrish's brick prize house, not estimated, insured; Umstead's prize house and contents, J. R. Lyons' residence, insured. Contracts for rebuilding are being made.

The Ghost of a Barkeeper.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., November 3, says: One of the most remarkable and apparently best authenticated ghost stories ever reported here is the talk of the street today. For a number of years John Dewberry, an individual remarkable for his many eccentricities, kept a saloon on 6th street, between Market and Jefferson. Mr. Dewberry was taken sick and after a lingering illness died about five months ago. He left a widow and two children in very fair circumstances. After her husband's death Mrs. Dewberry sold out the saloon and residence on the 6th street and moved to Madison street, below 15th. Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning Tom Strodl and his partner Pat Grimes, the new firm were standing behind the bar when a woman heavily veiled rushed in and asked to be allowed to go into the back yard. Her request being granted, she went to the left hand corner of the yard and scraped aside a lot of rubbish, then took a small flower spade she had concealed in the folds of her dress and dug away the earth until she found a cigar box. This she removed from the earth and fainted away. The men rushed to the woman's side and found her to be Mrs. Dewberry. The box by her side contained a salt bag full of gold. This they counted, and found 12 twenty dollar gold pieces and a number of smaller coins, making a total of $250. When Mrs Dewberry revived she declared that while sleeping in her room last night she was awakened by the touch of an icy cold hand on her forehead. As she awoke the clock struck the hour of midnight. Turning in the dim light, she saw the pallid face of her deceased husband. The ghostly visitor stood by the bed. He wore his burial robes, and his words were few. The ghost directed Mrs Dewberry to the spot where she found the money and then disappeared. The story is corroborated by so many reputable gentlemen that it cannot be doubted, and the finding of John Dewberry's money will doubtless remain, whether preternatural or otherwise, a thing inexplicable.

A fire in Louisville, Ky., Saturday night gutted Robinson Bros' hardware store and that of Wm Cornwall, and damaged adjacent property. Loss about $225,000.

Democratic Papers.

We commend to the consideration of Chatham democrats the following, copied from the Asheville Citizen:

"With but few exceptions no class of the democratic party is so true and faithful, in season and out, as the editors of democratic papers. While very many gentlemen give some time to political matters before conventions, many of them are candidates for office; and if the local papers fail to urge their claims they give the papers the cold shoulder if not open opposition; while when such papers do give preference to some candidate, which none should ever do as between democrats, all others make open warfare upon them. The papers are expected to bear all sorts of party burdens, in fact are called upon for such, yet, party men take but little interest in furthering the interests and opportunities for greater usefulness of the papers. Papers, or rather the editor, are expected to take very subordinate positions in party affairs, not in way of offices, for but few of them ever want office, and just to the extent a paper refuses to become a personal organ for some leader or would-be leaders just so much all such ignore it. If democrats would, generally, show more interest in furthering the success of their papers, and in doing so make them democratic papers and not expect them to run in some man's interest or the interest of some party clique, the papers would be better, would be more useful, and more influential. A two or five dollar subscription is not all the aid party men and party aspirants can give a paper. General support by way of kind words, influence for patronage, and efforts will stimulate many a faithful, hardworking, democratic editor. Let party men do more, not by gifts or subsidies, but by such legitimate efforts as we have suggested to help build up their true democratic papers, and we dare say none, but very few at least, will fail to prove worthy of such.

Heir to a Swiss Fortune.

WINSOR, Ind., Nov. 13.—Samuel Grube, a prominent farmer of this county, eighty-three years of age, has discovered that he is heir to an estate in Switzerland estimated to be worth $1,000,000. In 1732 Grube's grandfather emigrated from Switzerland, leaving two rich bachelor brothers who died without known heirs. The Government took charge of their estate, according to Swiss law, and at the expiration of ninety years made the final advertisement for heirs, before the estate became the Government's property. Grube accidentally saw a Swiss paper with the advertisement, and at once employed a legal adviser, who, with full proofs of Grube's claims, sailed to-day from New York, bound for Switzerland.

Travellers should be prepared for the change of weather and the effects of exposure by providing themselves with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A Nashville doctor's prescription for a lady suffering with neuralgia: A new bonnet, a cashmere shawl, a pair of gaiter boots—and a bottle of Salvation Oil. The lady recovered immediately of course.

What is more disagreeable to a lady than to know that her hair has not only lost its color, but is full of dandruff? Yet such was the case with mine until I used Parker's Hair Balsam. My hair is now black and perfectly clean and glossy.—Mrs. E. Sweeny, Chicago.

M. F. KIRKMAN,
RICHMOND, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SCHMERTZ & CO. SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Highest prices paid for all country produce, and goods sold as cheap as the cheapest. Come and see for yourself.
Oct. 28, 1886. 2m.

1886. FALL. 1886.

NEW GOODS!
—AT—
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIME.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends and customers, that our
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
will be offered at Prices in sympathy with the Low Prices of Farm Products.
We have a more complete line of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTH,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
GROCERIES, &C.,
than ever before offered.
Ladies' Cloaks and Dry Goods a Specialty.
We solicit an examination of our Goods before buying. Thanks for past favors.
The Highest Cash Prices paid for Cotton and other Produce.
Yours Respectfully,
E. R. McLEAN & CO.
SILER, N. C., Oct. 23, 1886.

FOLLOW THE CROWD!
AND YOU WILL FIND YOURSELF IN THE STORE OF
BERWANGER BROTHERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
The Leading Clothiers,
Where you will find
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK
MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
SUITS and OVERCOATS.
People Always Buy Goods Where They Can
Buy The Cheapest.
What is the reason that people come from far and near to our Store?
Because We Sell First-Class Goods at Low Prices.
You will be courteously treated whether you buy or not.
No trouble to show goods. Very Respectfully,
BERWANGER BROTHERS.
Nov. 11, 1886. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DURHAM FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
DURHAM, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-SALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FURNITURE
AND ALL KINDRED ARTICLES.
MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
SPECIAL PRICES TO THE TRADE.
The firm is only one year old and has sold more furniture than any other House in the State during that time.
They can afford to sell THE BEST FURNITURE at the VERY LOWEST prices. Call and see for yourself.
Nov. 11, 1886. 6m.

THE DURHAM
MARBLE, GRANITE AND BROWN STONE WORKS,
DURHAM, N. C.
R. I. ROGERS,
—DEALER IN—

American, Italian and Granite Monuments,
Tablets, Tombstones, Statuary, &c.
BROWN STONE FOR CURBING DOOR and WINDOW SILLS and Building Purposes.
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
W. A. SLOAN, JONESBORO, N. C. A. J. SLOAN, CHATHAM CO., N. C.

BUFFALO WAREHOUSE,
JONESBORO, N. C.,
FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO. FOR THE SALE OF
We have just completed an addition of 80 feet to the BUFFALO WAREHOUSE, making it over 150 feet long, and have fitted up with all of the modern improvements.
FULL AND AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR MAN AND BEAST.
PERSONAL CARE TO EVERY PILE OF TOBACCO!
POLITE ATTENTION TO FARMERS.
EXPERIENCED AND ATTENTIVE HANDS.
THE HIGHEST PRICE GUARANTEED ON EVERY SALE!
A FULL CORPS OF BUYERS ALWAYS ON HAND!
NOT WIND BUT WORK IS OUR MOTTO.
W. A. SLOAN & CO.,
Oct. 7th, 1886. 3ms. Proprietors.

THE CHATHAM HOUSE!
WYATT & TAYLOR,
GROCERS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Call on them or send them your orders, if you wish square dealing.
July 29, 1886.

SERGEANT MANUFACTURING CO.,
Greensboro, N. C.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FARRAR TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
COOK AND HEATING STOVES,
Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Horse Powers,
Plows, Straw Cutters, Andirons,
And Castings of Every Description.
Send for Price-List.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a mortgage executed to Needham Beckwith by John S. Williams and wife, I will sell at public auction for cash, at the residence of said John S. Williams, in Chatham county, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 8th day of November, 1886, a certain tract of land in Chatham county, adjoining the lands of Willis Williams, Alex Johnson and others, lying on the waters of Northeast creek, and containing about 80 acres.
G. W. COLE, Administrator.
Nov. 6th, 1886.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Having qualified as the administrator of M. Yarborough, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Yarborough estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said deceased to present them to me for payment on or before the 14th day of November, 1887, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
Oct. 14, 1886. J. B. YARBOROUGH.

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obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send Model or Drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.
We refer here to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Division, and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or county write to C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Nov. 19, 1886.