The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1887.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

WILMINGTON is the largest city in the State and yet very little is known about it by the bulk of our citizens This is accounted for chiefly by reason of its geographical position, being situated at the south-eastern extremity of the State. If North Carolinians were better acquainted with their chief city it would be better for them as well as for Wilmington. It is much to be regretted that the people of North Carolina patronize to a greater extent and do more to build up the sea ports of other States than of their own State. For instance. Norfolk does a larger shipping business for North Carolina than Wilmington does.

We much enjoyed recently a visit of a few days to Wilmington, and were pleased to notice many evidences of its growing prosperity. Although it was visited only a year ago with probably the most destructive fire ever known in North Carolina, yet now there are scarcely any vestiges of it to be seen. Larger and more costly buildings have been erected in the place of those burnt, and the great fire has thus proved a blessing in disguise, as usually is the case with conflagrations in cities where prudent men keep their property insured. All over the city we saw many handsome residences recently erected, and others in progress of construction If Wilmington is a "dead city" as asserted by some, it is certainly a very lively corpse! It has done during the past season the largest cotton business ever before done, the receipts of cotton being nearly 40,000 bales more than during any previous year. In its harbor may be seen many vessels loading for ports in all parts of Europe, and its foreign trade is yearly increasing. This is due to the improvements yearly made by the national government at the mouth of the Cape Fear river. The depth of water has been so increased that vessels of almost the largest tonnage can now cross the bar and come up the river to Wilmington. The proximity of this city to the Gulf stream renders its climate delightful nearly the entire winter, and should make it a pleasant winter resort for Northern invalids and pleasure seekers and the citizens of our up country will find pleasant summer resorts at the Federal Sounds near Wilmington, which are easily reached by one of the smoothest shell roads in America. The journey from this section to Wilmington was formerly very fatiguing, but is now a pleasure trip. It is only a night's ride from here in a comfortable bed in a sleeper on the R. & A. A. L. and C. C. railroads. These sleepers are more comfortable than the celebrated Pullman sleepers, and in them travelling is rendered a pleasure ride instead of a fatiguing journey. We well remember the time when three or four days were consumed in travelling from Pittsboro' to Wilmington, and it was quite a formidable undertaking: but now it is an "all rail route," and time and distance are almost annihilated.

THE Bacon railroad to the cotton factories on Deep river in Randolph county was completed last week. This road is a feeder to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road, and joins that road about twelve miles south of Greensboro'. It is about nine miles long and runs to a point called Muirboro'. It is hoped that it may yet be extended to Ashboro'. The road was graded by convicts from the State penitentiary, many of them being the same who graded the Pittsboro' railroad, and on last Saturday they were carried to Cameron and are now grading the proposed railroad from that place to Carthage. Few persons are aware of the number of branch roads that have recently been constructed in this State with convict labor. While they are all short lines, yet they are of very great advantage to the sections in which they are built. Within the past few years convicts have graded the Oxford railroad, the University railroad, the Louisburg railroad, the Clinton railroad, the Pittsboro' railroad, the Factory railroad, and now the Carthage road is being graded. Other branch roads have also been constructed, but not with convict labor. They are the roads to Scotland Neck, to Milton, to Gibson's, and to Nashville, and probably there are others that we do not now recall. So many railroads have been built in North Carolina within the past few years, that a majority of the counties now have railroads running to their court-houses, and we hope the day is not far distant when every county-seat in the State may be reached by a railroad. What a grand State we would then have!

An Awful Warning.

A negro man, named Henry Artis, was hanged at Goldsboro', last Friday, for having murdered his step-daughter. On the fatal scaffold he made quite a long speech, in which he warned his hearers against whiskey. We copy from the Goldsboro' Messenger the following extract from his speech:

"I'll tell you all exactly the cause of my being here now. These liquor shops—whiskey. Whiskey is the cause of my being here. Out of liquor I was peaceable; in liquor I was as bad as anybody. If it hadn't been for liquor I wouldn't have done the crime that you said I done. You go and take a little now and a little then, and it will amount to a big pile. You get all mixed up. Your head is going first one way and then another. After awhile you can buy the whole world, and not a cent in your pocket. Whiskey's in your head and you are big man, worth big bounty. There have been white men in jail since I've been there, on account of whiskey. I have known whiskey to break up big white men. It has brought death on me. It has shortened my life.

If I done what people said I done, I'm right where I ought to be. I wouldn't give my chance right up here if I'd ten thousand worlds. If I had ten thousand worlds I couldn't carry them to Heaven. If there was anything I could do there wouldn't be a drop of spirits in twelve months. I want you all to caution the people from barrooms. Stay away yourselves, too. Teach your children to stay away."

Counterfeit Money Dealers.

From the Greensboro Landmark

We made reference recently to the fact that this section was being flooded with letters from counterfeit money dealers in New York. Messrs. N. P. Watts, of Cool Spring township, E. C. Sloan, of Shallesburg, John H. Wyrick, of Mooresville, and Erwin Bros., of Catawba, have within the past six weeks, sent us letters which they had received from these rascals. They are to the same effect but the language of no two of them is exactly alike, though many of the same phrases are employed in all. None of them are signed, but with each is found a separate top giving a name and number to be addressed. Some of the letters are printed and some written with an ordinary pen, but all bear the same earmarks and proceed from the same thing. They speak of "green goods," "green articles," &c., and while admitting that their business is "rather unsafe," they assert that it is perfectly safe and highly profitable. They call themselves "Yours in Honor and Confidence," "Yours in Honor and Square Friendship," &c. In some of the letters it is argued that it was never intended that one man should have millions and another hungry, and so the party addresses is going to help us "throw away this chance to make a fortune." They have a great deal to say about "honor and confidence," and one of them urges us "Almighty God's sake not to betray him."

It is a pleasure to note that detectives have come upon two of these scamps, Saunders and Hayes by name. The New York papers say that the latter gave up two of these letters with one of the letters now before us: 1385 Broadway. The penitentiary is waiting for these fellows, and it is to be hoped they will get there. We need caution our readers to keep clear of all such frauds as these, and by no means write to any of these villains, who are seeking for confederates in crime.

The Legislature's Work.

From the Fayetteville Landmark

The total of bills and resolutions introduced in both branches was 2,480. About 150 failed to pass. Of course a large number were private bills. There were over 300 bills making changes in The Code. In a few years The Code, pro rata, will be like a house here some years ago. It was of wood, and was in the fire twice. It was all to pieces yet could not be reburnt. So the sharp owner saved of the original structure a few rooms, and to these "added" a new house. The changes of The Code will expel The Code itself. The "omnibus bill" this time covered some 600 counties, schools, factories, &c. A careful statistician informs your correspondent that if the prohibitory laws enacted by the North Carolina Legislature since 1868 were enforced as covered by the omnibus bills, the territory so coveted would be many times greater than the State. It is equal to the matter of land grants, of which latter it is said that the territory west of the Blue ridge has been "granted" four several times, and that heaven only knows who really does own it. Still the people make out grants, and still the State continues to receive 12½ cents an acre for the land each covers.

Earthquake in Europe.

PARIS, March 12. A sharp shock of earthquake was felt throughout Marseilles yesterday. For a time there was a partial panic and the hotels and houses were emptied of their occupants in a very few seconds. The people were, however, soon reassured. It is found that many walls of buildings in various parts of the city are cracked by the quake.

MONTE CARLO, March 12.—A recurrence of earthquakes at different points in the Riviera has induced a fresh rush of frightened pleasure and health seeking tourists hither from Nice, Cannes, Mentone and San Remo. All the hotels are again crowded.

A large number of employes at the Government printing office, Washington, have been discharged.

Our Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 11th, 1887.

Although the marble halls of the Capitol were deserted by our lawmakers a week ago, many of them still linger in Washington, and will continue here for months to come. The northern Representatives are loath to leave the mild climate of the Capital at this season of the year, and are always disposed to remain here. Congress or no Congress "until," as one of them remarked, "it thaws out at home."

The air is still full of extra session talk. Democratic members of Congress and others who have means of knowledge on the subject, do not now believe that the Fifteenth Congress will be called together soon, but that an extra session in the early autumn is an evil that ought to be faced.

The House of Representatives that was elected in November last, entered upon its official existence on the 4th of this month, and its members are now under pay. They are doing no service and without organization are incapable of doing any. It is not until they have assembled, elected a speaker, and been arranged in committees that they can enter upon the work of Legislation. If Congress does not meet until the usual time in December, in the light of many precedents, little or nothing can be expected of it until the beginning of next year, for it is well known that no Congress has attempted to do any real work until after the holiday recess.

An extra session is always unpopular and the President is anxious, of course to avoid it, but in order that some of the important legislation to come up during the next year may be matured in time, it is thought to be the only alternative. Those whose counsel is frequently sought at the White House now say that the contemplated extra session would begin about the first of October and run along into the regular session, and that the questions of revenue and taxation would receive attention first.

Another reason why it is deemed expedient to make the Fifteenth Congress take advantage of extra time is the fact that the next year will be devoted largely to President making. Although it seems but yesterday since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, yet, only fifteen months from now, will the National Conventions be held to nominate his successor. The two great parties in Congress when they assemble after the holiday recess, will be surcharged with politics, and every movement that is made at either end of the Capitol will have more or less reference to candidates and politics and the issues of the ensuing campaign.

Between the friends of the Administration on the one hand, intent on maintaining its credit and vindicating its record, and the opponents of the Administration on the other, eager to disparage it in the confidence of the people—between combinations here and combinations there in the interest of rival aspirants——the Capitol will partake more of the character of a arena of partisan controversies than of serious and disinterested labor for the welfare of the country. Considering all this, the friends of Administration feel that the President would be amply justified in promoting the chances of legislation when the public interests demand by the call of an extra session.

President Cleveland's care and industry in reading all bills, great and small, and examining them personally before signing his name to them has been criticised as an unnecessary assumption of labor on the part of the Chief Executive. It is quite certain Mr. Cleveland has found more pains in this respect than any of his predecessors, and it cannot be said that any of his assistants ever wrote his signature to enacted laws. This responsibility he never delegated to a member of his Cabinet even in the case of unimportant bills.

On the 4th of March, 1885, when Mr. Arthur and his Cabinet arrived at the Capitol and entered the President's room where, on the tables, large piles lay the bills to which his signature was to be affixed, one pen for the President was not enough. Half a dozen more pens were called for, the door was locked (the inauguration ceremonies were then waiting) and in a remarkably short space of time every one of the bills had Mr. Arthur's name to it. At the State Department where they can be examined, the signatures to the bills of that date show a variety of penmanship.

A Child's Long Fast.

A Saginaw (Mich.) special says: Lizzie Murphy, of Thomastown, near here, partook of food and water to-day for the first time in seven weeks. She is thirteen years old and a daughter of Michael Murphy, a farmer. Seven weeks ago yesterday she refused suddenly to eat or drink and said she would never do either again. It was thought to be a whim, and no attention was paid to the child's declaration, but as the days lengthened into weeks the parents became alarmed and sought medical advice. The physician could not account for the strange freak. The patient had not been suffering from any disease, and his skill was completely baffled.

No inducements on the part of parents or friends were of any avail. Several times delicacies have been placed within the reach of the child and the room vacated, but the result was always the same until to-day, when her appetite suddenly seemed to return, and she asked for food. She had become terribly emaciated, and is still in a precarious condition.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, MASS., March 14.—The most horrible railroad accident that has occurred in the vicinity of Boston since the holocaust at Revere, happened this morning in the West Roxbury district. The 7 a. m. train on the Boston & Providence Railroad crashed through a highway bridge over South Street in West Forest Hills and Roxbury entirely. The need of coal being so far behind at present, accident of this nature and the injury, in many cases very seriously, of both men and passengers of the living train and cars was less. For some the cars and the inhabitants flocked to the scene, the fire department was also on the ground almost immediately and prevented the escaping steam of the many locomotive and car fires that were certain to start in every direction and many soon started. Even as it was there were not enough doctors on the ground and we understand that Mayor of the dead and those of the injured who are now in hospitals and were sent to Boston by 10 o'clock. The train was in charge of Conductor [illegible] who met a terrible death. He was found [illegible] his body [illegible] and [illegible] pinned [illegible] the debris was horrible. There were many people dead, pinned down by timbers; many wounded, and all were horribly mangled. I saw one man working like a Trojan to help others. The top of his scalp and his left ear were nearly torn from his head, and he was covered with blood, but he did not realize it. After all had been removed from the car he was working in some one told him that he must be badly hurt himself. He said he thought not; that he had only received a scratch. He put his hand to his head and he next moment fainted away, and was conveyed to a neighboring house. He was pretty badly hurt. The train was running at a good speed, but had slowed up some as it neared the junction at Forest Hill. The quickness with which the crash came was remarkable. It came in an instant like a flash of lightning."

Eccentric and Wealthy.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 10.—The Demmead family have for years furnished gossip for the people of New Brunswick. Eccentric and wealthy, yet living in squalor in a wretched hovel, under ground, they have furnished material for many a newspaper story. For the past two months rumors relative to the condition of Mrs. Samuel Demmead have been dying about. It being utterly impossible to secure an entrance to the house, owing to the fierce conduct of Samuel Demmead, no one solved the mystery until to-day. The theory that Mrs. Demmead was dead gained currency for two reasons—because she had not been seen for over two months and because her husband, Samuel, recently ordered coffins by the whole sale from a local carpenter. A warrant for the arrest of the Demmeads was issued this afternoon upon information of Mrs. Bumdage, of Piscataway, and Chief of Police Fountain, accompanied by officers, reporters, and relatives of the Demmeads, proceeded to the house. On reaching the door they were confronted by John Demmead, one of the brothers, who attempted to prevent their entrance, but he was easily overpowered. As the door was opened a frightful stench saved the bodies of the party. John Demmead seeing the resistance was useless, preceded and led the way to a rear room, where upon the ground lay the dead bodies of Charles and Robert Demmead, horribly decomposed. When asked why the fact of his relatives' death had not been made known, John Demmead said: "We were afraid they would be taken away from us." Officers were placed to guard the house, and John and Samuel Demmead were taken into custody. A coroner's jury has been empanelled to determine the cause of the death of the Demmeads. John Demmead says that they took ill five weeks ago, and that he wanted to have a doctor, but Samuel would not listen to it. The bodies have been removed by order of Coroner Physician Rice. When Samuel was taken into the wash-room of the jail to be given a bath he fought like a tiger.

The Largest Farm.

From the St. Louis Republican

In the extreme southwest corner of Louisiana lies the largest producing farm in the world. It runs 100 miles north and south, and many miles east and west, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of Northern capitalists. Their general manager, J. D. Watkins, gives an interesting account of this gigantic plantation, which throws the great Dalrymple farm in Dakota into the shade completely.

"The 1,500,000 acres of our tract," Mr. Watkins said, "was purchased in bulk from the State of Louisiana and from the United States Government. At that time it was a vast grazing and for the cattle of the few farmers in the neighborhood. When I took possession I found over 30,000 head of half wild horses and cattle. My work was to divide the immense tract into convenient portions, establishing stations or ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. The land I found to be best adapted to rice, sugar, corn, and cotton. All our cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam power. We take a tract, say half a mile wide, for instance, and place an engine on each side. The engines are portable, and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement we are able to plow thirty acres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing, planting, and other cultivation is done in a like manner; in fact, there is not a single draught horse on the entire place. We have, of course, horses for the herders of cattle, of which we now have 16,000 head. The Southern Pacific Railroad runs for thirty-six miles through our farm. We have three steamboats operating on the waters of our own estate, upon which there are 300 miles of navigable waters. We have an ice house, a bank, a ship yard, and a rice mill."

A fire at Wilson, N. C., Sunday, caused a loss of $8,000, partly covered by insurance.

OXFORD suffered from a very destructive fire on Tuesday night. The loss of property is estimated at $100,000.

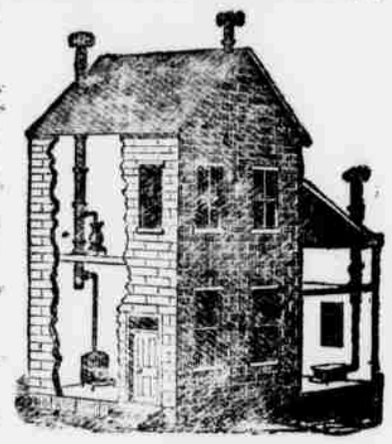
Babies should be guarded against attacks of colic, flatulence, &c., by D. Bull's Baby Syrup.

Habitual costiveness is often the direct result of neglect. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills cure costiveness.

To keep your cows in a sound and healthy condition use Day's Horse Powder. 25 cents.

Buy the genuine Drexel's Bell Cologne. 25 c.

CHIMNEYS WITHOUT BRICKS.



This Cut illustrates the way in which the Fire Clay Flues is used in place of brick Chimneys. These pipes, having sockets on, are set one above the other, and by cementing them at the joints they are perfectly safe from fire. They are neat and may be carried up inside. We manufacture [illegible]

Write for circulars before placing your orders if you please.

Making Tobacco Flues A Specialty.

Write for Drawings or Estimates of Cost Furnished.

EXCELSIOR HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS. The Cheapest and Best.

GUNS, DISTILLING COOK and HEATING STOVES, LIME, PLASTER, COAL, &c.

JULIUS LEWIS CO.,

Opposite Market, Raleigh, N. C.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE.

Hardware, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Rubber and Leather Belting, &c., &c.

THE DURHAM

MARBLE, GRANITE AND BROWN STONE WORKS,

DURHAM, N. C.

R. L. 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.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

W. L. LONDON

WILL STILL CONTINUE TO KEEP

The Largest, Best Assorted and Cheapest Stock of Goods

IN THE COUNTY

REMEMBER HE NEVER ALLOWS HIS STOCK TO RUN DOWN,

BUT IS RECEIVING NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK.

AS THE RAILROAD IS HERE

He Will Not Be Undersold

IN ANY GOODS BY ANY MARKET!

and will be able to supply Merchants [illegible] with a great many goods at [illegible] to be had [illegible] by them by car [illegible] and [illegible] this [illegible] trial.

He is Agent for RAILROAD MILLS SNUFF and can supply Merchants [illegible] at [illegible] and discounts.

FARMERS will find his STOCK OF PLOWS, CASTINGS, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS MORE COMPLETE THAN EVER.

LONDON will be glad to see [illegible] that you will bring him, paying the highest market price.

W. L. LONDON [illegible] his friends and customers for their liberal support, and [illegible] for a continuance of the same. [illegible] and most polite [illegible] at the counter.

January 6, 1887. W. L. LONDON'S.

THE DURHAM FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

DURHAM, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PARLOR SUITS

AND ALL KINDS OF HOUSE FURNITURE.

MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

SPECIAL PRICES TO THE TRADE.

The firm is only one year old and has more furniture than any other House in the State, including their [illegible].

The reason of this is, THE BEST FURNITURE at the VERY LOWEST prices. Call and see for yourself.

Nov. 11, 1886.

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 [illegible] executed by W. L. Kirby [illegible] and assigned to me, I will sell at [illegible] at the court-house door [illegible] in Pittsboro, N. C., on MONDAY, the 4th day of [illegible] A. D., 1887, a certain tract of land in Williams [illegible] Chatham county, lying on the Chapel Hill and Pittsboro' public road, adjoining the lands of W. S. Kirby, L. S. Andrews, C. C. Siler and others, and containing about 36 acres.

March 3, 1887. J. W. BOLING.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE [illegible] executed by W. L. Kirby [illegible] and assigned to me, I will sell at [illegible] at the court-house door [illegible] in Pittsboro, N. C., on MONDAY, the 4th day of [illegible] A. D., 1887, a certain tract of land in Williams [illegible] Chatham county, lying on the Chapel Hill and Pittsboro' public road, adjoining the lands of W. S. Kirby, L. S. Andrews, C. C. Siler and others, and containing about 36 acres.

March 3, 1887. W. J. A. CHISM.