

THE HATRED of Northern Republicans to the white people of the South is again illustrated in the resolution introduced by Senator Chandler, of Maine, into the United States Senate. This resolution provides for a Congressional investigation of the recent municipal election at Jackson, Mississippi. It alleges that the negroes were intimidated from voting by threats of violence, and provides for the appointment of a Congressional committee to investigate the matter. Of course Congress has no more to do with an election of local officers in any city of any State in the Union, than has the Czar of Russia, and Chandler does not expect any investigation to be made or that his resolution will be passed. His object was and is to arouse Northern prejudice against Mr. Lamar (who had been from Mississippi), and thus prevent his confirmation, and also to prepare political capital for the coming Presidential campaign by reviving the old slander of the intimidation of colored voters in the Southern States. He begins thus early, before the campaign opens in order to start the republican papers of the North on the right track and their columns will soon be filled with abuse of the South. He and they will allege that a democratic House of Representatives would not pass his resolution because they feared an investigation. But an investigation has been made, and the only award one that can be, and that was by the grand jury of the Court held last week at Jackson, which body of "good and true men" declared upon their oaths that the election was in all respects peaceable and that there was no intimidation of negro voters whatever!

After stealing the electoral votes of two States for Hayes, in 1876, the republicans are the last people in the world to set themselves up as the defenders of the purity of the ballot box. It is well known that they stole the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana in 1876, and in this way fraudulently counted in Hayes President, and yet they are continually calling for a "free ballot and fair count". They had better cast out the beam from their own eyes, before they attempt to remove the mote from their brother's eye! They remind us of Satan reproving sin.

THE FARMERS' convention at Greensboro's last week was attended by about two hundred and fifty delegates, and its proceedings were quite harmonious. Several matters of public interest were discussed, the homestead law being one of them, and the following resolution on that subject was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas our present law relating to homestead and personal property exemptions are pregnant with evil in its practical operations and tendencies; has brought about the oppression and the ruinous system of liens and mortgages, destroys credit, places men of moderate means in a condition but little removed from slavery; promotes dishonesty, cripples energy and retards progress, we, the farmers of North Carolina, do resolve, That we favor such modification of said laws as shall ultimately do away with the lien and mortgage system and restore to the debtor class the only equitable and just basis of credit, honesty, integrity and industry."

In their declaration of principles the convention declares that they will seek legislative relief not through separate parties, but through the two political parties now existing. We note this with much pleasure, because it is eminently right and proper. There is no need of a third political party and these representatives of the farmers' interests showed their wisdom in not trying to form one. About 275 Farmers' Alliances were reported as having been organized in this State, and all were in good condition. These alliances may do much good, but if politics enters into them, or if they are used for the personal or political preferment of a few men, then they will do harm and soon disband.

THE CONTEST for Mr. Carlisle's seat in the House of Representatives has resulted in a ridiculous farce. His contestant was a so-called "independent" candidate, named Thobe, who claimed that the certificate of election should have been given to him instead of to Mr. Carlisle, and that the latter was fraudulently counted in. A committee of the House, consisting of nine democrats and six republicans, investigated the charges made by Thobe, and without a dissenting voice reported in favor of Mr. Carlisle retaining his seat. Thus another charge of democratic election frauds is refuted. What will be the next one?

Zeb Vance's Speech.

Senator Vance made an able speech in the United States Senate, a few days ago, upon the subject of tariff reform and the repeal of the internal revenue system. We publish the following telegraphic synopsis of his speech:

The lines, he said, had been drawn closely by the President's message on the subject of surplus and taxation. The contest had to be fought out squarely, and the question had to be decided unequivocally on its merits. That question was, should taxation be enforced for the support of the government or for the enrichment of private individuals? Should money be collected from people for public or for private purposes? No reputable hypothesis could be formed which presented any other phase of the question. The question was, where should reduction of taxes begin? The proposition of most of the Democratic Senators (following the lead of the President), was to begin and end with tariff taxation. The Republicans, on the other hand, proposed to begin by reducing (only in part) internal taxes, and by adding to the free list those things coming from abroad, which did not compete with things made in this country, and the duty on which was, therefore, a revenue. For himself, he proposed to begin with both evils, as he found them, excessive internal and excessive tariff taxation. In North Carolina there was cause of complaint against each, but there was far more complaint as to the method of internal taxation than there was as to the amount. Why (he asked), should not the excise tax be repealed or greatly modified? The exigency which called it into existence had long since passed away. It involved the right of a man to do what he pleased with his own, within the bounds of the law of liberty. It involved the right of a farmer to sell the product of his labor to any purchaser who offered the best price. It involved the right of the husbandman to utilize the fruit of his orchard instead of leaving it to rot on the ground. It involved the still more momentous question, whether the poor man's cabin should be indeed his castle, protected by the organic law, or whether it might be ransacked at any hour of the day or night by a petty official "dressed in a little brief authority" in search of tribute for an overflowing treasury. The people of North Carolina cared little or nothing about the tax on spirits and tobacco. They would pay it cheerfully if they could be spared the oppression and vexatious methods and machinery of its collection. It was not a question—as was often so triumphantly stated—of choice between free whiskey and free blankets; because the duty on blankets was now practically prohibitory, and they would not be any cheaper if the excise on whiskey was removed. Mr. Vance proceeded with much detail to illustrate many of the inconsistencies in the tariff, particularly as bearing against articles consumed by the poor and in favor of those consumed by the rich. He declared that the central theory of the tariff was iniquity, and that he was opposed to the whole thing, out and out. He should not vote to put anything on the free list, the tax on which was pure revenue; he should strike earnestly to reduce taxation on the necessities of life; and he should discriminate in nothing except luxuries, and in favor of the helpless and unprotected.

Death Sentence Commuted.

GOVERNOR Seales yesterday commuted the death sentence of Chas. F. Jones, of Craven county to imprisonment for life. Jones' case has become somewhat noted. About the first of May, 1887, he strangled his wife to death by choking her and then threw her body into Nense river where it was found a short time afterward. Just previous to this he had been living away from her, and the day before he committed the crime, he went to her mother's house where she and her baby was living and told her he had come to carry her to a comfortable home, where they could live happily together. She started with him for the "new home" on Sunday morning and was never after seen alive. Subsequent disclosures brought out the fact that Jones had fallen in love with another woman named Haddock and wanted to marry her, which of course he could not do while his wife lived, and he proceeded to violent measures to remove her as an obstruction. Jones was never considered as having a bright mind and showed his want of judgment in saying to a negro woman that he "expected people would say that he killed his wife so he could marry the Haddock woman". He had previously told the colored woman, that while he and his wife and baby were crossing the river, the boat upset and while he was trying to save the baby, his wife was drowned. Jones was tried for murder and sentenced to be hanged. A number of people of Craven county who had known him all his life considered him irresponsible for his notions and went to work to show such to be the case. He was subjected to a rigid examination by medical experts in the presence of the county commissioners and both experts and county commissioners came to the conclusion that he was not a person to be held responsible for his acts under the circumstances. A great many people also represented that he had been idiotic from his youth up. These facts being made known to the Governor, the death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Our Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13th, 1888.

The retirement of Mr. Lamar from the great office which he has so ably and satisfactorily filled for nearly three years, was the occasion of many sincere expressions of regret. Especially regretful were those who have been associated with the Southern statesman in the discharge of public duties, for it is the unanimous testimony of all who have had personal contact with him that he is one of the most affable, generous and kind hearted of men. This feeling was manifested while the employees of the Interior Department were thronging in hundreds to say farewell to the Ex-Secretary. There were many misty eyes and sorrowful countenances.

Lamar Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate went into executive session at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and three-quarters of an hour later took up the nomination of Mr. Lamar. Its consideration lasted until 4 o'clock, at which time the nomination was confirmed by a vote of 32 to 28. Messrs. Riddleberger, Stanford and Stewart voted with the Democrats, all the other Republicans voted, or were paired against Lamar, and all the Democrats were in his favor. The discussion was almost entirely confined to the Republican side. The principal speakers were Messrs. Edmunds, Everts, Callum, Sherman, Allison, Hoar, Hawley, Ingall, and Riddleberger, the last named making two speeches. The line of the opposition covered the official and political record of the nominee, as well as his age, business habits and legal qualifications. It is understood that no speeches were made by the Democratic Senators. The voting began at 3 o'clock but was interrupted, and nearly an hour's argument intervened before the roll call was finished. The nominations of Messrs. Vias and Dickinson were then at once taken up and confirmed without debate, and it was ordered that the President be notified of the three confirmations.

A Bear Fights a Train.

From the Irberville (La.) South.

There are a good many bear stories going the rounds nowadays, but we have one which actually occurred in this parish during the present week. On a small plantation a mile or two above Bayou Goula a black bear was seen to have entered a turpentine and at once proceed to help himself to as many turpines as his appetite demanded. It is said that a colored man witnessed the unauthorized dexterity of Mr. Bruin and determined that he would enter the patch and drive the invader out. Acting on the impulse he immediately entered the inclosure and started in Bruin's direction. As soon as the man's presence became known to the bear he discontinued his vegetable repast with the evident intention of embelling him with meat, and with ears thrown back and head erect he started towards the son of Ham with the apparent intention of testing the qualities of his make-up. The darkey saw him coming and at once decided that he did not wish to drive his bear-ship from the field, and rather than attempt it he would leave the field himself. So he graciously turned his face in the opposite direction and made for the railroad. The bear appeared to be socially inclined and willingly followed his visitor, accelerating his speed as he travelled. Samba initiated him and quickened his pace. And thus they had it for some time straight up the railroad: run, run, run, and the devil take the hindmost. Suddenly the colored man heard a rumbling noise down the track and knew at once that the night express train was coming. In a short time it came in sight, running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. When the train came in sight, the colored man jumped from the track and continued his wild flight on the side of it. The bear also heard the noise, and looking around saw the iron horse with its red lights and its terrible whizzing and puffing, rushing madly upon him. He seemed to lose all thought of the new foe for which he threatened him. Reeling defiantly upon his haunches, with fore feet extended, he snarlingly awaited the oncoming train. He didn't long to wait, and the ponderous engine, with its long and heavy-laden train, struck bold Bruin amidships and in a jiffy sent him to the happy hunting grounds to join the members of his family who had preceded him there. He was skinned on the spot—by piecemeal, we suppose—and the colored man who had been racing with him enjoyed a slice of hapless Bruin for supper.

A Fatal R. R. Accident.

From the Charlotte Chronicle 12th Inst.

A disastrous accident occurred to a passenger train on the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge road, near Hickory, early yesterday morning. The entire train, with the exception of the engine and tender, went down with a terrible fire broke out in the wreck and both trestle and cars were burned to ashes. The accident occurred at the trestle two miles west of Hickory, and the train that went down was the west bound train, composed of a baggage and express car and two passenger coaches. The train approached the trestle at the usual speed, and the engine and tender had just reached the western side when there was a terrible crash, and all save the engine and tender went down in a wreck. The trestle was thirty feet high and the fall of the train was terrific. As the cars struck upon the ground below they were shivered to pieces and the passengers were unable to explain how they escaped with their lives. Not a single person on the train escaped uninjured, but the wonder is that some of them were not killed outright. The debris took fire from the stoves in the car, and within a short space of time the wreckage of the cars and trestle were reduced to ashes. So far as can be learned the list of the injured is as follows: Rev. Dr. Beall, of Lenoir, skull crushed, and injuries fatal. Conductor Waddell, slightly hurt. J. E. Coffey, colored, jaw bone broken. The engineer and fireman were painfully injured, and all the passengers were more or less hurt. The engine and tender crossed the trestle in safety, but turned over on their sides, burying the engineer and fireman under them. They were pinned down for half an hour before they could be rescued. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is believed that a pair of trucks jumped the track as the train was crossing, and the bumping of the wheels caused the trestle to fall.

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The Storm's Severity.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Jan. 16.—The terrible storm which has swept over the Northwest, blocking the railroads in five States, is now over and the victims of its fury are being counted. The pitiful list is growing almost every hour. It is not improbable, when the record is complete, that it will show one hundred lives sacrificed to the awful fury of the blizzard. Next to this the worst blizzard that the Northwest has ever experienced occurred January 7, 8 and 9, 1873. In that storm seventy people were frozen to death and thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed. The present storm promises to be even more terrible in its results. It came without warning. At sunrise Wednesday morning, Dakota never had more lovely winter weather. The air was clear as crystal, and every object about the horizon was distinctly visible. The wind was from the south, warm and balmy, and before the sun was high in the sky a decided thaw had set in. Farmers took advantage of the beautiful weather to go to town to draw wood, hay, etc. About noon a cloud was seen along the northwestern horizon, lying close to the ground, but stretching from north to west in a dark semi-circle. Little attention was paid to it, but in an hour the clouds had swept over the country, the sun was obscured, snow was falling fast, and a gale was sweeping from the northwest with terrible fury. The blizzard had begun, the mercury fell rapidly, and by 5 o'clock it was 15 degrees below zero and next morning it registered 30 degrees below. All the while the wind increased in fury, the snow fell thicker, and the large amount of snow that was already on the ground was blown into powder and hurled along by the wind. On the prairie an object forty feet distant could not be seen, and a man's voice could not be heard six feet distant. The air was full of snow as fine as flour, and the roaring of the wind and the darkness caused by so much snow in the air made the scene the most dismal, dreary and forsaken that man ever looked upon.

Every railroad in Dakota and Minnesota, and many in Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin were blocked. Telegraph wires everywhere were down, and it was not until Saturday that the full extent and awful results of the storm became apparent. The telegraph hourly brings the most pitiful stories of suffering, terrible struggles for life, and heroic deeds by brave men and women of the storm-stricken section that have never been equaled. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Dispatches from the Northwest record a number of deaths by freezing in the recent blizzard. A school teacher, named Miss Curtis, was frozen to death on the way home from school at Delmore, Dakota. Near Sioux Falls a man was found dead standing beside his barn, and another lay all night within half a mile of town, in a snow bank, between his horses, thus saving his life. Three children at Garrison, Nebraska, got lost going home from school and remained out all night. One was dead when found, the other two may recover. W. H. readily was frozen to death near Bakston, Dakota. Two men were frozen to death near Marysville, Montana. A farmer named Allen and his son were caught near Mitchell, Dakota, and the son was frozen to death, and the father will lose both of his arms. Another man is lost in the same neighborhood. A night train is blocked nine miles from Mitchell, and the crew have had nothing to eat since Wednesday. In the neighborhood of Aberdeen, D.K., ten men were caught by the storm at different points; four have been found dead, and the others are probably dead but have not been found. The loss of live stock is immense, some actually freezing to death in stalls in stables. Two belated stock trains from Nebraska arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., last night, with every head of cattle dead.

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SUGAR, MOLASSES, FISH, COFFEE, CHEESE, FLOUR, SYRUP, SODA, SNUFF, CRACKERS, TOBACCO, MEAT.

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I offer everything at prices that defy competition!

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DEALERS IN

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Best and Largest Stock of Furniture in Durham!

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Business transacted with promptness and accuracy, and the highest prices always guaranteed. A hearty welcome awaits all who may come.

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IN BEGINNING THE NEW YEAR THE BEST RESOLUTION YOU CAN MAKE IS THAT YOU WILL

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AND WHERE YOU CAN GET THEM

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W. L. LONDON'S IS THE PLACE!

HIS MOTTO IS:

"Lowest Prices Consistent with Good Quality and Honest Goods".

He will continue to keep the largest and best assortment of goods in the county and will sell them as LOW AS THE LOWEST! You will always find what you need at W. L. LONDON'S. He again returns his thanks for the liberal patronage you have given him, and he will try and do his part to induce you to continue the same.

All persons indebted to him are requested to call and make an early settlement, "Short Settlements Make Long Friends".

Whenever you need any goods call at

Pittsboro, N. C., Jan. 5, 1888.

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