The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1888.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
of Wake.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
THOMAS M. HOLT,
of Alamance.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,
of Orange.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
SIDNEY M. FINGER,
of Catawba.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,
of Buncombe.

FOR AUDITOR:
G. W. SANDERLIN,
of Wayne.

FOR JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
of Franklin.
JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Washington.
ALPHONSO C. AVERY,
of Burke.

FOR CONGRESS: (4th District.)
B. H. BUNN,
of Nash county.

VOLUME XI.

With this number the RECORD enters upon the eleventh year of its existence. Yes, it is now ten years old, and although that period may seem brief in a man's life, yet it is exceptionally long in the life of a North Carolina newspaper. There are not more than three newspapers that were published when the RECORD was established, in 1878, that are now published without any change having been made in their editors or proprietors. For ten long years the RECORD has been published by the same editor and proprietor, week after week, without any omission, all the year round. No other paper in the State can say this. We have tried to give the people of Chatham a newspaper worthy of their grand old county, and their liberal patronage shows that our efforts are duly appreciated. Our past shall be our pledge for the future and we will continue to do all we can to promote the prosperity of our people, and to advance their mental, moral and material interests in every way possible.

DOCKERY's political doom is sealed. His defeat is certain. The white men of North Carolina will not disgrace themselves and their State by electing as their Governor so contemptible a demagogue and slanderer. That he is a demagogue and slanderer has been so plainly proved, that we cannot understand how any decent man can have any respect for him. He has with brazen effrontery uttered slanders and made statements which he knew were untrue. This of itself is bad enough, but the enormity of his offense is made far worse when the objects of those slanders are ladies, Churches and Ministers of the Gospel!

When the RECORD charged Dockery with having voted for a negro lawyer against a white farmer, many persons thought that we were slandering him, and some of our readers attended the discussion at Siler City, on last Saturday, expecting to hear Dockery denounce such a charge as false. Great was their astonishment when they heard Dockery publicly confess that it was true. Yes, they saw and heard him not only confess but actually boast that he had voted for negroes several times! Not only had he voted for a negro lawyer against a white farmer to represent the county of Richmond in the Legislature, but he had also voted for a negro for register of deeds against a one-legged ex-Confederate soldier! He gave as his excuse for voting for these negroes, because they were the nominees of his party. That is, he voted for a negro lawyer because he was the nominee of his party, and yet calls upon democrats not to vote for a white lawyer (Judge Fowle) who is the nominee of their party! If Dockery thought it his duty as a republican to vote for a NEGRO lawyer because he was the nominee of his party, is it not equally the duty of all democrats to vote for a WHITE lawyer, when he is the nominee of their party?

Dockery stated in his speech at Siler, as he had at other places, that he would not have been a candidate if Capt. Alexander had been nominated. Of course no one can be deceived by such a declaration, nor does any one believe it. Any republican, who deems it his duty to vote for a negro lawyer against a white farmer, surely would not refuse to obey the call of his party and run against a white farmer! If Dockery was so strong a republican as to vote for a negro lawyer against a white farmer simply because his party had nominated the negro, does any man believe that he would decline his party's nomination, simply because his opponent was a farmer? Oh, no, Col. Dockery, that is altogether too thin!

In order to excite the prejudices of farmers against lawyers, Dockery in his speech at Siler stated that "the lawyers had brought on the war, and, if the people voted for them, they would get them into trouble again". Why then did he vote for a lawyer against a farmer to represent Richmond county in the Legislature? Was it because that lawyer was a NEGRO? And why does he ask the people to vote for the republican State ticket, on which are THREE lawyers, in preference to the democratic ticket on which is only ONE lawyer? Yes, Dockery warns the people against lawyers, and yet runs on the same ticket with three lawyers! Was there ever such a deceitful hypocrite? Judge Fowle is the only lawyer on the democratic State ticket (except of course the candidates for Attorney-General and Supreme Court Judges), but on the republican ticket there are three lawyers, and their names are James B. Mason (who is also an ex-revenue officer), Charles F. McKesson and J. C. Pritchard, who are the nominees for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor, and Lieutenant Governor. And no one of their opponents on the democratic ticket is a lawyer. Let the farmers remember this!

Dockery in his speech at Siler, and in all the speeches he has made since he has been canvassing with Judge Fowle, omitted several statements and assertions which he had made in his speech at this place, and at other places, before he met Judge Fowle. That is, he made statements when there was no one to answer him which he dared not make when Fowle was present. For instance, in his speech here he had charged that Fred Douglass and his white wife had sat down at the same dinner table with Mr. Cleveland and his wife, and that Mrs. Cleveland had kissed "a nigger wench". But since he has met Fowle he has not made any such charge in any speech—not even mentioning Mrs. Cleveland's name! In his speech here he charged Judge Fowle with improper conduct in connection with the special tax bonds of 1868, but since he has met Judge Fowle in no speech has he even intimated such a thing. Rather queer, is'nt it? Now, what ought to be done with such a man who will utter such slanders on others when there is no one to answer him, but keeps silence when there is some one to answer him? Ought he to be elected Governor of our good old State? Heaven forbid!

Weather and Crops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The weather and crop bulletin, issued by the Signal Office, says:

The weather during the week has been unusually favorable for ripening, harvesting and threshing wheat in Minnesota and Dakota. It also has been favorable in the greater portion of the corn belt, but too much rain occurred in the extreme southern portion of the States bordering on the Ohio.

Reports from Kansas indicate that the corn crop is secure and past possible injury from frost.

Slight frosts occurred in the upper lake region, probably causing some damage to the cranberry crop in Wisconsin.

The weather has been too cold in Michigan to favor a rapid growth of corn, but no injury is reported to the crop in that State, and cutting will commence next week.

Reports from Kentucky show a heavy corn crop in that State, somewhat damaged by recent rains, and that the season has been sufficiently favorable to insure an average tobacco crop.

Heavy rains have damaged the growing crops in the cotton and sugar regions, except in North and South Carolina, where the rainfall has not been excessive and the weather has been generally favorable.

In the Middle States favorable conditions have prevailed both for the ripening of corn and for fall fallowing.

In New England the rainfall was generally favorable, but the weather was cool. Light frosts occurred on the 29th, but no injury to the crops is reported.

The latest postal law decision is to the effect that publishers of newspapers can, under the law, arrest any man for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it.

The State University and Wake Forest College opened their fall sessions, last week, with a larger number of students than any previous year since the war.

Our New York Letter.

[New York Star Syndicate Letter to the RECORD.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1888.

The nomination of Warner Miller by the Republicans for Governor of New York, caused no surprise. As indicated in these letters weeks ago, Boss Platt decided upon this method of wiping out his old scores against the Herkimer statesman, and all the Convention had to do was to convene and attach the official label to the Ex-Senator's coat tail. "Wood pulp" Miller, as he is affectionately known by many of his fellow-citizens, is a man of considerable girth both of stomach and head. In fact he is far too good a politician not to see through Boss Platt's little game, or nurse any hopes of being the next governor of the Empire State. One good turn, though, the nomination will do him is to keep his name before the public and give him a consolation first mortgage on the next Republican crop if the party ever succeeds in getting another above ground.

Judge Thurman, it is semi officially announced will fill his engagement to speak in this city on or about September 6th. And what a time it will be! Every democrat here and hereabouts will be personally solicited by the managers of the demonstration to take part in the grand parade. It is expected that 200,000 people will pass by the Old Roman on review.

Chairman Brice of the Democratic Executive Committee becomes more sanguine day by day of the prospects of carrying Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and perhaps Iowa. The Germans of this section, he says, who have usually stood by the Republican Party, through thick and thin, are now bodily in the Democratic camp, and there they are to stay. People who have kept abreast of Northwestern politics for the past ten years, Col. Brice cites in further support of his position, must have been impressed by the steady, annual scaling of the majorities overwhelmingly Republican to the barest possible margin. Besides the transfer of the German vote, which is in itself, the Chairman estimates, sufficient to give the Democracy at least Minnesota, Wisconsion and Michigan, the attitude of the Republican Party on the Tariff Question is expected to repel thousands of its rural members

Fashionable circles have been in a state of delightful exhilaration over two very choice tidbits of gossip. One was a report that Freddy Gebhard's alleged brain is so seriously impaired that Mrs. Langtry had revoked her determination to marry him when she should succeed in severing the bonds which hold her to an English husband. This, according to common report, threw the young man into a state of acute melancholia, and he was bundled off to Europe the other day to give his thinking apparatus a chance to grow. Another light is thrown on the episode, however, by the announcement to day that Mrs. Langtry has engaged passage for Europe on the Etruria. To an impertinent reporter the Lilly declared that her purpose in going abroad was to buy a new play, a lot of new dresses, and to take the Ocean trip, and finally that the whole affair was none of his business, nor the public's either.

The other occasion of social ferment was supplied by Mr. Fearing Gill, a Bohemian journalist, and Miss Edith Gwynne a rich Madison Avenue belle and the sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The upper crust of "Sassioty" was ready to crumble with astonishment a few weeks ago since at the announcement that these giddy young things had entered the bonds of wedlock, and that, too, without the usual formality of an orthodox ceremony. The marriage it was explained by mutual friends, took place in the presence of the family, neither party having any religious scruples against such a performance. It comes out now that the whole thing was intended as a joke, at least by one of the contracting parties. The situation might be a good deal more humorous if the laws of New York State did not hold such a ceremony, a ring being used, to be valid. As the sole way out of the difficulty rumor says that recourse will be had to divorce proceedings. Meantime, Mrs. Gwynne Gill's betrothed, a wealthy resident of Montreal, is supposed to be enjoying the joke with extraordinary hilarity.

New York justice occasionally takes a very tortuous course. About ten thousand gin-mills run on extra time on Sundays with now and then the arrest of the dispenser of subtle fluids, followed almost certainly and immediately by his discharge. But the street Arab who dares to insult the dignity of the law by selling penny lozenges on the Sabbath, is pounced upon by a ferocious policeman, and kept in jail a day or two as a wholesome discipline. A dozen of these little fellows, ragged and no doubt hungry, had this experience last Sunday. One of them proved to be the only support of a mother dying with consumption. The little fellow was under seven years of age, but he had to stay in the cell all the the same until the officers were ready to take him to court the next day, while the dying, starving mother was left in her miserable garret in total ignorance of what had befallen him.

FRANK E. VAUGHAN.

A smart Georgia girl recently sent the New York Weekly Star enough subscriptions to net her $109 in commissions, all within three weeks and without leaving home or incurring a penny of expense. And yet they say that the avenues of profitable employment are closed to our women!

Up to last Monday night there had been 296 cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville, Florida, and 36 deaths.

Our Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1888.

Mr. Cleveland returned from a three days' fishing trip in West Virginia this morning.

The Senate has increased the amount appropriated by the fortifications bill from $3,625,00 as passed by the House, to $5,822,000; and also added a prevision under which $6,000,000 additional may be spent within three years in the purchase of guns.

Controller of the Treasury Trenholm has gone to New York, where he will, to-night, deliver an address before the Reform Club of that city, on "the present aspect of the Tariff question."

The democrats in Congress propose to make things lively for trusts by introducing separate bills covering the productions of each trust. Senator Reagan has introduced a bill to permit importation of jute bagging free of duty. In his remarks upon the bill, he spoke of the trust which had increased the price of jute bagging, and said that the cotton planters were seriously discussing the advisability of withholding their cotton from the market until something can be done to break down this trust, which has boldly struck at one of the greatest interests of the country—an interest that has no protection and which has to compete in the markets in the world with cotton from other countries. Congress has the power to protect this great industry by simply taking the duty off jute bagging. These and other similar bills will be forced to a vote at the earliest possible moment, as it is the intention of the democrats to force the republicans to put themselves on record in this matter of trusts.

The republicans have not yet recovered from the panic into which Mr. Cleveland's courageous message on the Canadian question threw them. The Senators of that party held a caucus last night, to decide upon what they shall do about this question, and the tariff, upon both of which they are at sea without rudder or compass. No final agreement was reached, they will caucus again in a few days.

Mr. Cleveland is said to have contributed $10,000 to the democratic campaign fund. This is worrying the republicans a great deal, but I do not see why. The head of the party certainly has the right to set a good example to the rank and file.

The House has passed the bill providing that all Govarnment securities shall be printed in the highest style of art, and on hand presses. This does away with the steam plate presses in the Bureau of Engraving & Printing.

The House Committee in Foreign Affairs is engaged in perfecting the bill offered by Representative Wilson, to confer the necessary power upon the President to retaliate upon Canada for her treatment of our interests. The bill will be reported to the House as soon as possible, and it will be passed immediately, as the republicans will not dare to oppose it.

By dint of hard work the House has again had a quorum present this week, but it is not likely to keep it long. Private business of a political nature will prove to be too much for the most of the members.

Many republicans here are of the opinion that the Senate will not pass a tariff bill at the present session. Perhaps not, but if it does not after all the bluster in which the republicans Senators have indulged, it will certainly be a remarkable back-down.

Chairmen Barnum and Brice, of the democratic national committee, have submitted to Mr. Cleveland their plan of campaign in detail, and asked him to suggest any changes that he might desire. His reply was that he had no suggestions to make; that the committee were doing everything just as he would have it done.

Representative Crain, of Texas, who was a member of the House committee on foreign affairs in the last Congress, says the charge that Mr. Cleveland had changed his position on the Canadian question is absurd. When the so called retaliation act was passed, March 3, 1887, there were two bills, one a House bill, which was endorsed by Mr. Cleveland, and was just such a bill as the President's message now calls for; the other was the milk and water Senate bill, which was accepted by the House as better than nothing on the day before the expiration of the session. Mr. Cleveland stood then right where he does now.

A bill has been introduced into the House to define trusts and the punishments of persons connected therewith.

Seventeen Outlaws Shot.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 2.—A special from Paladera, in the public land strip, says that the farmers and herdsmen of that section who had lost many horses and cattle recently, suspected a band of campers who claimed to be catching wild horses, and, finding evidence of guilt, forty well armed vigilantes surrounded the camp and sent in a committee of six men to demand the surrender of the thieves.

The reply of the desperadoes was a volley, which wounded one man and two horses. This angered the vigilantes, and firing was at once begun and the outlaws shot down without mercy.

They fought desperately and no quarter was asked or given. In twelve minutes the firing ceased and seventeen outlaws were found to have been killed.

The vigilantes had three men killed and nine wounded. Two horses were also killed and seven wounded. Sixteen stolen horses were recovered. No one outlaw escaped alive.

A Cowardly Bully.

In July, 1870, at Fayetteville, during the discussion there between Colonel Dockery and Colonel Waddell, then opposing candidates for Congress in the Cape Fear District, while Waddell was speaking Colonel Dockery rose and, interrupting him, said in his biggest voice and most bullying, brow beating manner: "If the statement the gentleman has just made is ever repeated I shall reply to it with a monosyllable," and thereupon resumed his seat. It is said that had a pin fallen it would have been heard, so great was the silence that ensued. Everybody saw the crisis. What the result would be no one could tell—perhaps bloodshed, and no little of it. Waddell was slender and youthful-looking and by no means a match physically for the burly Dockery, but he would have plenty of friends if he showed fight. Would he do it? The result will tell.

When Dockery sat down Waddell rose and, addresing the crowd in his softest tones, said, smiling as he did so: "Fellow-citizens, you have heard what Colonel Dockery has just said, and you know what it means. It means that if I repeat what I have said he will denounce it as a lie, and you know what that means." Turning then to Colonel Dockery, and approaching him until he could almost touch him, he repeated the statement word for word, and then as it were, shaking his finger in Dockery's very face, he said: "And now, Colonel Dockery, what are you going to do about it?" To the surprise of every one Colonel Dockery's reply was, still keeping his seat, "Oh! pshaw, Waddell, I don't want to have any personal difficulty with you." And then such a shout of laughter and derision went up as made the very welkin ring. And no "monosyllable" was uttered and no blood was spilled.

During the same campaign, at the place for speaking near Lilesville, in the county of Anson, Colonel Dockery stated that owing to violent sickness the night before he was physically unable to take part in the discussion and he hoped that under the circumstances his opponent would decline to speak. Colonel Waddell, in reply said he disliked to disappoint the people, but as there was much in his speech about Colonel Dockery, and as he could not strike a sick man, he would not speak. The people, much dissatisfied and displeased, insisted that Waddell should speak anyway, but he absolutely refused to do so, and left the ground and went to the house of a friend some four or five miles off to get his dinner. He had barely gotten there, however, and been made comfortable, when a messenger rode up in post haste and announced that Dockery had suddenly recovered and was speaking away for dear life, making all sorts of misrepresentations. Waddell at once returned to the speaking ground and, they do say, gave the burly Dockery a scoring he would remember to his dying day if his hide wasn't so thick and his memory so bad, using more "monosyllables", polysyllables and all sorts of syllables, than were ever before heard to fall from the lips of so soft-spoken, mild-mannered, slender-built and Christian a gentleman in the same length of time. And the valiant Dockery, like other lambs generally, when led to the slaughter, opened not his mouth. This incident is related lest Judge Fowle also be taken in by Dockery's cry of being "sick".

Three Men Lynched.

Special to the News and Observer.

OXFORD, N. C., Sept. 2.—Three negroes, Henry Tanner and John Tanner his son, and Alonzo Smith, were taken from the jail here this morning about two o'clock and lynched. The two former were charged with the murder of a negro, the latter with arson. It is estimated that about fifty persons were engaged in the lynching. They were all hanged on one tree, Tanner and son on the same limb. They were killed by strangulation.

There have for some time past been threats of lynching and the Granville Grays were for a while placed on guard at the jail, but a few days ago they were notified that their services would no longer be necessary and discontinued their watch. The crowd came in from the country and obtained the jail key from the sheriff's office in the court house. There was only one man on guard duty at the time and he was quickly overpowered. The military was called out after the lynchers had secured the prisoners and carried them out of town, but too late to interfere. The bodies were taken down and buried today.

Dunn Courier: While Mr. Fumey West, who lives in Sampson county, near Jackson's Cross Roads, was off from home helping some neighbors save their fodder, four negro men went to his house and told his wife they were going to stop for the night or kill her one or the two. As soon as they had spoken these words Mrs. West procured the shot gun which was just inside of the door and commenced firing at the negroes who paced off at a 2.40 gait.

Mr. James S. Harrington died at his residence in Harnett county last Tuesday morning, aged 82 years and 2 months.

Rev. Dr. F. M. Hubbard died at Raleigh, on last Saturday, in the eightieth year of his age. He was a Professor at Chapel Hill from 1849 to 1868, when the radicals turned out all the old professors.

News is received at Denver, Col, that there is considerable excitement in Wyoming over an expected outbreak of Shoshone, Sioux and Arapahoe Indians on the Shoshone reservation, on account of their apprehensions that the government means to remove them to Indian Territory.

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Jeffersonian Democracy, pure and simple, is good enough for the STAR. Single-handed among the metropolitan press. It has stood by the men called by the great Democracy to redeem the government from twenty five years of Republican wastefulness and corruption and despotism to the South. For these four years past it has been unswerving in its fidelity to the administration of Grover Cleveland. It is for him now—for Cleveland and Thurman—for four years more of Democratic honesty in our national tranquility and prosperity.

For people who like that sort of Democracy the STAR is the paper to read.

The STAR stands squarely on the National Democratic platform. It believes that any tribute exacted from the people in excess of the demands of a government economically administered is essentially oppressive and dishonest. The schemes fostered and championed by the Republican party—of making the government a miser, wringing millions annually from the people and locking them up in vaults to serve no purpose but invite wastefulness and dishonesty, it regards as a monstrous crime against the rights of American citizenship. Republican political jugglers may call it "protective taxation," the STAR's name for it is robbery.

Through and through the STAR is a great newspaper. Its tone is pure and wholesome, its news service unexceptionable. Each issue presents an epitome of what is best worth knowing of the world's history of yesterday. Its stories are told in good, quick, picturesque English, and mighty interesting reading they are.

THE SUNDAY STAR is as good as the best class magazine, and prints about the same amount of matter. Besides the day's news it is rich in special descriptive articles, stories, snatches of current literature, reviews, art criticism, etc. Burdette's inimitable humor sparkles in its columns; Will Carleton's delightful letters are of its choicest offerings. Many of the best known men and women in literature and art are represented in its columns.

THE WEEKLY STAR is a large paper giving the cream of the news the world over, with special features which make it the most complete family newspaper published. The farmer, the mechanic, the business man too much occupied to read a daily paper, will get more for his dollar invested in THE WEEKLY STAR than from any other paper. It will be especially alert during the campaign, and will print the freshest and most reliable political news.

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March 15, 1888. 1y.

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100 pair opera toe slippers 68c. a pair.
2000 yards printed lawns, new styles, 5c. a yard.
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In order to close out our French organdies we have reduced them to 10c. a yard. These goods at this price will only last a few days, they are cheap at 20c. a yard.
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June 21, 1888.

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Condensed Schedule No. 2.
Taking effect Monday, June 11, 1889
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Train going North. No. 1. Mail & Passenger.		Train Going South. No. 2. Mail & Passenger
Leave, 6.00 a. m.	Bennettsville,	Arrive, 8.05 p. m.
" 7.15	Marion,	Leave, 6 40
" 9.28	Fayetteville,	" 4.15
" 11.27	Sanford,	" 2.00
" 11.55	Gulf,	" 1.10
" 12.40 p m	Siler,	" 11 55 a. m.
Arrive, 2.30	Greensboro,	" 10.05
" 7.18	Mt. Airy,	" 5.00 p. m

Freight and Mail Train runs daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and from Fayetteville to Greensboro' on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro' to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

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