The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 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:
[illegible] 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.

THE ELECTION of such an unprincipled demagogue as Oliver H. Dockery to be Governor of North Carolina would be not only a disgrace to her citizens, but a calamity to the State. It would check and retard the growth of our material prosperity, would seriously affect many industrial enterprises, and would exercise a most blighting influence upon all kinds of legitimate business. Not only is he personally unfit to be the chief magistrate of our commonwealth, but the crowd that he would have around him, the men whom he would appoint to office, would be the same class of plunderers who well nigh ruined the State in the dark days of 1868. We cannot understand how any good citizen, who really desires to promote the moral and material prosperity of our people, can vote for Oliver H. Dockery!

His canvass in this campaign has proved him to be a slanderer and a hypocrite. There is no doubt of that, as can be easily shown. He has been proved to be a slanderer not only of living men, but of ladies, ministers of the Gospel, and dead men. He vilely slandered Mrs. Cleveland when there was no one to denounce him, but during his joint canvass with Judge Fowle he did not once allude to her: and, when in a distant portion of the State, he slandered the dead, by falsely charging that Sneed's grandmother was a negro. It will be remembered that Mr. Sneed was the white farmer against whom Dockery voted in 1884, when he voted for a negro lawyer. Dockery has proven himself a thorough hypocrite, as well as a slanderer. He pretends to be opposed to lawyers, and urges the people not to vote for Judge Fowle because [illegible] is a lawyer, and yet is sending his own son to a law school, so that he may be a lawyer! Not only that, but he is running on the same ticket with three lawyers—Pritchard, McKesson and Mason—and will vote for all three of them. He pretends to be a great farmer, whereas he does not own a foot of land, and, as his neighbors have published to the world, "is a dead failure" as a farmer. He pretends to be in favor of the Farmers' Alliance, and yet is advocating a protective tariff which the national and State Alliances have most emphatically denounced. So great a hypocrite is he, that no man can tell when he is really sincere. Surely the people of North Carolina have not sunk so low as to wish to have as their Governor such a contemptible slanderer and false-hearted hypocrite!

BE SURE to vote for the constitutional amendment, increasing the number of our Supreme Court Judges from three to five. This amendment was passed by a unanimous vote of both parties in the last Legislature, and is now submitted to the people for ratification. But whether you vote for this amendment or not, be certain to vote for the democratic candidates for judge, so that, if the amendment is ratified, the new judges will be democrats. Don't forget this!

CONGRESS adjourned last Saturday after having been in session a longer time than any previous Congress. Its session was prolonged by the attempt of the democrats to pass some bill that would reduce the tariff and relieve the people of a most unjust and oppressive burden. But in this effort they were defeated by the republican Senate. Our readers are familiar with the provisions of the bill introduced into and passed by the democratic House—called the Mills bill—and which the republicans of the Senate refused to pass. Thus the issue is plainly made, and both branches of Congress have adjourned and have appealed to the people to decide at the polls which is right—the democrats of the House for passing the Mills bill? or the republicans of the Senate for defeating it?

There is no evading this question. It is plain and simple, and is the chief national issue between the two parties. If the people favor the passage of the Mills bill, they will vote for the democratic candidates. If they are opposed to the Mills bill, they will vote for the republican candidates. There is no half-way ground, and there is no dodging this question. Now, which will you do? Answer on the day of election!

Remember that the present tariff now raises ten million dollars every month more than is necessary for carrying on the government—that the people of the United States are paying ten million dollars every month more than are necessary for them to pay. The democrats say stop this unnecessary taxation and reduce the tariff, and in order to reduce it they favor the Mills bill. That bill abolishes altogether the tariff or tax on such articles as are most necessary to the farmers. For instance, the Mills bill removes all tariff or tax on salt that everybody must use, on jute and cotton ties which the farmer must bale up his cotton with, on wool which make the warm clothing for men, women and children, on the tin plates, cups and buckets of the poor man, and on numerous other articles which people most generally use in their every day life. How any man, who is not personally benefited by this high tariff, can vote with the republicans is strange indeed!

JOHN NICHOLS voted against the Mills bill—against repealing the tax on tobacco, salt, wool, tin plates, cotton ties, &c. In so doing did he truly represent the people of this district? Answer by your votes on the day of election!

IN THE Supreme Court of the United States a suit is now pending to compel the people of North Carolina to pay the fraudulent special tax bonds, which were issued by the republican Legislature in 1868. The case was to have been heard on Monday of last week, and two learned lawyers, Messrs. R. H. Battle and John W. Graham, were employed by Gov. Scales to appear in behalf of our people. But when the case was called the chief justice announced that the argument on it would be postponed, because one of the judges (Matthews) was sick and the case was of so much importance that he desired all the judges to be present when the case was heard. One of the judges (Miller) said that, if the case was heard in the absence of Judge Matthews, the other judges might be evenly divided in their opinions. Our readers will remember that there are nine Supreme Court Judges, and, in the absence of one, they might be evenly divided, that is, four on one side and four on the other side. Now, the point which we desire to impress upon our readers is this. If any of these judges should happen to die (and several are very old men) the next President will appoint their successors. Of course if Harrison and Morton are elected they would appoint judges who would decide this case against our people and in favor of Morton, whose banking firm owns so large an amount of these bonds. This is no visionary idea, but may be a matter of vast importance to the tax-payers of North Carolina. They had better not run any such risk. It is not prudent to give your adversary in a suit the power to appoint any of the judges who will try the case! Remember this, and do not give such a power to Levi P. Morton!

Cut Her Baby's Head Off.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 22.—When Harden Lusk, a farmer living near Eldorado, Kansas, went to awaken his wife this morning, she told him a chicken had bothered her during the night and she had cut its head off with a butcher-knife. She had cut off the head of her little baby and left the body in the bed. As soon as the discovery was made the woman seized the knife, but was disarmed. She had become insane during the night.

Up to last Monday night there had been 3,839 cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville and 332 deaths.

Our New York Letter.

[New York Star Syndicate Letter to the RECORD.]

NEW YORK, Oct 20, 1888.

Another registration day in this city has passed, and the same marked increase is shown, compared with four years ago, as on the first day. The total as compared with the highest previous registration for a similar period, shows a net gain of 33,000. The larger the increase, the greater the majority for Cleveland and the State ticket.

It looks very much from the outside as though the Republicans had abandoned any lingering hope of carrying this State, and were looking to other sections for votes enough to save their ticket. They have one strong card growing out of the unfortunate divisions in the Democratic party of this city. As I have said before, there is no cause for real apprehension on this account, but of course the managers on the other side are making the most of it by spreading wild tales over the country of the alleged demoralization of the party in this city. It is quite as much to the interest of one of the local factions as to the other that the State and National tickets should receive their cordial support. No one who has studied the situation doubts this.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low of Brooklyn, made a powerful speech in Cooper Union last night in favor of Cleveland and Tariff Reform. The Republicans are very much chagrined over what they are pleased to term the "ingratitude" of a man whom they twice put in the mayoralty chair in the City of Churches. Mr. Low is personally one of the most popular men in the two cities as shown by his election in a city that usually gives a Democratic majority in excess of 10,000. He will make other speeches during the campaign, and use all his logic and his influence for the Democratic ticket.

Chairman Barnum, like Chairman Quay of the opposition, is not at all [illegible], and when he passes [illegible] everybody listens. When seen by your correspondent at the [illegible], he said positively that in all his experience—and he has generaled several National Campaigns—the party's prospects had not been so bright at a corresponding period before election. He regards success as absolutely assured.

There has been a deal of unfavorable comment on the part of the Democrats at the [illegible] attitude of Tammany Hall with respect to Congressmen from this city. At this time the [illegible] only one Congressman who was elected as a Republican, Hon. [illegible] F. [illegible]. He has since [illegible] left the party on account of its attitude on the question of the tariff. He [illegible] back to Congress, but as a Democrat. In some of the City's [illegible] Republicans would have a very good show of winning with a divided local Democracy, and this is what Tammany Hall threatens. [illegible] with a view to a settlement of the differences between the factions, so that the party may not suffer. All sorts of rumors are in the air. One of the most [illegible] is that the recent visit of [illegible] General Dickinson to this city [illegible] the purpose of negotiating [illegible] Tammany. It was said that [illegible] was to have the disposal of the New York Post Office after the election in case of their acceding to certain stipulations. This [illegible] as it has quite [illegible] but it has been much talked about.

Betting on the result of the election is getting very heavy as the day grows nearer. Every evening the lobbies of the [illegible] up town hotels are crowded with well dressed politicians and sporting characters. Odds are slightly in favor of Cleveland, though [illegible] wagers are taken even. $35,000 was put up last night in the Hoffman House lobby inside of 30 minutes at odds of [illegible] upon Cleveland. In the Murray Hill Hotel soapmaker Higgins flourished a $10,000 roll and surprised everybody by offering to stake it on Harrison's election against $7,000. The words were hardly out of his mouth when a gentleman who had been sitting quietly by on a settee arose and produced the necessary money with which to back his Democratic opinions. Mr. Higgins crawled a little, offering to make the bet even. This, too, was accepted, but the bubble man pocketed his little pile and slunk away to the intense amusement of the bystanders. In betting on the local ticket Hewitt has a slight call, though I saw $15,000 put up even by Grant men in one of the hotels a couple of evenings since. The odds against the Republican candidate for Mayor are four to one with practically no takers.

The amusement public have been much excited over the production of Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Yeomen of the Guard". The critics having little respect for reputation have been pounding it with very considerable force. They all admit, though, that it is tuneful, and has a good action. Apart from this there is very little new going on in the theatrical line. A novelty in realistic stage productions was the recent introduction in a melodrama of two noted ex-convicts to crack a safe in full view of the auditors. The burglars drew famously, and they made money for the enterprising projectors of the piece which otherwise would have ignominiously failed.

A striking commentary on the civilization and charity of the richest American city was a discovery yesterday of five persons starving to death in a miserable tenement. They were a Polish immigrant and his four small children. None of them had eaten anything for several days, yet their very existence was unknown to their wretched fellow-lodgers.

FRANK E. VAUGHAN.

Our Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1888.

Representative S. S. Cox made a personal explanation in the House regarding the charge made by the New York Tribune that he had been sending campaign documents, other than portions of the Congressional Record, through the mails under his frank. Mr. Cox pronounced his signature on the package in the possession of the Tribune a forgery, and stated that he had always been particular in franking documents, as he had opposed the restoration of the franking privilege. Mr. Cox also read the report of the Post Office Inspector who made an investigation, which shows, first, that the endorsement of the name of S. S. Cox was a forgery; second, that S. S. Cox did not authorize the use of his name; third, that it did not appear that the package was authorized to be mailed by anyone either at the national or state democratic headquarters in New York; fourth, that the investigation as to who forged the signature of S. S. Cox is practically defeated by the attitude of the Tribune in refusing to deliver up the Package in which the forgery appears. Mr. Cox then mentioned the fact that unfrankable matter had been sent through the mails under the franks of Representatives Hovey, of Indiana, and Kean, of New Jersey, and Senator Quay. Mr. Cox stated that he brought the matter before the House with a view to having some action taken [illegible] would prevent this violation [illegible] franking privilege in the future. Mr. Cox, who has just returned from New York, is perfectly delighted with the political situation. He said of New York: "The democratic vote has been largely increased by the very heavy registration. It is impossible to predict majorities, but Mr. Cleveland will have a good one. The vote will be much heavier than in 1884. There will not be any appreciable amount of trading. Cleveland and Hill will get the full vote, the majority [illegible] will not hurt them."

Senator George, who recently gave notice that he intended calling up his motion to discharge the finance committee from the further consideration of the bill providing for the use of [illegible] presses only in the printing of Government notes and securities, and to pass the bill, has announced that at the suggestion of the plate printers he will allow the matter to go over for the present.

Secretary Vilas has found it necessary to use some very plain language to the sixty Sioux Indian Chiefs, who have been in Washington nearly a week. They came here to state their objections to the treaty by which it is proposed to sell 11,000,000 acres of their reservation. Their principal objection was that the price—50 cents an acre—was not enough. The President then authorized Secretary Vilas to say to them that if they would accept the treaty he would recommend to Congress to so change the act as to prescribe that all the land taken during the first three years shall be paid for at the rate of $1 an acre; all in the next two years 75 cents, and after that 50 cents an acre. [illegible] were asked to accept or reject this proposition, but they refused to do either until they could consult their people. Secretary Vilas told them they must decide the matter or he would end the whole negotiation.

Senator Cockrell, in his speech on the tariff, made the republicans squirm as he poured volleys of sarcasm into their ranks. In discussing the republican tariff bill, which proposes to increase some rates and reduce others, he called it a "double-edged sword keen on both sides." There was a fat to be fried out of the manufacturers through whose [illegible] the duties were raised, were to be forced to contribute to the republican campaign fund in order to keep them up, and those on whose goods the rates were reduced, were also to be forced to contribute so as to have them [illegible] restored." He charged that the bill, instead of being passed into its [illegible] was kept open with the object of thus "frying the fat" out of the manufacturers. And rumor had it, he said, "that the frying pan was kept not far from the room of the Senate financial committee, so that when the manufacturers go there to make their statements, they have a convenient opportunity to visit the 'frying pan.'"

Iowa Prohibition Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The Supreme Court today sustained the constitutionality of the prohibition law in Iowa. The point at issue was the right to manufacture intoxicating liquors solely for exportation to other States, despite the State law, and it was pleaded that the prohibitory law, in so far as manufacture for export [illegible] is concerned, was in conflict with a constitutional provision giving Congress the sole right to regulate inter State commerce. The case is that of J. S. Kidd, distiller, plaintiff in error, vs. I. E. Pearson and S. J. Loughras.

The court holds that the State law prohibiting both manufacture and sale, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary and sacramental purposes, is not in conflict with the inter State commerce provisions of the Constitution, and the decision of the Iowa court is sustained.

A Snake in their Cabbage.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 22.—Frank Jackson and his family had cabbage for their noonday meal Saturday. After every one had eaten of it one of the children noticed a peculiar taste. The remaining portion was examined, and in the heart a small green snake was found. All the family were soon taken ill, and Mrs. Jackson and one child may not recover.

Subscribe for the RECORD.

Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin

Of the North Carolina Weather Service, co-operating with the U. S. Signal Service, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20th, 1888.

EASTERN DISTRICT. Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county.—"The past seven days have been unusual, giving us a specimen of true Indian summer. Seeding small grain and picking cotton have been facilitated thereby. Fine weather for late potatoes and turnips." Lumberton, Robeson county.—"The crops, both corn and cotton, are thought to be an average in this county." Rocky Mount, Nash county.—"The warm weather is maturing crops rapidly." Scotland Neck, Halifax county.—"The weather has been fine for gathering crops. A few more weeks like it, and most of the cotton will be housed." Tarboro, Edgecombe county.—"The weather of the past week has been favorable to all crops." Warsaw, Duplin county.—"Crops very nearly all harvested. Very poor results from all crops." Weldon, Halifax county.—"Good weather for housing crops."

CENTRAL DISTRICT. Gibson's Station, Richmond county.—"The past week has been favorable for all crops." Salem, Forsyth county.—"Favorable weather for sowing wheat." Raleigh, Wake county.—"Very favorable for all crops." Warrenton, Warren county.—"Very favorable for cotton picking. Farmers commencing to sow wheat."

WESTERN DISTRICT. Bat Cave, Henderson county.—"All crops favorably affected." Davidson College, Mecklenburg county.—"The weather for the past week has been delightful. No rain, no frost. Farmers have made good use of the time." Charleston, Swain county.—"Fine weather for sowing wheat. From what I can learn, there will be twice the usual amount sown this year." Salisbury, Rowan county.—"Fine weather for sowing wheat and picking cotton. Cotton is short in the lint, and the yield will be unusually small."

H. B. BATTLE, Ph. D., Director.
H. M. P. [illegible],
Sergt. Signal Corps, Assistant.

An Early Snow.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—There was a heavy snow storm in northern Minnesota yesterday and the beautiful snow lies deeper in that section than at any time before at this season for six years. At [illegible] the snow is 13 inches deep. There was no wind and consequently no drifting. Some snow fell in central Minnesota, and northern Dakota Saturday but it melted almost as soon as it fell. It snowed at [illegible] and Fargo. Reports from there say there is little on the ground. There was no snow here. In northern Iowa there were slight flurries of snow but at no point is the depth reported more than two inches and that [illegible]. The weather here is mild.

The [illegible] of the Aetna Manufacturing Company, 18 miles from Washington, was burned last Monday morning. The spinning and weaving mill and the [illegible] were saved. The loss is not stated. Insurance $[illegible].

"Lay the sweet lambs in mine," he said, but she only remarked that she had neuralgia and must hold her head. He gave her "Salvation Oil" and now he holds her and other lambs in his bosom.

From almost every section of the State we hear [illegible] of a general increase [illegible] the [illegible] people. [illegible] of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup which costs only 25 cents.

We advertise the New York Star. It is a paper for Democrats to tie to. It is all wool and double width, with no moth holes in the selvage. Don't think of going through this campaign without it.

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In New York?—New Jersey?—
Connecticut? Indiana?—
The Union!

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Stable Holds 200 Horses!

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

LAND SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the superior court of Chatham county, I will sell at public auction, at the court-house door in Pittsboro, on Monday the 5th day of November, 1888, the following land of which [illegible] died seized and possessed: one tract of [illegible] acres in [illegible] township, adjoining the lands of [illegible]. [illegible]

JOHN L. [illegible]MAN,
Commissioner.
Oct. 5th, 1888.

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TRADE MARK
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Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your cough for 25c.

DID NOT DIE!

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W. B. FARRAR.
[illegible] GREENSBORO, N. C.

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March 15, 1888. 1y.

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September 15, 1887.

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Condensed Schedule No. 4.
Taking effect Monday, Sept. 24, 1888.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Train Going North No. 1 Mail & Passenger			Train Going South No. 2 Mail & Passenger	
Leave	5.45 a. m.	Bennettsville	Arrive	7.45 p. m.
"	7.15	Maxton,	Leave	6.23
"	9.15	Fayetteville,	"	4.15
"	10.[illegible]	Sanford,	"	1.55
"	11.55	Ore Hill,	"	1.10
"	12.40 p. m	Julian,	"	11.34 a. m.
Arrive	2.20	Greensboro,	"	10.00
"	7.00	Mt. Airy	"	7.45 p. m.

Freight and Mail Train runs daily except Sunday.

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.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

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J. W. FRY, Gen'l Supt.

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Brocatelle Parlor Suits,	$63.50
Silk Plush Parlor Suits,	$50.00 to 65.50
Silk Plush Sofa,	20.50
Silk Plush Divan,	16.50

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Poplar Chamber Suits from	$12.50 to $30.00
Oak Chamber Suits,	33.50
Walnut Chamber Suits from	37.50 to 93.50
Walnut Bedsteads from	5.00 to 13.50

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Hair Mattresses, fine quality,	$25.00
Fine Hair Mattresses from	$6.00 to 8.50
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Straw or Shuck, cotton Top,	3.50 to 4.50

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Walnut Extension Tables,	$10.00
Walnut Extension Tables,	12.00
Poplar Side Boards,	10.00
Walnut Side Boards,	$20.00 and 37.50

TABLES.

Drop Leaf Tables,	$9.18
Centre Tables,	$3.00 and 3.50
Antique Oak Centre Tables,	4.50
Cherry Centre Tables,	7.00

CHAIRS.

Split Seat Chairs,	$.35
Common Wood Chairs,	.50
Cane Seat Chairs,	.75
Oak Dining Chairs,	1.50
Rockers,	$1, $1.50, $2.50 and $4.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cane, for reseating chairs, 1000 feet,	$1.00
Spring Seat Beds,	3.25
Woven-wire Mattresses,	4.25
Wardrobes,	$10.00 and $16.00
Children's Rockers and High Chairs,	75c. $1.00, and 1.50
Baby Baske. Carriages, with Parasols,	$6.00, $8.00 and 19.00
Hall Stands,	$12.00 and 18.00
Safes, Tin or Wire,	$3.50 and 4.00
Lounges, from	$7.00 to 16.00
Hammock Chairs,	$3.00 and 5.00
Bedsteads, from	$2.00 to 13.00
Washstands, from	$1.75 to 10.00

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J. C. HUTSON & CO.,
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April 12, 1888.

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