The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

An Invention in telegraphy has been made by a Baptist preacher, of this State, which was thoroughly tested last week and was pronounced to be a success. The ingenious inventor is Rev. Baylus Cade of Louisburg, and we hope that his invention will bring him both fame and fortune. By means of his invention telegrams can be sent to and from a rapidly moving railroad train, and will be of great service to railroad companies. The test was made on the R. & A. A. L. railroad, near Raleigh. A set of three wires had been laid along the rails just outside the track. On the car were attached a number of thin metal wedges, which touched the wire [illegible] were held in position [illegible] means of springs. These flanges slid along the [illegible] and made the circuit complete. [illegible] wire was run up into [illegible] egraph [illegible] on a table. [illegible] lished on the ground near the track to which the [illegible] Several messages [illegible] from the car and were plainly understood.

A [illegible] tested at [illegible] years ago [illegible] cess, but [illegible] practical use. [illegible] have been at work for two years perfecting his invention.

The uses to which electricity has been put are wonderful, and yet its power and usefulness are just beginning to be appreciated. And there is now no telling to what extent or for what purposes electricity may not be used. For illuminating purposes it excels all other lights and brilliant electric lights may now be seen in nearly every town, making night almost as bright as day. But probably the greatest use to which electricity is being adapted is as a motive power. Already in many cities the street cars are propelled by electricity, and we predict that the day is not far distant when electricity will be the chief motive power that is used and that its use will be very general.

The next State Fair will probably be the most successful one that has ever been held in North Carolina. An unusually full meeting of the executive committee was held at Raleigh last week, and every [illegible] possible was done to ensure a grand success of the next fair. Maj. J. Parrish, late Commissioner of Immigration, was appointed general superintendent, which means that the fair will be boomed for all that it is worth. There is no election or political campaign this fall to divert or distract the minds of our people, and the abundant crops will cheer up the farmers and induce a large attendance and make it successful.

The farmers of this State can't afford to have not taken that interest in their State fairs which is necessary in order to make them a great success as they ought to be. We do not pretend to say where fault this is, if anybody's, but we hope and have reason to believe that there will be a mark of change for the better hereafter in this respect. Several prominent members of the Farmers' Alliance are working zealously in behalf of the next fair and expect to arouse much interest in it among all the members of the order. We hope that they will succeed in doing this, and that make the next fair worthy of our great State.

Pennsylvania has [illegible] defeated [illegible] in the State of Pennsylvania should be followed in each State when called upon to pass upon a proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and in both States the amendment was defeated by overwhelming majorities. In Pennsylvania the campaign had been made on [illegible] both sides most vigorously, and enormous sums of money had been expended. The majority against Prohibition was nearly 200,000.

In Rhode Island the election was held upon the question of repealing the prohibitory amendment which had been adopted in 1886, and it was repealed by a vote of three to one. It would seem that Prohibition is losing ground. Not only did Pennsylvania refuse by so large a majority to adopt Prohibition, but Rhode Island rejected it after having tried it for three years. Within the past two years seven States have voted on and rejected an amendment to their constitutions prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors. The attempt to form a Prohibition or Third party seems to have injured the cause of Prohibition and retarded its progress, just as we feared it would do.

Our Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1889.

Harrison as a junketer bids fair to be on a par with his republican predecessors. He returned Monday evening from a three day trip down the river and today he has gone to Cape May to remain until next Tuesday. If he is overworked now, as he says he is, God help the country if an occasion should arise demanding some real work of its executive. If he is overworked many members of his party would like to know what the nature of the work was he has done absolutely nothing, so far as the public knows, towards establishing a national policy of any kind and the two hours a day which he gives up to the hungry place seekers is hardly enough to break him down. It [illegible] from morning [illegible] probably the hardest [illegible] performs [illegible]

[illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Management of [illegible] along with [illegible] may secure the [illegible] Senators called [illegible] come in [illegible] was to [illegible]

[illegible] the same [illegible] [illegible] the Treasury will bring [illegible] by the Treasury will bring [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]