

THE DEATH OF Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, which occurred last week at Washington, closed a remarkable career.

After serving as a judge for several years, he was elected to Congress in 1860 as the Representative from the Fourth Philadelphia District, and so acceptably did he represent his constituents, that they have re-elected him ever since—making the longest continuous service in Congress of any of his contemporaries.

While we differed with Judge Kelley in politics, he being a strong republican and protectionist, yet we commend his career to the youth of our land as an example worthy of their imitation. In all his long and conspicuous public service, in an age of great corruption among public men, his personal character was pure and spotless.

His continuous re-election was not only highly complimentary to him, but creditable to his constituents, and showed their wisdom in continuing in their service for so long a time the same Representative. This is a lesson that might be learned to their advantage, and an example that might be followed to their profit, by the voters of North Carolina, who are so fickle and foolish as to turn out of Congress their Representatives just as they begin to be successful.

THE OFFICIAL RECORDS of the Union and Confederate armies, that are being published by an act of Congress passed in 1874, contain much interesting information. The last volume issued contains the official reports of the Union officers as to the part taken by their respective commands in the great battle of Gettysburg. On page 151 are published the official returns of the Army of the Potomac, which show that, on June 30th, 1863, (the day before the battle began), there were 117,930 men and officers present for duty. On page 187 is published the number of casualties in the Union army in that battle, as follows: killed, 3,153; wounded, 14,529; captured, 5,365—making a total loss of 23,046. The official reports of the Confederates are not published in this volume, but will be in the next. Gen. A. J. Long's "Memoirs of Robert E. Lee" give the total loss of the Confederates in that battle as 16,000, which includes the killed, wounded and captured. So that the total loss of both armies in the battle of Gettysburg was about 40,000 men.

The General in Chief of the Union army at that time, Gen. H. W. Halleck, in his official report of the military operations in that campaign, thus speaks of the battle of Gettysburg: "The opposing forces in this sanguinary contest were nearly equal in numbers, and both fought with the most desperate courage." It was certainly the greatest battle ever fought on the American continent, and the like of which we hope may never be fought again!

THE ASTOUNDING statement is made that there were 98 legal hangings in the United States, during last year, and that the number of persons lynched was 175. If this be true, and we fear that it is too true, it is a disgrace to the civilization of this country, and shows such a lawless condition of affairs as to alarm all law-abiding citizens. It proves the existence of such an utter disregard of all law, such an indifference to human life, and such insecurity to personal liberty as to excite the gravest apprehension in the minds of all thoughtful men. And the worst of it is that these lynchings become more and more frequent, and we fear that they will continue until no man's life, liberty or property will be safe from the violence of lawless mobs!

THE CENSUS will be taken this year as is usual every ten years. This State has been divided into five districts, and a supervisor of census will be appointed for each. An enumerator will be appointed for every township, as was done in 1880, and his pay will be \$75 a month and he will be allowed two months to do the work. The supervisors will be appointed in a short time, and then they will appoint the township enumerators. Of course there will be many applicants for these appointments, and we wish that all of them could be successful in their applications.

Our Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1890.

Senator Voorhees is always certain of a large audience, no matter what the subject is that he is announced to speak upon, so that it is not to be wondered at that the Senate galleries should have been packed to overflowing to hear his speech on the resolution offered by him calling on the department of Justice for information as to whether the U. S. attorney at Indianapolis acted under its instructions in protecting W. W. Dudley, author of the notorious "blocks of five" letter, from arrest, when he was recently in Indiana. He spoke of Dudley's crime as having inflicted an indelible stain on a memorable election and impeached its result. He said further that the fact of the crime was open, universally known and practically confessed, and yet by vigilance in obstructing the law, and in denying and preventing justice, the crime has thus far gone unpunished. The beneficiary of a polluted ballot box now in high place had felt compelled to shield the corrupt instrument of that success, and he thought it was high time that the most disgraceful and most alarming episode in the Presidential campaign should be fully understood by the whole people, and that the proper degree of responsibility should be assigned to the instrument by whom it was perpetrated, and to those who tried to hide the offense. He also spoke of Dudley's threatening Harrison if he was not protected, and closed by saying that Mr. Harrison now had it in his power to exonerate himself by dismissing the corrupt U. S. district attorney who had ordered a U. S. Commissioner not to issue a warrant for Dudley's arrest. The resolution was amended by Senator Edmunds and then adopted. Nothing is expected of it however, as such orders if given are not made matters of official record.

Representative Bynum, of Indiana, is also after Dudley in the House. He has offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee with power to send for persons and papers for the purpose of investigating the Congressional election, including the "blocks of five" letter. Mr. Bynum says he never intends to let up on Dudley until he sees him where he belongs—in prison.

The World's Fair question will probably soon be settled now. St. Louis and Washington have been heard by the Senate committee, and tomorrow will be devoted to hearing arguments in favor of Chicago and New York. In the House, the committee on Foreign Affairs which has charge of the matter, has decided to report a bill, leaving the site blank, to be filled by vote of the House. It is no hitch occurs the whole thing should be settled before the first of February.

Tobacco and silk growers and manufacturers have been trying to impress their views upon the House committee on Ways and Means, and very diverse views they were too.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, one of the republican members of the Committee on Rules, refuses to sanction the radical departure proposed by Speaker Reed, and no Rules have been as yet reported to the House which remains completely in the Speaker's power, as long as he can get a bare majority to sustain his rulings no matter how outrageous they may be. This was fully demonstrated this week when the Speaker ruled in favor of taking up the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, appealed from the ruling and there was an all day fight, the democrats being aided by Ex Speaker Carlisle, who made a strong speech in which he tried to shame the republicans into respecting the rights of the minority, but it was no use, they voted to sustain the Speaker's decision. As long as things remain as they are now the republicans have everything their own way in the House, and the only satisfaction the democrats have is that they are setting up a precedent that will be used for all its worth when the democrats again get control in the House.

One of the new democratic Senators from Montana, Martin Maginnis—would be certain of obtaining his seat in the Washington newspaper men had to decide the question.

Lawyers on the Senate Finance committee say that Senator Sherman's anti-trust bill is unconstitutional.

Senator Morgan delivered a speech in favor of his bill for sending the negroes to Africa, but his bill will not become a law.

Owing to grip in city P. O. your letters have not been promptly mailed for two weeks. Postmaster promises better service in future.

A Duel to the Death.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 10.—The killing of Dock Bell, a prominent citizen of Heflin, Ala., Wednesday night, by Sam C. Creamer, the marshal of the town, turns out to have been a very sensational affair. It was a duel to the death in the street. There had been bad blood between them for a long time, on account of a family affair, the men being related by marriage. Wednesday night they met face to face in the street, for the first time in several months.

"I guess we might as well settle our little affair and be done with it," said Bell, stepping back a few paces and drawing a pistol.

He fired, and Creamer fell to the ground, shot through the shoulder. Bell continued to shoot, and Creamer, raising himself on one elbow, drew his pistol and shot Bell 4 times, every ball passing through his body, killing him almost instantly. Creamer is badly wounded, but will recover.

A Terrific Storm.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 12.—About 4.30 this afternoon a cyclone struck the northeastern section of the city making a pathway near a quarter of a mile wide, and leaving death and desolation in its tracks. There was scarcely any warning of the approaching storm, owing to the fact, that the sky had been overcast for several hours before the full force of the wind was felt, and it was all over in an incredibly brief period of time, those residing in and near the pathway of the cyclone, scarcely realizing what had happened until it was all over.

In addition to dozens of dwellings in the southern, central and northern sections of the city, more or less wrecked, the following big buildings were damaged: the mill, Goodwin and Candler's, Pullman shops, Van Brock's furniture store, Kingsland and Ferguson's Implement works. The Missouri Pacific hospital, Hodgden School, German Evangelical church, Second Presbyterian church, and others are yet to be heard from. Three fatalities are reported. The losses on property are roughly estimated at \$100,000, but will likely prove more. The Harmony club, a Jewish organization, suffered a loss of \$3,000 on their club house, corner of Olive and Eighteenth streets.

St. Louis, Jan. 13.—It is estimated that the total damage by the cyclone will reach \$200,000, mostly to factories in the north end, of which a dozen have been completely wrecked.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—A severe blizzard raged tonight in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. Dispatches from points in Kansas to the Journal say that the storm is by far the worst of the season, and some points report that it is the most severe ever experienced.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—A terrific snow storm has been raging here since early this morning. Drifts are two to four feet high on the sides of streets and in alleys.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 12.—Six inches of snow has fallen here this morning. The wind is blowing hard and the snow drifting badly and still falling.

EMERSON, Iowa, Jan. 13.—A genuine blizzard, the first in two years, is now raging here. The wind is from the northwest. The storm is unusual in its severity.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 13.—A tornado last night struck the east side of the city of Clinton, Ky., demolishing houses and killing eleven people and wounding 53.

The killed so far as ascertained are: J. A. Rhodes and two children, Mrs. Wm. Bone, Burnett Bone, Walter Nance, John W. Giddis and infant, and an infant of George E. Hodges, and one other not yet identified. The wounded are Judge E. C. Hodges, wife and two children, J. H. Gerwiner, wife and two children and father, C. W. Voorhees, child, and two relatives, names unknown, Rev. J. W. Little, wife and two children, D. Stubbfield and several members of his family, though not seriously, Mrs. Foster and two children, Mrs. J. A. Rhodes and one child (the latter will die), A. F. Justice and one child, W. B. Bone, daughter, whose names could not be ascertained. Assistance was sent from here.

The tornado also visited Wycliffe, doing considerable damage to property, but no loss of life.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 13.—A terrific wind storm passed over the city about six o'clock this morning, doing considerable damage and prostrating wires in every direction. Communication east and west for the time was entirely cut off, but it has again been established, although telegraphic service is still badly crippled.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 13.—A special to the Appeal from Sardis, Miss., 60 miles south of here, reports a heavy storm of wind, rain and hail. The Episcopal and Presbyterian churches and Ballantine's livery stables were blown down. Anderson's store and the Reporter office were unroofed, and several stores and residences damaged. No fatal cases are reported.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 13.—Delegates from St. Paul and Milwaukee are to the effect that the blizzard is general throughout the north-west, and that all the trains in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin are from one to four hours late. The storm has been raging for 14 hours in St. Paul.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A hurricane is prevailing here.

OSHTO, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Shortly before noon today, a fierce wind storm prevailed here and considerable damage was done. The velocity of the gale during the 4 hours it prevailed reached 70 miles an hour.

Race War in Illinois.

ALTON, Ills., Jan. 11.—The Alton board of education has provided separate schools for colored children, but the negroes want their children to attend the schools set apart for white pupils. Yesterday a score of adult negroes accompanied by a half a dozen black children, went to the high school and demanded admission. Supt. Powell is a mild mannered man, and offered no obstruction. The black children walked in and took possession of all the desks they found unoccupied. The white pupils protested, and began to back up their books and make preparations to leave. Some of the colored boys gritted at the white girls, and as soon as the negroes left the building, the white pupils assailed the blacks. There was a hard fight for 15 minutes, during which books, inkstands, rulers, slates, and hair drove the air out of the room, and drove the blacks out of the room, chased them out of the yard, and continued the fight in the street. The white girls urged their classmates to fight with encouraging shouts, and brought their monitions of war when possible.

Dr. Eugene Grissom has been offered and has accepted a high and lucrative position in an institution at St. Louis.

Sixteen Men Drowned.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—Sixteen men were drowned here by the breaking of a caisson used in the construction of the new bridge of the Louisville and Nashville railroad yesterday. The particulars are most appalling.

At 12.20 o'clock this morning the bodies of three of the unfortunate victims were recovered by workmen. The position in which they were found showed that a desperate struggle had taken place at the narrow door of escape. One negro had succeeded in pulling his body through the aperture, but death had overtaken him just when life was promised. Another negro had crawled partly through, his hands were fastened by death in the clothing of a negro in front of him, showing that he had died in the desperate endeavor to escape first. Between the two negroes lay the body of a white man. It appeared from his position that he was trying to push back some one who was clinging to his legs. The sand accumulating at the door by the sinking of the caisson had wedged in the body of the white man in such a manner that it could not be removed. At 12.30 a. m., work was discontinued in order to allow the workmen to rest and refresh themselves. Later, a fresh force was put on duty and the work resumed.

Abel Taylor, one of the negro laborers who survived the terrible catastrophe, was found at his home on Preston street by a reporter. He had not entirely recovered from the fright incident to his late experience, and his voice trembled as he told what happened at the bottom of the river. "As near as I can remember," he said, "there were eighteen of us who went down. Some of us had candles in our hands and others carried the tools we worked with. The engine was pumping air into the caisson. We were not thinking of danger and didn't have any idea that there was a weak point in the caisson. Somebody said, we would be relieved in about two hours, and I replied that I wished it was now. I looked to see how near the caisson was to the sand bottom, and was standing close by the little door when I heard somebody say, 'Great God, men, she is breaking!'

Just then the water commenced to rush through the shell doors and it seemed as if everything gave way at once. I broke for the door. I hardly know how I did it, but I managed to get through. The men behind me were rushing and tumbling over each other and I could hear them crying, 'we're lost, help! help! my God save us.' Badly frightened as I was I couldn't help but pity them. I could do nothing for them so I helped myself. I could hear water rushing in on the poor fellows as I climbed up through the man hole, but their cries sounded louder than the roar of the water. I got out safely and thanked God for my deliverance. I never will forget that awful sight as long as I live.

Taylor was asked if he thought that by any possible means the men could have until help reached them. "No sir, they couldn't live," he replied. "The water is running in faster than all the engines can force it out. There is no way for them to escape."

Great Presence of Mind.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10.—Early last evening, Judge Thos. M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was sitting reading in his library when his negro coachman, armed with a double barreled shot gun, entered. The Judge was startled from his appearance that he had become insane, but betraying no alarm he asked him what was the matter. The negro replied that he had decided to kill the whole family, as they talked too much, and left him no time to think. The Judge betrayed no alarm, and told him he agreed with him, and that he would attend to it. By the use of consummate tact, the Judge succeeded in mollifying the madman until he at last laid down his gun, and at the Judge's suggestion left the room. As soon as he was out of hearing, the Judge telephoned to neighbors, and in a short time a deputy sheriff placed the coachman under arrest.

Doubtless a wholesale and most frightful tragedy was averted by the nerve and coolness which the distinguished jurist exhibited.

Gerouimo's Band.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Proctor, in a communication sent to Congress today, in regard to the final disposition of the Gerouimo band of Apaches, now held as prisoners of war at Ft. Vernon barracks Ala., recommends that one of two propositions be carried out: 1st, that a tract of land be purchased for them in the mountainous region of North Carolina and they be located on it; 2nd that the consent of Congress be given to locate them near Ft. Sill, Indian Territory, until negotiations with the Comanche and Apache Indians in the Indian Territory, can be had for their final location with these tribes on their reservation. General Crook favors the latter proposition as also does Secretary Proctor. The band now numbers 492.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 13.—Gov. Richardson has today offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of David Ready, white, perpetrator of the latest outrage in Barnwell county, on the 8th inst. He took William Black, a negro, charged with theft, from a constable in whose charge he was, tied Black to a tree and shot him to death. Ready is said to have gone to Augusta, Ga., and the police are searching for him there. This is the largest reward ever offered by Gov. Richardson for the apprehension of any criminal.

A Woman Lawyer.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

A flutter of mild but unusual excitement swept through the State Supreme Court room, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, when the case of Sutton vs. Wagner was reached shortly before the afternoon recess. There was nothing unusual or important in the character of the case to attract any particular attention, but the court room was crowded with prominent legal lights, ambitious, youthful disciples of Blackstone and a sprinkling of the fair sex, all piqued with curiosity to hear the first lady lawyer who ever appeared before the supreme tribunal of that State.

The lady was Miss Kate H. Pier, daughter of Colonel C. K. Pier, of Milwaukee. She graduated from the law department of the State University only two years ago. She seemed scarcely more than a girl as she sat among a group of her young college friends waiting for her time to address the august body. A wealth of black hair fell over her shoulders in a single coil, almost trailing to the floor, and added to the beauty of her youthful complexion and handsome features. She was modestly attired in a dress of black silk with bead trimmings. When the clerk called the case in which she was interested, and the young lady took her seat among the other attorneys at the table, there was a general awakening of attention.

Miss Pier's argument was direct and to the point and relieved of all the superfluities that frequently characterized the more experienced attorneys of the other sex. She stated her case unhesitatingly and frequently turned to and cited authorities, showing an acquaintance with law and a degree of self-possession that indicated that she was truly in love with her profession. At the conclusion of her address she was cordially congratulated for the successful impression she made, and among themselves the lawyers were unanimously of the opinion that she made an exceedingly strong and convincing argument.

Over Two Hundred Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9.—The following particulars of the theatre collapse in Haunting, China, reported by telegraph from Shanghai December 31, were received by the steamer which arrived today. The accident occurred on October 13th. The temple where the performance was being held stands on a high terrace in the middle of the town. A hill was once there, but it had all been cut away except a portion on which the temple stands.

During the performance the entire wall gave way, either from being defective, or from the great pressure above, and the whole gathering of men, women and children were hurled to the street below. Groans and shrieks rent the air. The people who had first fallen, some of whom had escaped with only bruises, were killed outright a moment later by their comrades falling upon them. Many died of suffocation.

At the time, the immense blocks of stone and concrete from the broken wall fell with deadly force, heads were broken open, bodies crushed, arms and legs broken, and in a number of cases almost severed from the body. A total of 200 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins, and it is thought that the list of the dead might number 250.

Fatal Masonic Initiation.

HESTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 12.—The Rev. J. W. Johnson, of the M. E. Church, South, of this city, died at the parsonage this morning from injuries received on Friday evening last when in company with the Rev. W. F. Marshall, of the Episcopal Church of this city, he was passing through the initiation ceremonies of the Royal Arch Degree in the Huntington Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons. During the ceremonies it seems it was necessary that he should descend a vault thirteen feet deep by means of a rope-tackle suspended from the ceiling above. Two other men had descended the vault previously, one of them being Rev. Mr. Marshall. After preparing the tackle Rev. Mr. Johnson started to descend, when the knot fastening the tackle to the lower block gave way, and Mr. Johnson fell to the bottom of the vault.

Medical aid was summoned and his injuries seemed to be of a painful though not dangerous nature. He was removed to his home and received the careful attention of his friends, but he gradually sank and died. His remains will be taken to his former home at Hannibal, Mo., for interment.

Good Advice to Farmers.

From the Progressive Farmer.

Make your own bread and meat at home, if possible. If you have a supply for your family, you can, at least, live. To that extent you will be independent. You may want to repair your house or build a new one. You may want to buy a horse or wagon or a machine. But if you can't get the money with which to do these things you can get along without it. But your family cannot live without eating, neither can your stock. Money or no money, you must have bread and meat. Let the Alliance all over the State, at the beginning of the new year, talk over this important matter and resolve that whatever else may happen they will, at least, make their own supplies.

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam be it ever so humble, there's no place for us here but the 'Salvation Oil.' Price 25 cents a bottle.

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Corsets from 25c up; Lace from 15c up; A Fine Line of Jewelry. First Class Line of Perfumery, &c. A Fine Line of Ladies and Children's Shoes.

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W. S. PRIMROSE, President. January 2, 1890.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY. PRICE 25c. Salvation Oil. Try it! Only 25c.

A white man, named J. C. Parrish, was hanged at Raleigh, on last Friday, for having committed an outrage on his thirteen year old daughter.

The death rate of Boston was an unprecedented during the past week, owing to the prevalence of influenza.

MORTGAGE SALE—BY VIR-

THE sale of a mortgage executed to me by W. H. Mitchell and wife, and recorded in book 6, page 105, will be sold at public auction, for sale at the court-house door in the town of Pittsboro, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1890, a tract of land in Chatham county, N. C., on New Hope, 40 1/2 acres, the lands of Isaiah Higgins, Belcher 1 and 1/2, and H. Ellis, containing about 30 acres, to satisfy said mortgage. JOHN CAMPBELL, Sec. 50, 1890. at by T. B. Womack; 409.

W. H. PROCTOR, DURHAM, N. C. Nov. 21, 1889.

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