The Chatham Record

THURSDAY JANUARY 15, 1891.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

VANCE will be re-elected United States Senator on next Tuesday. This was decided on at a meeting of the democratic members of the Legislature, held on last Monday night, when he was nominated by a unanimous vote amid great applause and enthusiasm. Indeed no man was ever before nominated in North Carolina for any office with greater unanimity and enthusiasm, and no man ever before more richly deserved such a nomination!

Instead of there being any opposition from any Alliance member of the Legislature to his nomination, Vance's warmest admirers were Alliancemen. Speech after speech was made by Alliancemen in eulogy of him, each one seeming to try to say more than any other in high praise of him, whom all declared to be the greatest North Carolinian living or dead.

And thus is safely passed the rock that at one time threatened such disaster to our good old ship of state. For if Vance had been defeated his defeat would have greatly injured both the Alliance and the democratic party, and have been a calamity to our State!

ON LAST Saturday the House passed by an almost unanimous vote the much talked of resolution of instructions to Senator Vance. The resolution was entirely satisfactory to him and to every democrat in the Legislature because it contained sound democratic doctrine. It is in the words following:

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that our Senators in the 51st and 52nd Congress of the U. S. be and they are hereby instructed and our Representatives requested, by vote for and use of all honorable means to secure the object the financial reforms as contemplated in the platform adopted by the Ocala meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance held in December, 1890. That a copy of the above resolution be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

All democrats, whether they belong to the Alliance or not, will be in favor of this resolution, because it only reaffirms the principles of the platform unanimously adopted at our last State democratic convention. It is not surprising then that every democrat in the House voted for it, nor is it at all surprising that every member who votes against it was a republican, because the republican party is unanimously opposed to the demands of the Alliance!

THE COMMITTEES in the Legislature have all been appointed and are now busily engaged in considering the numerous bills referred to them. For the first time in the history of North Carolina Legislatures a majority of the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee are not lawyers. In all legislative bodies the judiciary committees are always composed of lawyers, but in our Senate there are only five lawyers, and the judiciary committee is composed of fourteen Senators. The chairmanships of the committees in both the Senate and House seem to have been judiciously selected. In the Senate the chairmen of the principal committees are the following: Judiciary, Turner, of Iredell; Finance, Morgan, of Currituck; Education, Ardrey, of Mecklenburg; Corporations, Bellamy, of New Hanover; Internal Improvement, Butler, of Sampson; Agriculture, Williams, of Pitt; and Propositions and Grievances, Aycock, of Wayne. In the House the chairmen of the principal committees are as follows: Judiciary, Sutton, of Cumberland; Finance, Holman, of Iredell; Education, Gilmer, of Haywood, and Propositions and Grievances, Ray, of Macon.

The county of Chatham has none of its members as chairman of any committee. Senator Atwater is appointed a member of the following committees: Education, Agriculture, Salaries and Fees, Insane Asylums and Penal Institutions. All the committees in the House are not yet appointed, but Mr. Perry is on the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The county of Iredell is more honored, and consequently will have more influence, than any other county. Senator Turner as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Representative Holman as chairman of the House Finance Committee, both from Iredell county, will now largely influence and shape the legislation of this General Assembly than the members from any other county. The people of Iredell show their good sense in sending such men to the Legislature, and deserve the honor conferred on them.

GOV. FOWLE's Message to the Legislature is quite a lengthy document and gives a clear and comprehensive statement of the public affairs of the State. As it is too long to be published in the RECORD, we will briefly refer to some of its points.

He says that the estimated value of the real and personal property in the State is $227,000,000, a gain of about $10,000,000 in the past two years. The public debt of the State is $3,249,100, which is funded in bonds that bear only 4 per cent. interest. He urges a greater uniformity in the valuation of property for taxation, and in order to secure this he makes the following suggestion:

"There will be a new assessment during the year 1891, and now is the time to remedy this evil. It is done at all, it must be done by your honorable body.

"The simplest plan would be to use the County Commissioners as a County Board and establish a State Board for the equalization of values between the different counties of the State. Let it consist of the Treasurer and Auditor, who are thoroughly posted in such matters, and one State assessor from each Congressional District in the State, to be elected by your body, who shall meet at some time and place selected by you and equalize valuation throughout the State.

"Give the Board the power to add to or deduct from the aggregate value of real property of every county which it shall believe to be valued below or above its true value in money, such per centum as will raise or reduce the same to its true value in money, and add to them the further power to add or reduce the valuation of any property such per cent. as they shall believe will reduce or raise the same to its true value in money.

"A system similar to this, I have been informed, has been adopted in some of the States of the Union and is working admirably."

He says that $718,225 were expended last year for public schools, and the average number of children attending the schools was 263,168, and the average duration of the school term was sixty days. He recommends that the schools be kept open in each district for at least four months every year, and that every township shall have the power, upon the recommendation of the county commissioners, by a vote of the people, to levy taxes sufficient for the extension of the school term beyond four months. He urges the establishment of a training school for male and female teachers, and very truly says that "the proper education of our children depends to a great degree upon the ability of the teacher to impart instruction." He sets forth the importance of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and recommends for it an appropriation of $20,000 for 1891, $25,000 for 1892, and $30,000 for every year thereafter. He suggests that a committee be sent to the University in order to ascertain not the very smallest sum which will enable it to struggle along, but what sum is needed to make it as efficient as it ought to be, and raise that sum.

GOV. FOWLE has the proud satisfaction and distinguished honor of being the first Governor to be able to report that the Penitentiary is self-supporting. This is certainly good news to the tax-payers. In order to make the penitentiary not only self supporting, but also a source of revenue, the Governor recommends the issuing of four per cent. State bonds for the establishment of a jute bagging factory and the purchase of farming land for the employment of the convicts, who may not otherwise be employed. He suggests the establishment of a reformatory department in the penitentiary for young convicts.

He reports the charitable institutions in good condition and well managed, and makes some very proper and practical suggestions about their improvement.

He repeats his former recommendation for the establishment of a railroad commission, and in this connection very wisely says: "The railroads have been of incalculable benefit to our State and people, and their prosperity is to us, a matter of justifiable pride, and no embarrassing restraint upon their development or prosperity should be imposed by a legislative body."

In regard to the highways he says that as a rule they are "abominable." For their improvement he recommends that the Legislature levy a tax to be paid over to the County Commissioners of each county, when collected, to be applied to the improvement of the public roads of the townships paying the tax, such townships as have already levied a tax for this purpose to be exempted from this levy."

He recommends an appropriation of $25,000 in order that our State may have a creditable exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, in 1893, at Chicago. If our State desires to attract capital and immigration a fine exhibit then would be a big advertisement.

GOV. FOWLE has moved into the new Executive Mansion at Raleigh, which at last has been finished, and held his first reception there on last Tuesday night, which was attended by the members of the Legislature and a large number of private citizens. Of course captious critics condemn this as savoring of royalty and all such stuff, but we see no impropriety in it whatever. Before the war it had been customary with every Governor to hold public receptions at the "Palace" (as the Governor's residence was then called) and to meet in a social way the people of the State, and nobody ever thought then of condemning the custom. By holding such receptions during the sessions of the Legislature the Governor is better enabled to become acquainted with the Representatives of the people from all parts of the State.

Legislative Proceedings.

Thus far our legislators have been chiefly engaged in introducing bills and resolutions. The first part of every session the Legislature is busy introducing bills and resolutions, and during the latter part is still more busy in killing them. If one-half of the bills that are introduced into any Legislature were enacted into laws, no lawyer would be able to remember them, even if he could find time to read them. Even the members who introduce these numerous bills do not expect or even desire them to be passed. Most of them are introduced merely to satisfy some complaining constituent, without any hope or desire of their being passed. In fact the average legislator does not think he has done his duty—has not given his constituents their money's worth, as we once heard an old colored member say to voters he had made at least one speech and introduced a dozen or two bills and resolutions.

The Record will not attempt to publish the titles of all the bills and resolutions that are introduced, for they would be dry and uninteresting reading, but we will publish those of a general interest and those of the members introduced, as follows:

IN THE SENATE.

By Mr. Butler, of Sampson, that a joint committee on Railroad Commission be created, consisting of five Senators and eight Representatives. Adopted.

Mr. Lucas, of Hyde, that a joint committee of five Senators and seven Representatives be appointed to redistrict the State. Adopted.

Mr. Lucas, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish Senators with a copy of the Code and Acts of the Legislature of 1885, '87, '89. Adopted.

Mr. McLarty, of Monroe, a bill to punish persons who use language calculated to create a breach of the peace.

Mr. Parker, an act for the relief of Judges. This bill proposes, in addition to the salary, that actual expenses in transaction of public business shall be paid by the State. This is to do away with free railway passes. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Aycock, a bill in regard to sales and renting of property by guardians, by striking out Sec. 1,590, and inserting in lieu thereof an enactment requiring all sales and rentals to be made public, after 20 days notice, and to purchasers secured by bond when rents or sale, provided that when lands are rented for agricultural purposes bond shall not be required. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McLarty, a bill to exempt from municipal taxation the personal property of orphan children. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Parker, a bill to prevent giving or accepting free passes or reduction over railroad lines in N. C. This applies to all state officials, all school Boards, Judges, Solicitors, delegates to State Conventions, members of General Assembly, all county officers, editors, proprietors and agents of newspapers, and makes it unlawful for them to receive passes or favors from corporations to give them. Recerred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McLarty, a bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina. This refers to the homestead exemption laws. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Green, of Harnett, a bill in regard to chattel mortgages, providing that whenever household and kitchen furniture is conveyed by such mortgage the privy examination of married women shall be taken as prescribed by law in other cases. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Also, a bill to regulate the fees of sheriffs and constables in cases of claim and delivery. This provides that, for serving original papers 60 cents shall be charged, and for taking the property $1 and actual expenses of keeping the same. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Atwater, a bill to amend the election law, by adding at the end of Sec. 2, Chapter 287, "and that no registration shall be showed on that day." Corporations.

Mr. Turner, a bill to pay Solicitors an annual salary. This bill provides a scale of costs in criminal cases and that Solicitors shall be paid an annual salary of $1,800 as full compensation. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McLarty, a bill to regulate the pay of jurors, by allowing them $1.50 per day and takes jurors $1.00 per day and mileage in both cases. Finance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sutton, of Cumberland, introduced the following resolution, which was resolution No. 1.

Resolution to provide for the establishment of State Banks with power to issue bills.

RESOLVED, By the House of Representatives of North Carolina, the Senate concurring.

That our Senators in the Congress of the United States, be and are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested to use all honorable efforts to secure the passage of an act to repeal the ten per cent tax in the State Banks of issue, as it now exists under the United States Internal Rev. laws, to the end that the financial condition of our people be relieved, as soon as it is possible to accomplish that result, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives.

Mr. Sutton demanded the ayes and nayes on his resolution. It was ordered.

All the Democrats and a few Republicans voted in the affirmative. The following Republicans voted against the resolution: Messrs. Bonner, Bryan, of Wilkes, and Hendricks—three Republicans. The vote stood: Ayes 103; nays 3.

Mr. Hileman to amend law in regard to registration of deeds.

Mr. Pritchard to prevent the sale of deadly weapons.

Mr. Skinner, to prevent farmers from mortgaging their crops for supplies, after Jan. 1st, '92.

Mr. Wood, to appoint a joint committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House to let out the public printing to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Henry, to reduce the fees of the Registers of Deeds and Clerks of Superior Courts and add the part of the State fees not given to these officers to the Public School fund.

Mr. Sutton, to prohibit the sale of cigarettes to minors.

Mr. Henry, of Rockingham county, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on printing to inquire if the price paid was too high, and whether it was practicable to have the work let to the lowest bidder. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Nash, of Stanly, to amend The Code in relation to fees of constables and other county officers. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sutton, of Cumberland, to prohibit labor agents from entering laborers from the State. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Our Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1891.

Mr. Harrison now fully realizes the ancient adage "There's many a slip" etc. It would be hard to find a more disgruntled man. Just as he thought the pins were all set up for the passage of the Force bill, by which he expects to obtain another term in the White House, presto, change, and his hobby goes glimmering and is replaced by a financial measure which will probably, I might safely say certainly include what Mr. Harrison is as strongly opposed to as he can be to any thing—the free and unlimited coinage of silver. To say that the radical republican Senators were dazed by the side tracking of the Force bill but mildly expresses the situation; they were completely demoralized, and are still in that condition, in spite of frequent consultations with Mr. Harrison and Speaker Reed.

The charge that the result was brought about by a bargain between the democrats and the silver republicans was too silly to need the denials which prominent gentlemen on both sides have given it. The democrats entered the fight against the Force bill determined to take advantage of any opportunity that might offer to defeat it, and they were fortunate enough not only to succeed in having the most obnoxious measure ever before Congress laid aside, it is to be hoped permanently, but in getting up a bill, which, when amended, will afford the country a much needed financial relief.

It is hoped that the financial bill may be disposed of in the Senate in a few days, and it will be, unless the republicans can succeed in whipping enough of their Senators into agreeing to take up the Force bill again, or the anti silver republicans, who are now hatching up some mischief, unless all signs fail, shall resort to filibustering to prevent a vote. If it passes the Senate Speaker Reed and Mr. Harrison will have a hard time to stop it in the House, and it is extremely doubtful whether Mr. Harrison, in view of his candidacy for a renomination, will dare to veto it, as he would otherwise like to do. Democrats are feeling very jubilant over their victory, as they have a right to, for it was fairly carried by vigilance and constant attendance upon the sessions of the Senate, no matter what the inconvenience might be to individual Senators.

How the mighty have fallen! Ex-Senator Mahone, who once posed as the Czar of the United States Senate, is now dividing his time between poker playing and lobbying. He has a piece of "made" ground, which he bought for a song, that he wants to sell to the Government at an exorbitant price as a site for the new Government Printing office, and he is lobbying to carry out his design. He also has another scheme that has "millions in it", provided the Force bill ever becomes a law, in the shape of a patent ballot box, ostensibly owned by his son, which he calculates to sell to the Government, to be used at every voting precinct in the United States. He will have to work fast, as after the fourth of next March the name of Mahone will be all that will be needed to kill any measure that gets before the democratic House.

The administration seems to be making as big a mess of Indian matters as it has of everything else it has touched. A resolution offered by Representative McAdoo, has been adopted by the House, providing for an investigation of the killing of Sitting Bull, and it is believed that the investigation will expose a shameful state of affairs.

The House is still hammering away on the Shipping bill, and its friends claim that its passage is assured, but this is not conceded by its opponents, who are numerous and energetic.

At last the correspondence in the Behring Sea matter, which was asked for months ago, at the last session, has been laid before Congress. I cannot give a better idea of what is thought of it than by quoting Representative McCreary, who was chairman of House committee on Foreign Affairs in the last House. He says: "The time has arrived for Mr. Blaine to apply his vigorous policy. The matter must be settled between now and Spring. He must adopt a more vigorous policy or else back down altogether."

The democratic members of the Senate Census committee have made a minority report on the Apportionment bill, favoring an amendment giving Arkansas, Minnesota and New York one member each additional, because of the large fraction each of those States has after dividing the population by the number required per Representative. This, if adopted, would make the total membership of the House 359.

The two new Senators from Idaho, who cast their maiden votes to lay aside the Force bill, have according to custom drawn lots to decide upon their respective terms. Mr. Shoup got the long term which expires March 4, 1895, and Mr. McConnell the short term, which ends with the present Congress.

It never looked more like an extra session of the Fifty-second Congress than it does now.

A Cheap Complete Fertilizer.

Mr. Editor, Sir: Experiment station, Raleigh.

A mixture of acid phosphate, cotton seed meal, and kainit will make a complete fertilizer and of moderate cost if used in the following proportions to form a ton:

1,200 pounds Acid Phosphate.
600 " Cotton Seed Meal.
200 " Kainit.

The acid phosphate should run 12 per cent. available phosporic acid, the kainit should contain 12 per cent. potash, and the meal should contain 8 to 9 per cent. of ammonia. This mixture will yield 8 per cent. of phosphoric acid, 1.68 per cent. of potash and 2.08 per cent. of ammonia, which is but little lower than the average commercial fertilizer selling for $25 and $30 per ton. The ingredients and the mixing of the above formula should cost not more than $19 per ton, and possibly less, if the ingredients are carefully purchased.

You may have to mash up some lumps in the kainit, but both acid phosphate and meal are always in fine condition for mixing. By mixing with hoes on a smooth floor the whole may be rapidly and easily mixed.

Col. Robert F. Webb died at his residence at Durham on last Sunday, aged 66 years. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, and was Colonel of the 6th N. C. regiment during the late war.

The three Alliance members of the Illinois Legislature say that they will not vote for Gen. Palmer, the democratic candidate, for United States Senator, because of his financial views.

"I saw a star Eve's first born, in whose train"
Comes the damp twilight that brings pain.
For aches of head, neuralgia, cut and bruise,
Try Salvation Oil, these will you lose.

"How can Mrs. Smith wear such a handle-me-over-and?" "My dear child, don't you know her husband saves doctors' bills by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for the children."

Killed by an Avalanche.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—News has arrived here of a serious disaster which has occurred at Livno, in Bosnia. An avalanche crashed down from the mountains near that place, destroying a number of houses, some of which were buried out of sight beneath the snow.

As soon as rescuing parties could get to work the removal of the immense weight of snow which had rushed down upon the town was begun. Already seven dead bodies have been removed from the ruins. In addition to the dead a number of persons severely injured have been extricated from the debris.

Weak eyes and inflamed lids indicate an impure condition of the blood. The best remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It vitalizes the blood, regulates the secretions, and expels all scrofulous humors from the system. Try it. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

Another North Carolina paper has shared the fate that is so common to the papers of this State. The Tarboro' Banner, in its last week's issue, announced its suspension. The same old cause, want of patronage.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
25¢ REGULAR SIZE, PRICE 25¢
Salvation Oil "Kills all Pain." Try it! Only 25¢.

LAND SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the superior court of Chatham county, I will sell for cash on MONDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1891, at the court house door, in Pittsboro, at 12 o'clock, m., to the highest bidder, the following described real property, to wit: A tract of land lying in the county of Chatham on Rear Creek township, adjoining the lands of A. R. Ellis, James Withers and others, it being a track on the South side of the lands of Samuel C. Forrester and a part of the same and containing by survey 32 acres.

JOHN A. WOMACK, Com'r.

January 8, 1891.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WRITE US FOR SPECIAL CASH AND TIME PRICES.

We are SOLE agents for

PIANOS: "KNABE", "KRANICH & BACH", "WEGMAN", "KIMBALL"

"MILLER", "WATERLOO", "KIMBALL", "COTTAGE QUEEN"

ORGANS,

Wheeler and Wilson No. 9, and New Home Sewing Machines,

and carry them all in stock.

Also fine GUITARS, VIOLINS, BANJOS, &c., &c.

Prices the lowest and every instrument guaranteed. We pay freights and put in stool, scarf, book, &c., free.

NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,

Successors to J. R. STONE. C. G. STONE, Manager, RALEIGH, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

H. MAHLER,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds,

STERLING SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES,

CLOCKS, BRONZES and NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL TRADE.

A SPECIALTY—Wedding and Engagement Rings made to order in any design. For obtaining correct size for ring send for patent ring card.

Watches and Jewelry Promptly and Carefully Repaired

Dec. 25, 1890.

JOHN W. MARKHAM,

Durham, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES!

My old friends in Chatham are invited to call on me when they visit Durham and I will guarantee to satisfy them in everything in

Staple and Fancy Groceries:

SUGAR, MOLASSES, FISH, MEAT, CHEESE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, COFFEE, SNUFF, CRACKERS, SYRUP, SODA, SHOES, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CROCKERY, TINWARE, &C.

Special Inducements to Country Merchants!

My two stores in Durham are opposite Parrish's Warehouse and at corner Peabody and Mangum streets.

Nov. 27, 1890. 3m.

HARDWARE!

STOVES AND TINWARE!

WAGON MATERIAL!

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS!

LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT!

AND

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS GENERALLY!

TOOLS and CUTLERY.

BARBED WIRE FENCING,

ETC., ETC.

LOADED SHELLS,

2 CENTS EACH!

Prices to Suit You!

THOS. H. BRIGGS & SONS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

1868 OLD NICK. 1890

1, 2, 3 and 4 Year-Old Goods on hand all the time.

RYE OR CORN WHISKEY, PEACH OR APPLE BRANDY,

that is made by us is the best and oldest in North Carolina.

Write for Price List as we ship any quantity desired.

OLD NICK WHISKEY CO.

(Successors to Jos. Williams),

PANTHER CREEK, Yadkin county, N. C.

March 6, 1890.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LOW PRICES!

A full and complete line of FANCY GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERIES, Fruits, Candies, CROCKERY, &C.

SNUFF, TOBACCO AND CIGARS at factory prices.

Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, &c.

PLOWS, FARMING TOOLS.

Christmas Goods!

All goods sold at lowest cash prices.

If you wish to save money, come to see me when you visit Durham and you will be convinced.

W. H. PROCTOR,

(John L. Markham's old stand),

DURHAM, N. C.

Nov. 27, 1890. 3m.

LUMBER!

All kinds of LUMBER for sale at the PITTSBORO SHUTTLE MILL.

WEATHER-BOARDING, CEILING AND FLOORING,

PLANED AND KILN DRIED, OR ROUGH. Bills sawed to order at short notice. Good Ceiling and Flooring already DRESSED at only $1.20 per 100 feet.

B. NOOE, JR.

Sept. 26, 1889.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE of the terms of a certain mortgage executed by T. F. Atwater to Mrs. S. A. Moore on the 20th day of February, 1886, and recorded in the Register's office of Chatham county, in Book B T, page 581 to 585, I will sell at public auction at the court house door in Pittsboro, N. C., on the 2nd day of February, 1891, at 12 o'clock, M., the following land in Chatham county, adjoining the lands of J. A. Harris, Wm. Burns, J. A. Fogle, and others and more fully described in the mortgage deed of said, said:

MRS. S. A. MOORE.

Jan'y 1, 1891.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule.

In effect January 11, 1881.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Train Going North.		Train Going South.
No. 1. Mail & Passenger.		No. 2 Mail & Passenger.
Leave, 8 00 a. m.	Wilmington,	Arrive, 4.30 p. m.
" 12 35 p. m.	Fayetteville,	Leave, 2.15
" 2 27	Sanford,	" 1.00
" 3.30	Siler,	" 12.00 m.
Arrive, 5.00	Greensboro,	" 10.35
" 9 00	Mt. Airy,	" 6.25

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass Agent

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Supt.