The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

Volume XIV.

With its last issue the Record completed the thirteenth year of its existence, and today enters upon its fourteenth volume. In the life of a man this is a brief period, but in the life of a newspaper (and especially a North Carolina newspaper) it is quite a long time. To illustrate how short lived are the newspapers of this State, we will mention that there are now only three papers in North Carolina edited and published by the same men who were editing and publishing them at the time that the Record was established. There were between fifty and sixty editors at the recent annual meeting of the North Carolina Press Association, and yet of that number there were only two who are now publishing the same papers that they were publishing in 1879, when we first attended a press convention. So that, although the Record is only in its "teens", yet it is a veteran among newspapers and has been peculiarly fortunate in surviving for so long a time under one and the same management. For this we are deeply grateful to our patrons, who have enabled us to make the Record an exceptional success in North Carolina journalism, and we will show our high appreciation of this patronage by continuing in the future, as we have endeavored in the past, to give them their money's worth and to furnish them a paper that will both interest and instruct them.

Of course no man can publish a paper that will please everybody, and the Record does not even attempt such an impossibility. Nor does the Record expect any of its readers to agree with the opinions of its editor on all subjects. That cannot be, as men cannot think alike on any subject. That which will be approved by one man will be condemned by another, and both be equally intelligent and honest. Therefore it is very childish, if not silly, for a man to "stop his paper" simply because he happens to differ with the editor on some particular subject. And yet that has frequently happened with the readers of the Record. Some subscribers have stopped their subscription because the Record denounced lynching, some because it advocated prohibition, some because it favored the stock law in certain places, and others for various other reasons; and yet the Record has continued to be published all the same, and the past year has been the most prosperous since its establishment!

The Record does not pretend to be infallible, nor does its editor. It is human to err. But when we do err, it is an error of the head and not of the heart. Our intention and purpose is to promote the prosperity of all our people, and we appeal to all good citizens to encourage the Record in its good work. All our efforts are for the good of our country and the welfare of our countrymen, and in accomplishing this the Record in the future, as in the past, will not be intimidated by the threats of the powerful or the prejudices of the ignorant.

Jerry Simpson came as a missionary all the way from Kansas, last week, in order to enlighten and instruct the farmers of North Carolina. He spoke to large audiences at Charlotte, Greensboro' and Durham, and strongly urged the organization of the third party. Indeed that is said to be the object of his visit to our State. At Charlotte he is reported as extending a hearty welcome to the negroes to join the third party, and declaring that "a negro is as good as a white man." No doubt Mr. Simpson may think so, because he has been taught so all his life, and for aught we know a negro may be as good as *he* is, but a missionary holding such opinions cannot expect many converts among intelligent people in the South!

Mr. Simpson in his speeches, severely denounced both of the old parties, declaring that the democratic and republican parties were equally responsible for the present condition of our public affairs. Such a declaration is in striking contrast to the statement by President Elias Carr in his address to the State Alliance, wherein he declared that "our quarrel is not with the *State* government, which has ever been mindful of our necessities, but with the *national* government." As the democratic party alone has had control of our State government, and the republican party alone has had control of the national government for thirty years, Mr. Simpson's statement is *not true*, if President Carr is to be believed. But it is easily understood why Mr. Simpson should so slander the democratic party—he is used to it—having been born and bred a rabid republican. It could hardly be expected of him—an old "fire tried" Kansas republican—to admit now that his old party is alone responsible for the wrongs heaped up on the farmers. And yet it is adding insult to injury for this Kansas republican to come down South and accuse the democratic party of being equally guilty with the republican party of perpetrating the great wrongs that have been heaped upon our people. After Mr. Simpson and his party had done all they could to degrade and humiliate the Southern people; after the democratic party has been our political salvation and has saved the South from the vile attempts of Mr. Simpson and his old party to ruin us, it does seem the height of impudence for him, or any other Northern republican, to come here and tell intelligent people that "both old parties are equally responsible"!

It is an insult to the intelligence of our people, as well as a base slander upon the democratic party.

While Mr. Simpson may now pretend that he has abandoned his old party, yet he could not now better serve that party than by coming here to North Carolina and trying to break up the democratic party. Of course any attempt in this State to form a third party is an attempt to break up the democratic party, and, if successful, is sure to place the republican party in control of every department of our State government. This is easily demonstrated. At our last gubernatorial election the democratic vote for Governor was 147,925 and the republican vote was 133,475, the democratic majority being 14,450. As the great majority of the republicans in this State are negroes who will stick to their party through "thick and thin", the recruits for the third party must come chiefly from the democratic ranks and the result will be republican rule in North Carolina, and we all know what that has been. Therefore we repeat that Mr Simpson is doing all he can for his old party when he advocates the organization of the third party in North Carolina. Is he not a wolf in sheep's clothing? He is a member of Congress and is now drawing $5,000 a year from the public crib and it may be that his missionary tour is not so unselfish after all. Is he really seeking to help "the dear people", to advance the best interests of the farmers? Or is he seeking to promote his own selfish ends and advance his own personal interests?

The most terrible railroad accident that has ever happened in North Carolina occurred about 3 o'clock on last Thursday morning on the Western North Carolina railroad about two miles west of Statesville. The western bound passenger train which left Salisbury about 1 o'clock, while running at a rapid rate over Bostian's bridge suddenly jumped therefrom and plunged 72 feet through the darkness to death and destruction. There were fifty persons on the ill fated train, about one half of that number were killed and all the others more or less injured. Twenty-two dead bodies were taken from the wreck on the first day, and it is thought that two or three more may yet be recovered. A coroner's inquest was held upon the dead bodies, and the verdict of the coroner's jury as found by the jury is as follows:

"The said wrecking of the train being caused by a loose rail, the bolts and spikes of the same having been taken out by some person or persons unknown to the jury, with tools or implements belonging to said railroad company which said tools or implements were by gross negligence on the part of said railroad company left in an open shed accessible to every passerby. We do also find that several of the cross ties at and near the break in the said railroad track, where said rail was displaced were unsound and should have been replaced and that the superstruction on the bridge was in part defective and further that the high rate of speed maintained in running trains over this bridge deserves and has the censure and condemnation of this jury."

Among the passengers was State Auditor Sanderlin, who was painfully but not seriously wounded, and who has published in the *State Chronicle* an interesting account of his escape. He was occupying a berth in the sleeping car when the train left Greensboro', and his narrative is as follows:

"I was soon asleep, and continued so until I reached the bridge connected with the dreadful disaster. The train due at Statesville at 2 o'clock that night was forty minutes late; it was therefore a quarter of three o'clock when I was awakened by feeling the train make two sudden jumps or jars, and in a moment afterwards I felt myself going down, down, down. I could not tell whither. My heart well nigh stopped beating. In a short while there came an instantaneous stop and crash. Immediately shrieks and cries for help went up from all the cars—from sleeping car to engine. I found myself overwhelmed with a mass of debris or wreckage. My right leg was pinioned by a sharp piece of iron underneath and heavy pieces of wood lying upon it from above. I found myself also lying in the water, but fortunately it reached only to my waist.

I was stunned by the fall and must have remained so for sometime. When I aroused I called out for help, and Colonel Cameron, who had for some time been searching for me heard me and came immediately to my help through a window in the upper part of the car. After working away for a long time he succeeded in detaching one piece of timber after another until my leg was free. Meantime the water was rising higher around me and I should most likely have been drowned but for Col. Cameron's timely coming to my relief.

Only a few feet from me Mrs. Poole, of Wilmington, and her daughter were lying in the water. The daughter held her mother's head out of the water until she was exhausted, and then letting it go, in a few moments her mother was drowned.

The daughter was barely saved in time to escape drowning. Near me also lay Miss Moore, of Arkansas, with crushed head, and her mother, Mrs. Moore, badly injured. From one end of the sleeper to the other men and women—the larger proportion women—were dead or dying. Only four in this car escaped. I could hear the convulsive shrieks and gasping of the dying in the other cars. A large proportion of those killed died within a few minutes after the cars fell.

We had fallen a distance of nearly one hundred feet. I fell from the [illegible] and for hours lay there [illegible] viewing the place from where I had fallen. It was a long time before relief came to us but when the disaster became known no people could have worked more nobly than the people living in the neighborhood of the wreck and also the people of Statesville and [illegible]. It was the most [illegible] wreck known to the railroad annals of this State and the horrors of it beggars description."

Another passenger was Col. Bennehan Cameron, a son of the late Paul C. Cameron Esq., who escaped with only a few slight bruises, and whose graphic account of this accident we copy from the *State Chronicle* as follows:

"Just before we got to Greensboro I got into my berth and went to sleep. [illegible] I had slept [illegible] the night before and I knew nothing from the time I left Greensboro until the crash came. [illegible] I commenced to work [illegible] although I was pretty [illegible] between the top of the water and the upper berth [illegible] Then I called for Dr Sanderlin (opposite me) but he did not answer, from which I concluded that he was dead.

Then I heard a lady say, "my child is dead and my leg is broken." So I went to her and got her out of the water; she was Mrs. Moore, of Arkansas. Then I got her daughter out, but her head was badly cut.

The screams, groans and blood and the close atmosphere, together with the stun that I must have felt, together with the shock of the concussion, made me deathly sick, and I raised a window on the top side of the car and poked my head out of it to get more fresh air. As soon as I got a little relief I took my head in and again called for Dr. Sanderlin, who this time answered and said he was about to drown. His situation was about similar to what mine had been, so I knew how to work at him. [illegible] a few minutes I got him out [illegible] heavy and so helpless that [illegible] weight of the upper berth which [illegible] also holding was a terrific strain on my strength, but I managed to get him to the window and when he got the fresh air he revived.

Next I pulled a lady's head out of the water. I think it was Miss Poole, but I could not rescue her mother. Then I felt the hands of a lady grasping, but she could not speak, and when I took each of her hands into each of mine and pulled at her, her body and head would not lift up. So I felt to see what was confining her and ascertained that she had a wire cord stretched around her neck and her gown was wound around it, which I tore away. I then pulled again but to no effect. Then by feeling again I found that her undervest was also wrapped around this wire, and when I tore this away I got her loose and laid her upon a cushion and asked her name. She said she was from Memphis, but fainted before she gave her name.

Then I called several times to know if there was anyone else I could help; and getting no response, I told Dr. S. that the next best thing I thought I could do was to go to a station in one direction or the other, and telegraph for a wrecking train, and also get men with lights and axes, and doctors with morphine, whiskey and bandages, while he stayed with the ladies.

We looked up into the air and saw this high structure, about 80 feet above us, and concluded that it could not be either the Yadkin or Catawba bridge, as we did not think they were so high, but that it must be in a mountainous country to span so deep a gorge. Hence we concluded we had passed Salisbury. But I had climbed through a window and gotten in the lower end of the car, which rested on an island. I found three men lying in the road, cold and [illegible]. So I went back—got some blankets—pulled them on the island and wrapped them up.

In next car I got out a little boy from Reidsville who had a bad cut on the side of his head. I thought everybody else was dead. I left the boy on the side of embankment. I then began to climb the steep embankment in front of the engine and my bare feet were fearfully lacerated by the briars as if they had been broken glass. Just here I met a man with lights, having been sent from a neighboring house by two men who had got out of the wreck ahead of me. They told me we had just passed Statesville three miles, so I went back across the bridge (which is a splendid piece of brick work and was intact; but all the rails and cross ties had gone down with the train). The pebbles were fearful on my bare feet, but in a kind of field I reached [illegible] where these men who had preceded me had taken to bed, each very much cut up except Mr. Ramsey, of Norfolk. She gave me some whisky which stimulated me and [illegible] me her mule and buggy, and I picked up a negro in the road and, escorted by Mr Ramsey, hastened on to town to wake up the people and send telegrams for wrecking trains, and telegrams to my people and friends and for [illegible].

I found that the town had [illegible] and between us we got up a crowd to go out with axes and all that was necessary. I then went to a clothier and woke him up and he furnished me from my [illegible] very quickly and [illegible]. I then came to the hotel, got coffee and returned to the wreck."

Can It Be True?

Special to the New York World.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Congressman Jerry Simpson arrived here today from North Carolina, where he has been addressing Alliance meetings. He represents the people of the old North State as being heartily in favor of the Sub-treasury bill. Speaking to the correspondent of the World tonight, Mr. Simpson said:

"I was profoundly impressed with the opposition to Mr. Cleveland in North Carolina. Wherever I went [illegible] was against him [illegible]. [illegible] Mr Cleveland will never get the delegation in the National Convention from North Carolina. His attitude on the silver question has ruined his chances with Southern people. I was very much surprised to see the enthusiasm of North Carolina people touching independent action. They all seemed heartily tired of the old parties both Republican and Democratic and expressed to me their intention to go with the third party when the proper time came [illegible]." [illegible] of North Carolina [illegible] of their old party, and intend to go with the third party? Or has Jerry Simpson slandered them?—Ed. Record.

Noted Libel Case.

Special to the News-Observer.

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 28.—The first of the three indictments preferred by ex-Congressman Bowen against Messrs. Gillam and Oliver, of the Reidsville Review, came off for trial at Dobson, Surry county, this week, and the jury, after a strong charge from Judge Graves, brought in a verdict of acquittal, on yesterday.

The cause of the complaint was an extract from an editorial in the Review of Oct. 15, 1890, as follows: "He (Bowen) has been indicted for burning his factories to swindle the insurance companies." After the verdict a nol pros was entered upon the other two indictments, also on the one pending against James Bradfield, Esq.

The other indictments were based on the charge, first that he (Bowen) [illegible] the records of the federal court at Greensboro, and second, "relative to his taking a young woman, named Min[illegible], of whose child he was the father, from Mt. Airy to Washington, and there freely introduced her as his wife."

The result of this is generally considered a signal victory for the newspaper men.

Russian Jews Coming Here.

London, Sept. 1.—The objection of the Argentine Republic to the extensive settlement of Jews proposed by Baron Hirsch has led the heads of the Jewish relief movement to turn their eyes again toward the United States, and it is reported that a determined effort will be made to overcome any restrictions that might prevent the United States from being a general refuge for the exiled Russian Jews.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Aug. 28, 1891.

Secretary Foster is in a fair way of earning the title of the "Colonel Sellers of the administration" from his propensity to see everything in its rosiest light. About the first of July he was telling everyone of the great benefits which would follow the extension of the $51,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds at 2 per cent, and how glad the national banks would be to take all that might be surrendered by private parties in order that they might increase their circulation. Now that the extension of the bonds has proven a farce, not half of them having been presented for extension, one would suppose that Mr. Foster would feel bad enough to at least keep quiet. Not he. He is, according to his own statement, not at all disappointed over the failure of his first large financial transaction, and he preaches from the text of what a great thing it is for the "dear people" that $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 is to be put in circulation by the redemption of these bonds and how much good this increase in the circulation will do business circles. He reminds one of the young physician who when asked how he was making out in a family where he was attending a woman in confinement, said: "The mother is dead and the child is dead, but I hope to pull the father through".

Representative Mills has gone over to New York and it is probable that while there he will make a little [illegible] statement made [illegible] a few days ago for speaker as follows: Crisp 16, McMillin 6, Mills 1. The statement was made by a member of Tammany Hall, but its accuracy was at once questioned by Mr. Mills friends, who claim to have the best of evidence to prove that it was wrong in every case. Mr. Mills will go to Ohio shortly to make speeches in the campaign.

The noble army of "ex's" is again marching upon Washington, each and every member of it anxious to get the place which is to be vacated by Secretary Proctor, who has been formally notified [illegible] to be appointed to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. Edmunds in the United States Senate, and those who fail will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they have temporarily got out of the obscurity into which they had sunk, by having their names mentioned as possibilities for the vacant seat in the cabinet by the obliging newspapers. If you have curiosity to see these names get a copy of the last Congressional Directory and read all the names of all the men who retired from Congress with the Fifty-first Congress, and you will have a correct list of them. It is said that the New England Senators have demanded of Mr. Harrison that he shall appoint a man from that section to the vacancy and that the republicans of the north-western States have made a like demand. Mr. Harrison will place the appointment where it will fetch the most votes for Harrison in the next republican national convention, no matter what it may please or displease, and the belief here is that the place will go to ex-Governor Cheney, of New Hampshire, whose Gen. Alger can be persuaded to accept it.

Some queer stories are being told around here of how Prof. Dyrenforth is manipulating his dynamite and gun powder rain maker for the purpose of getting a big appropriation from the next Congress to pay all further experiments. It is said he took advantage of existing conditions, which made it certain that he could not fail when he made his first experiment about which so much has been printed. It is also said that none of the party now in Texas with the professor have any faith in the efficiency of the apparatus to produce rain in a really scientific way, and that they regard the whole business as a sort of [illegible] which promises to furnish profitable employment for a long time, at least that is said to be the substance of letters that have been received in Washington.

There is a clash of opinion between the Interior department and the Department of Justice. Secretary Noble holds that notwithstanding the recent judicial decision that the sale of lager beer in Indian Territory was legal, that he has the power, under a U. S. Statute, to prevent it, and has instructed the Indian agents to seize all found in the Territory. The Attorney General holds that the decision of Judge Bryant of the Eastern District of Texas is good law until it is reversed by a higher court, and under that decision dealers have a right to sell beer and to demand pay for all the beer seized by the Indian agents.

A Japanese Typhoon.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 31.—By the steamer Express of Japan, which beat the Pacific Ocean record by eight hours, news was received of a great typhoon in Japan that caused the loss of over two hundred lives. This typhoon struck the steamer on the evening of August 16, and lasted until the night of the following day. The German vessel Helen Rickmers was driven ashore from anchorage and thrown high and dry upon the bank, where she now lies almost a complete wreck. Twenty or thirty of her crew are believed to have been drowned.

Killed by a Lion.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 1.—While Robinson's circus was in progress today several of the lions in an open cage began fighting. Equestrian Lawler tried to quiet them when one of the lions seized him with one of his paws and lacerated his head and face in a terrible manner. It is thought he will die.

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July 9, 1891.

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PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,

[illegible] Hardware and [illegible] Wares,

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ROAD CARTS.

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,

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Special prices to Merchants.

April 3, 1891. 3m.

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April 2, 1891.

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Notice is hereby given that upon the application of [illegible] W. L. London, [illegible] Incorporated [illegible] for a period of thirty years, with capital stock of $800, divided into 8 shares of $100 each.

June 25, 1891.   R. M. HOLT, C. S. C.

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$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. Fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

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$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

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In effect August 9, 1891.

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Leave, 10 45 a. m.	Wilmington,	Arrive, 4 20 p. m.
" 2 30 p. m.	Fayetteville,	Leave, 1 55
" 4 21	Sanford,	" [illegible]
" 5 20	Siler City,	" 11 32 a. m.
Arrive, [illegible]	Greensboro,	" 1 [illegible]
" [illegible]	Mt. Airy.	" 6 00

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J. W. FRY, Gen'l Sup't.

[illegible] THOMAS,

JONESBORO, N. C.