

TUESDAY, the 30th of this month, will be a memorable occasion in this State. On that day the mortal remains of Jefferson Davis will lie in state at our State Capitol, while en route from New Orleans to their last resting place at Richmond, and will be honored with every mark of respect befitting the memory of the only President of the Southern Confederacy. From the moment that the funeral train arrives at the Southern border of our State until it departs at the Virginia line, it will be accompanied by an escort of distinguished ex-Confederates, specially appointed for that purpose. A halt of three hours will be made at Raleigh, and it is proposed to make this occasion one of unusual interest and solemnity. The railroad companies will give reduced rates for the vast crowd that will attend, and many thousands of battle-scarred veterans will not doubt be present. Hon. George Davis, of Wilmington, who was the last Attorney General of the Confederacy, has been invited to deliver an appropriate address, which will doubtless be peculiarly pathetic and eloquent.

This grand demonstration (for such it will be) of respect to the dead President of the dead Confederacy will not be an exhibition of disloyalty to the government of the United States. Not at all. The brave old ex-Confederates, who then will assemble to pay this last tribute of respect to their once honored leader, are now as true and loyal to the government of our common country as those who draw the largest pensions for wounds received in the Union army. The old soldiers, who fought so gallantly for the starry cross of the sunny South, would now, if occasion demanded, fight as gallantly for the stars and stripes. No, this pathetic tribute to Jefferson Davis is not intended to revive old animosities nor as an expression of hope for another Southern Confederacy, but simply and solely as a mark of respect to the memory of one who was once their honored leader in a cause, which, though lost, will forever be dear to every true Southern heart.

On that sad day at Raleigh many old soldiers will meet for the last time, until they shall answer at the last roll call. Old gray haired, decrepit men will meet, who, as youths buoyant with hope and patriotic impulse, rushed to arms at the call of their State, and for four long years, battled, bled and suffered so bravely and unflinchingly for a cause they held dearer than life itself. No, no; there is no danger, disloyalty or treason in the meeting together of such men on such an occasion, and may God pity the mean wretch who thinks there is!

Let the old ex-Confederates assemble around the bier of Jefferson Davis, and pay every mark of respect to the memory of one, who, had the Confederacy been successful, would have been immortalized in song and story as one of the world's greatest heroes!

North Carolina will occupy quite a prominent and honorable position at the next commencement exercises of the United States military academy at West Point, for one of her citizens will be one of the Board of Visitors annually appointed by the President, and another will graduate at the head of his class on that occasion. Prof. E. A. Alderman, who is still a young man, has been appointed by President Cleveland a member of the Board of Visitors this year, a position of high honor and to which only men of great learning or of national reputation are appointed. Probably the last citizen of this State heretofore thus honored was Hon. D. L. Swain, for many years the distinguished President of our State University, and who was thus honored by President Andrew Johnson, shortly after the war. Prof. Alderman's appointment just now seems peculiarly proper and appropriate, because he was the teacher who prepared for his entrance into the academy Mr. George Howell, of Goldsboro, who will soon graduate as the best scholar in his class. The only other instance, that we have ever heard of, of a North Carolinian graduating at the head of his class at West Point, was many years before the war, when Charles Henry Wright, of Wilmington, graduated at the head of his class, in which Beauregard was a cadet.

We refer and call attention to this as an indication and proof of the fact that North Carolina can and does produce scholars of as broad culture and great learning as any of her sister States.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1893.

President Cleveland has this week been able to devote more of his time to important public matters than in any week since his inauguration, owing to his having stopped the practice of granting personal interviews to applicants for Presidential positions, but it has been just the reverse with members of his cabinet; they have had so many callers that they have had to devote almost their entire time to them, and unless there is a "let up" they will be compelled to "let up" the President's example and decline seeing applicants for office. Those who pretend to be shocked at what they are pleased to call the President's innovation have short memories, as he did precisely the same thing in October, 1885. It would be advantageous to applicants for places if members of the cabinet would also refuse to see applicants, for then they would have a chance to look over the papers on file and make recommendations to the President, thus hastening appointments. It is because republicans know this that they are trying so hard to create a public sentiment in favor of unlimited personal interviews; the longer the heads of the departments are kept away from the papers on file, by callers, the longer the big offices will be filled by republicans. See?

The Weather Bureau investigation has closed and Gen. Colby is now at work on the testimony, upon which his report will be based. What that will recommend your correspondent has no means of knowing, but the evidence will certainly justify a general strike up of the bureau from top to bottom, and it is altogether probable that Secretary Morton will see that it gets it. While nothing absolutely criminal was proven against prominent officials a state of affairs was shown to exist that calls loudly for a change.

Secretary Herbert has correct and thoroughly democratic ideas about the relations that should exist between naval officers and the U. S. Government, as his order that no more leaves of absence be granted naval officers for the purpose of allowing them to enter private employ fully proves. This practice, like many other questionable ones, is of republican origin, and has grown up almost a scandal. Under it naval officers who have acquired special knowledge along certain lines after long study, at government expense, have secured leaves of absence, in some cases for as long as four years, or two thirds pay, in order that they might sell their special knowledge to the highest bidder among those to whom it would be most valuable—the contractors who do business with the Navy department. Secretary Herbert says that hereafter when any naval officer desires to accept private employ he must resign his commission before doing so, and every good democrat will say amen!

So many complaints of one kind another have been received by Secretary Carlisle about the methods and the administration of the New York custom house that he has determined to have it thoroughly investigated from top to bottom, and has selected the following gentlemen to do it: ex-Secretary Fairchild, of New York City; Hon. Daniel Magone, of Ogdenburg, N. Y.; and Hon. Roundtree Dunn, of Arkansas.

It is significant that upon the very day Judge Leaden, the new Commissioner of Pensions, took personal charge of the Pension Bureau that frauds aggregating something like \$100,000 should have been exposed. And still more significant is the fact that all of these frauds obtained pensions through a single attorney—W. R. Drewry, of Norfolk, Va. That hundreds of similar cases will be unearthed is the general belief here. Judge Leaden is of the opinion that the amount paid out for pensions can be largely reduced without depriving any man of what is justly and legally his and without changing the laws, and he proposes to demonstrate the correctness of that opinion.

A number of prominent democrats, headed by Representative Bynum, of Indiana, are endeavoring to persuade President Cleveland to call the extra session in June, instead of September. The argument of these gentlemen is that September is the most unpropitious month of the year in Washington, malaria being worse than at any other time. They say that if Congress comes together in June the House can perfect its organization and the committees get down to work before the hottest weather of the summer comes and then a recess can be taken to the first of October, escaping the malarial season.

The constitutionality of the Henry Chinese exclusion act is now before the Supreme Court, which heard the arguments this week and will probably announce its decision inside of a week. Solicitor General Aldrich represented the government and Messrs. Joseph Choate, Maxwell Evarts and J. Hubley Ashton the Chinese in the arguments, which were listened to by a crowd of prominent lawyers.

Chatham Coal.

Raleigh Correspondent of Wilmington Messenger. Maj. W. A. Guthrie, of Durham, called on the Commissioner of Agriculture today and told him of valuable coal discoveries on the line of the Glendon and Gulf railway, twelve miles from Egypt, in Chatham county. There are two seams, one four feet and the other, just above it, four and a half in thickness.

A Florida tree contained 15,000 oranges.

"Cotton and Pickett."

From the Raleigh News and Observer. In Chatham county there has lived for many years a family by the name of Cotton. One of the most distinguished of the name was Gen. Richard Carney Cotton, who for many years represented the county in the legislature, and at the breaking out of the war was Adjutant General of the State. Many of his descendants still survive. The family sprang from a race who would never brook an insult, and any one who attempted it might prepare for the consequences.

One day, as the story goes, Wright Cotton was riding leisurely along the public highway on his horse. All gentlemen rode leisurely on those days. He was alone, and in course of time he met a stranger on horseback. They exchanged salutations, and the stranger in the most courteous manner inquired his name.

"My name is Cotton, sir," replied our Chatham friend, "may I ask yours?" "Pickett," answered the stranger. "No sooner said than Wright dismounted, tied his horse and said: 'Sir, if you are a man, you will dismount and give me the satisfaction due to a gentleman!'"

The stranger enquired what cause of offense he had given. Wright told him he must be a fool as well as a coward to insult a gentleman and when called to draw and defend to stop to parley by asking irrelevant questions.

The stranger persisted that if he had given offense he was not aware of it—that he was a Southern gentleman and hoped that his question might not be understood as an evasion of any responsibility, or a disposition to avoid a fight, but he always wanted to know exactly what he was fighting for.

"When I told you my name was Cotton did you not seek to insult me by intimating that you would like to pick it?"

"No, Sir," replied the stranger dismounting from his horse, and making preparation for the fray. "I said nothing of the kind. I simply said my name was Pickett—George Pickett, of South Carolina—at your service!"

Wright saw that no offense was intended, extended his right hand, they shook, and

Wright rode on the road by the doctor, Wright saw that nothing was wrong, they shook by the number of Pickett, they were no stranger in the land of Cotton.

So Wright's name was not so hot, and all other wars were forgotten. For Pickett showed that he was a man and that he was fit to be a partner.

JOHN B. NEWMYER.

Proposed Electric Railroad.

There has been much said recently about the proposed electric railway from St. Louis to Chicago, but it seems that the company has been going along quietly getting things into shape and securing the rights of way, which has now been done for nearly the full length of the line. A late dispatch from Chicago says that contracts have been let for several sections, upon which work will begin at once, and as the country is level and little grading necessary it can be done rapidly. The estimated cost is about \$28,000,000, which includes rails, trolley and power houses. This is not much more than the average cost of the ordinary railway. But the latest in the way of an electric railway is the invention of a Boston man, who proposes to run a bicycle train on a single track, on which he claims that he can make a hundred miles an hour with perfect ease and absolute safety. The coaches are about four feet wide, with a double flange wheel fore and aft resting on a single T rail. Overhead there is an iron beam which moves through a steel groove, which straddles the rail and makes it impossible to throw it from the track, whatever the rate of speed may be. The cars are made of thin steel, and weigh but little more than the ordinary street car. The wheels, of course, are to be made of the toughest steel, and as nearly absolutely unbreakable as a wheel can be made. The motor is a new patent of great power. The inventor is preparing to give a public exhibition of his invention in Boston shortly, and says he will demonstrate that he can not only run his train 100 but 200 miles an hour with perfect ease.

State Liquor Dealers Association.

Raleigh, May 12.—The liquor dealers in this State are forming an association and have established a provisional committee with headquarters here, with A. V. Dockery as temporary secretary. The association is already thoroughly organized at Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte, Fayetteville, Henderson, Greensboro and some other places. There are 5,000 liquor dealers and distillers who will work together. An address has just been issued, which says the organization is for mutual protection, and proposes to establish a monthly journal. The address says the action of the last Legislature is sufficient proof of an intention to harass the liquor interests out of existence as soon as possible.

Counting the Profits.

A correspondent at Burgaw, who signs himself "Amor," gives us some interesting particulars from that bustling town. The strawberry season being about over with, our correspondent has sat down to count over his shekels and those of his neighbors. He finds that about 5,000 crates of the berries have been shipped from Burgaw this season. The net returns from these have been about \$1 per crate, making a net profit for the Burgaw section on berries alone \$5,000. One acre of land yielded 158 crates and one trucker netted \$787 from 1 1/2 acres. This beats corn and cotton "all hollow."

The Baptists in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 12.—Yesterday the American Baptist Educational Society and the Southern Baptist Educational Conference met in this city. The Educational Society elected the following officers: President, Dr. Edward Johnson, of New York; vice presidents, D. N. Bothwell, of Missouri, and W. J. Northen, of Ga.; recording secretary, H. M. Wharton, of Maryland; acting corresponding secretary, H. L. Moore, of New York; treasurer, Jas. Levering, of Baltimore, auditor, Wm. L. Isaac, of New York.

The Educational Conference officers are: Dr. M. R. Bothwell, of Missouri, re-elected president; Dr. Thos. Hume, of North Carolina, re-elected secretary.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 13.—The Southern Baptist convention opened this morning with prayer by Dr. W. S. Peckard, of Louisville, Ky., Secretary Samsing Barrows, of Augusta, read the minutes proceedings of the previous day and a number of newly arrived delegates were announced and enrolled. The committee on order of work announced that women's work would be the special order for this afternoon and a mass meeting in the interest of missions at night. A short report was read by the treasurer of the convention. The present treasurer, Dr. G. W. Northern, of Louisville, and the present auditor, W. P. Harvey, of the same place, were elected without opposition. Dr. T. T. Eaton, of Louisville, chairman of the centennial committee, made a report. He said that Dr. W. D. Howell, of Mexico, had taken the field in the interest of the centennial missionary fund with magnificent results. The most encouraging reports came from Maryland, Alabama, Georgia, and Texas. In other States the fear that contributions to this special fund would interfere with the regular contributions proved to be the comparatively small amount collected. In this work the committee desire to express the greatest heartfelt thanks to the women's missionary societies and denominational papers for the valuable assistance rendered in order that the collection of the sum of \$250,000 may be completed. The committee suggested that the time for contribution be extended to February 1894.

A Thousand Dollars for a 2-cent Stamp.

There was a notable gathering of philatelists at the Real Estate Exchange the other day, it being the second day's sale of the De Coppet collection. Every stamp collector knew that there would be offered some of the rarest stamps of the different issues of British Guiana. The sale opened with rare issues of British Honduras, and though these brought good prices every one was waiting for the 358—British Guiana, 1850 issue, 2 cents, circular, on rose paper cut round, but neatly mounted on a piece of the same paper cut square, used. This stamp is one of six values. Three were in the Tapping collection and are now in the British museum, one is in a private collection in England and another in France.

Stay in North Carolina.

Many of the farmers in North Carolina labor under the impression that they have a pretty rough time, and that North Carolina is a good State to emigrate from. A good many have accordingly emigrated and there are very few States West or Southwest where North Carolinians and their descendants are not found, while in some they form a very considerable portion of the population. In some respects North Carolina may not be the equal of some of these Western and Southwestern States, but take it all in all she is the equal of any of them and the superior of many. They may have larger cities, numerous rail ways, fertile and cheap lands, and wide ranges for pasturing of cattle and sheep, but they have bizzards, cyclones, frosts, droughts and various other visitations that we know little of in North Carolina, where if they come at all it is only at rare intervals and in mild form compared with the Western and Southwestern States. On the average our lands may not be as rich but the same industry and push that is necessary to success in any of these States would make the North Carolina farmer comfortable or rich, in less time than he could in any other State, and he could come so out there. These are rock bottom truths.

The Forests of North Carolina.

In an article on the forests of North Carolina, written by W. W. Ashe, of Raleigh, and published in the Southern States, the author who has been a practical student of our forests, says no Southern State has a larger amount of soft wood, suitable for paper manufacture, than this State. In the mountains there is an abundance of linn, the chief material used further north for making paper, also of buckeye and ash. In the middle and eastern sections there are large areas of three kinds of ash suitable for this use and easily accessible. At present there are three large paper mills in the State, one only using ash entirely, and the others a variety of woods. None are making use of linn or buckeye.

Take Care of Your Spring.

If you have a mineral spring you had better not fool with it. In a party of gentlemen at a social gathering some evenings ago, one remarked that he had understood that the character of the water of a certain celebrated spring had undergone material changes of late. A second gentleman asked if, when the spring was walked, or re-walked, lately it had not been dig deeper? He was told that it probably had, and then, he said, that's what the matter. He told then, of a famous mineral spring in the State which had been dug deeper several years ago and the water of which has since been not half so strong in its mineral properties; and of another, less known but still reputable spring which had been dug deeper, and as a mineral spring, by the attempt to increase the volume of water. The volume of water was, in fact, increased in all of the three cases mentioned, but the increase was of free stone water, springs of which had been struck in the digging.

Fastest Railroad on Record.

Baltimore, N. Y., May 6.—The New York Central Railroad's Empire State express broke all railroad records this afternoon in the run from Rochester to Buffalo, attaining a speed of 102 1/2 miles an hour. The train was drawn by the new Columbian engine, No. 299, which will be sent to the World's Fair.

Miles were made in from 42 to 50 seconds right along until Corfu was reached. The distance from Corfu to Crittenden, four miles, was made in 3 1/2 minutes and the two miles between Wendle and Looneyville were covered in 1 minute and 30 seconds. The track from Looneyville to Fork's Station is as solid as a rock and well adapted to record breaking. The distance is nine miles and it was run in 6 minutes 58 seconds. Just before Fork's a mile was reached a mile was made in 35 seconds, timed by a stop watch.

The sixty-nine miles from Rochester to Buffalo was made in 68 minutes. The trustees of the Colored Agricultural and Mechanical college have ordered that the work be pushed and that it be done by October 1st, so the building can be occupied. In July the trustees will elect the faculty of the college.

Interesting North Carolina Facts

Think of it—in North Carolina there are forty three mountains 6,000 feet and upward. There are eighty-two more than 5,000 feet and closely approximate 6,000 feet high. There are innumerable mountains that are 4,000 feet high and approximate 5,000 feet.

There are over eighty rivers in North Carolina. Total length between 3,000 and 4,000 miles. Total water power 3,370,000.

There are fifteen in number of small lakes, the largest with an area of 100 miles.

There are a great number of sounds and bays. Two are large, Pamlico being 75 miles wide, and Albemarle 60 miles long and from 5 to 15 miles wide.

The forests of North Carolina are marvellous. In extent, variety and value they are of great importance. It is a fact not generally known that many of the trees and shrubs now familiar to European ornamental and economical uses were introduced from North Carolina. To see how remarkable the variety remember this: Of 22 species of oaks in the United States 19 are found in North Carolina, 8 species of pine in the United States 8 are found in North Carolina, 5 species of spruce in the United States 4 are found in North Carolina, 6 species of elms in the United States 3 are found in North Carolina, 3 species of walnuts in the United States 2 are found in North Carolina, 5 species of beeches in the United States 3 are found in North Carolina, 5 species of maples in the United States 5 are found in North Carolina, 8 species of hickories in the United States 6 are found in North Carolina, 7 species of magnolias in the United States 7 are found in North Carolina.

We get all the facts but one from the valuable new Hand Book of North Carolina, selecting here and there and arranging them for our own purposes.

Heavy Rains in Texas.

Six Astoria, Tex., May 13.—The heaviest fall of rain ever known in Southwest Texas occurred during the past forty eight hours. The situation in the section of the country between here and the Gulf Coast, a distance of 150 miles, has changed from a severe drought to the other extreme, and the cotton and corn crops will be badly damaged. One half a mile of track and two bridges are washed away on the Arkansas Pass railway in Wilson county twenty miles south of here and traffic over that line between here and Coast points has been cut off. Thousands of acres of farming land in Wilcox and adjoining counties are inundated from a depth of from two to five feet of water. It is still raining. Sight washouts are reported on the Southern Pacific and International and Great Northern railways.

Harnessing Niagara.

New York, May 12.—A syndicate will build here today, with a capital of \$1,000,000, for the construction and equipment of a line between Niagara Falls and Albany for the transmission of electric power generated by the Niagara Falls Power Company, with the waters of Niagara river passing through wheel pits into a tunnel, which has just been completed. The tunnel is 8,000 feet in length and 21 feet in diameter. The Niagara Falls Power Company has expended nearly \$500,000 in its development at the Falls, and continued in early three years in the work. It now seeks a market for the electric energy thus generated. Through the medium of transmitting, cities and villages along its proposed line can be supplied with electricity for light, heat and power. Stations are to be erected to regulate the voltage.

Delegates to the Charities Congress.

The Governor has appointed the following delegates to attend the Twentieth National Conference of Charities and Corrections, to be held at Chicago, June 8 to 11th: W. N. Jones, Raleigh; W. A. Blair, Winston; Dr. Chas. Duffy, New Bern; Dr. J. T. Reid, Marion; J. J. Haughton, Pittsboro; Capt. C. B. Denson, Raleigh; Capt. T. W. Patton and Miss Fannie Patton, Asheville; T. H. Gatling, of Fargboro; Rev. W. S. Black; Rev. E. A. Osborne, Rev. W. C. Wilson, Rev. J. H. McE, Col. W. F. Beasley.

A Wonderful Escape.

Toronto, N. C., May 11.—Mrs. Steel, an orphan, made an ascension here today. When several hundred feet in the air the balloon took fire and the parachute failed to work. Pistol shots were fired as a signal of her immediate danger, but she was unable to disconnect the parachute. The balloon with parachute open came swiftly to the ground. The thousand or more spectators breathlessly watched her flight. She was enveloped in the canvass, but was not seriously injured when extricated. To witness her falling was a sight that almost chilled the blood in one's veins.

The South Well Treated.

The South has been well treated by President Cleveland in the matter of appointments. Southerners have received the following official plums: Ambassador to England, Ambassador to France; Minister to Spain, Greece, Switzerland, Turkey, Persia, Portugal, Chili, Peru, Guatemala; Consul General at Vienna, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Shanghai and Guayaquil; Consul at Havre, Valparaiso, Kingston (Jamaica), Belfast, Antwerp, Rheims and Amoy. The South has fared a little better than the North.

Raleigh's Settlement to be Preserved.

A number of native North Carolinians resident in Baltimore have formed an association to purchase and preserve the land on Ronoke Island, North Carolina, where Sir Walter Raleigh, in the year 1584 planted the first English colony in the New World. The tract includes about two hundred and fifty acres on the northern corner of the island, and on it stands the ruins of the original fort built by Raleigh. The whole can now be bought for \$1,500, and the committee propose to organize a company, which will issue 300 shares of stock at \$5 per share. This will leave a small annual income with which to preserve and protect the property. The committee include Prof. Edward Graham Daves, Francis White, City Solicitor Bryan, Prof. A. Marshall Elliott, Bartlett S. Johnson and Thomas J. Boykin.

Surrounded by Icebergs.

Boston, May 13.—Capt. Cram, of the Norwegian bark Skjokongen, which arrived last night from Wellington, N. Z., reports that on March 9, in lat. 51 32 S., long. 50 45 W., he sighted eleven large icebergs, each of which appeared to be 800 feet high and one mile in length. The next day he saw between forty and fifty more icebergs, ranging from 300 to 800 feet high, and from 1,000 feet to one mile in length.

From 4 p. m. to 8 p. m. of that day icebergs were so numerous that it was impossible to count them, and for safety he was obliged to leave the vessel to, in which position it remained until daylight the next morning, when the bark was found to be completely surrounded by icebergs, extending as far as the eye could reach.

Fortunately there was a good breeze, by which she managed to get clear of the ice, but only by hard work, as the crew had to steer the vessel a zig zag course. They finally managed to clear the ice on March 11, in lat. 59 05 S., long. 48 30 W., after sailing between the bergs all that day.

The Mississippi Floods.

New Orleans, May 15.—A Picayune's Rascal, La., special says: A crevasse occurred on Bayou LaPlouche Saturday night above LaPlouche crossing on the west side. The brake late Sunday evening was fifty feet wide and ten feet deep. Arcadia plantation is affected.

Arkansas City, Ark., May 15.—The gauge reads 49.4 feet, a rise of one-tenth in the last twenty-four hours. The back water in this city has risen 5 inches in the last twenty-four hours. There is every indication of the flood being as high as last year. The levee in this vicinity are getting weaker. Many persons will be left in destitute circumstances, as there have been no crops raised in three years.

Birmingham, Ala., May 15.—The Mississippi river in this locality now stands at the highest point of the season. The low lands across the river and above the city are overflowing and the dwellers in these localities are beginning to feel anxious. The river continues to rise.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN upon approved real estate security at 2 per cent. For particulars apply to A. L. McNEILL, Attorney at Law, Feb. 9, 1893. SANFORD, N. C.

Paul Norwood,

Cor. Parrish and Corcoran Sts., DURHAM, N. C., Dealer in purest wines, whiskeys, beer, &c. Special wine for sacramental use, made at Medoc Vineyard. April 13, 1893.

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FIRE! FIRE!!

EVERYBODY OUGHT TO INSURE THEIR PROPERTY IN THE N. C. HOME INSURANCE CO.

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All losses paid promptly. Every prudent man ought to insure his property. For terms, &c., apply to H. A. LONDON, AGENT. W. S. PRIMROSE, President. January 5, 89 3.

1893. 1878.

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS THE CHATHAM RECORD

Has been published by its present Editor and Proprietor. It is the "Old Reliable" that never fails or falters. Other papers may spring up and fade away, but the Record is here to stay.

The Record has always done its best to promote the prosperity of the county, and to advance the best interests of Chatham county.

The Record deserves and should receive the support of every citizen of Chatham. It ought to be read by every family in the county. Now is the time to subscribe! Only Three Cents a Week.

PATENTS

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C. F. & V. RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule. In effect May 7th, 1893. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Table with columns for Train No., Mail, Passenger, and Arrival/Departure times for various stations like Raleigh, Fayetteville, and Greensboro.

W. L. KYT, Over Pass Agent, J. W. ENY, one's Agent.