The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1893.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

TRIP TO CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 18th, 1893.

(EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE).

There is an old saying in Italy that "all roads lead to Rome", and so now in the United States it may be said with equal truth that "all roads lead to Chicago", and it would seem that everybody is just now travelling all the roads leading to that wonderful city. The holding of the World's Fair is attracting there thousands from every clime and country, in addition to the vast multitude that will throng there from our own country. The city of Chicago of itself, at any time, is well worth a trip from any portion of the Union, for its marvellous growth and wonderful progress has made it the wonder and admiration of the civilized world. But I do not now purpose describing the sights of this city, having just arrived, but will do so in subsequent issues of the RECORD.

Leaving Pittsboro' on Monday morning, the 15th, I arrived here at 12 m. on the 17th, after a pleasant and comfortable journey. Modern travelling is so very different from the fatiguing journeys of former years, that this journey of 1200 miles was a continued source of pleasure all that distance. The modern traveller, while dashing along at the rate of 40 miles an hour, comfortably seated or sleeping in a luxurious Pullman car, little thinks of the days of the old stage coach, and certainly does not wish for their return. The route selected for my journey was a peculiarly pleasant one, being both by land and water. After a rapid run on that admirably equipped and efficiently managed system of roads, so well known as the Seaboard Air Line, I embarked at Portsmouth on one of the magnificent steamers—a veritable floating palace—of the old Bay Line and enjoyed the night on Chesapeake bay, arriving at Baltimore in time for breakfast. After travelling all day in the cars it is a pleasant change to go on a steamer, especially when the water is smooth and there is no danger of sea-sickness. On arriving at Baltimore I resumed my journey by rail, on the famous B. & O. Railroad. The distance from Baltimore to Chicago is 853 miles and the run is made in a little over 24 hours. The scenery along this route is grand, and is also full of historic interest. In order to shorten the distance between Baltimore and Chicago the B. & O. has opened a new road via Pittsburgh, which saves 57 miles, and on which trains had began running only two days before I passed over it. This new route passes through the country traversed by Braddock's army and made memorable by the famous "Whiskey Insurrection". Along this line are many coal mines, and at frequent intervals were seen long rows of large coke ovens, glowing brightly in the darkness of the night, and suggesting visions of another and warmer world.

In traversing Ohio and Indiana I was struck with the backwardness of vegetation, showing such a marked contrast with ours in North Carolina. The leaves on the fruit trees had not attained half their growth, and some forests resembled our's at a month before. It seemed quite strange to see apple trees and peach trees in full bloom, and yet that was a common sight. Wheat was only about six or eight inches high and did not look like there would be a good crop. So much rain has fallen this spring throughout this section that a great deal of wheat has been submerged and ruined, and it is thought that the wheat crop of Illinois will be unusually small this year. Wheat and corn are the staple crops of this section. Very little corn has yet been planted. In some fields the farmers were planting, and in other fields they were preparing the ground. The implements of husbandry used by them were all of the most improved kind, far in advance of those used by our North Carolina farmers. The land is so much more easily cultivated than our's, being prairie land, flat and level as a floor, and free from the rocks that are so common with us. While the red hills and rocks of old Chatham are very dear to me, yet I could not help wishing that our Chatham farmers could have such land to cultivate as that through which I travelled in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The barns along the roadside were much better than are seen in our State, and some of them were even better buildings than the dwellings in which their owners resided.

The object of my visit here is not merely to visit the World's Fair, but also to attend the annual meeting of the National Editorial Association, which is composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union. Among the editors attending this meeting are two ex-Governors, several ex-Congressmen and many of the most prominent men in the United States. They are all very genial companions and always greatly enjoy these annual meetings. Nearly every delegate is accompanied by his wife, or sister or daughter, and all mingle together in a social way without any stiff formality or ceremony. Every courtesy and attention is shown the editors, and every opportunity is extended to them for seeing all the sights of the city. The authorities of the World's Fair have issued admission tickets to all members of our Association, and every facility is extended them for seeing all the wonders of the "White City", as the Fair buildings are very appropriately called. On the afternoon of my arrival the Association was invited to attend a performance at the Turkish theatre. All the actors and actresses were genuine Turks, and the entire performance was an exact reproduction of theatre plays in Turkey. The music was the strangest that we ever heard, except the Chinese music(?) that we heard in Chinatown, San Francisco. The whole play, or performance, was very comical and farcical, so very different from any theatrical performance that I had ever seen or heard. Every word said or sung was in the Turkish language, and sounded like so much gibberish, but the costumes were very magnificent and costly. The enthusiasm of the audience gave loud applause when America's national anthem was played by the band and the flags of the United States and Turkey were entwined together and waved on the stage.

But I will not attempt now to describe anything else at the Fair, because a mere glance one afternoon cannot give anyone an idea of its contents and exhibits. The weather is delightful, clear with bright sunshine. The sun shines at midday with as much warmth as in North Carolina, but the nights are quite cool, making wraps very necessary. A person coming here had better bring both summer and winter clothing, for both will be needed even in July.

H. A. L.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, May 20th, 1893.

So many and wonderful things are to be seen here that it is almost impossible to know how or where to begin in attempting their description. The mind is confused and bewildered, so great is the variety and vast the magnitude of wonderful objects, animate and inanimate that one sees on every side. And it is especially difficult, nay almost impossible, on a visit to spare the time while here to write any extended description of what he sees. I do not like to stop sight-seeing long enough to write anything even if his mind had digested what had been seen. Indeed he is kept so busy looking at the sights that he does not have time even to take notes of what is seen, every moment being too precious to loose. Therefore the readers of the RECORD must not expect in this issue anything more than a hurried sketch of a few of the many things that will be more fully written up in subsequent issues.

Every morning thus far has been occupied with the sessions of the Editorial Association, and very little time has, as yet, been devoted to sight-seeing, but after today every moment will be devoted to that purpose, as the regular business of the Association will be all disposed of today. In the afternoons and at night the editors have been invited to entertainments and have been kept "on the go" until we are all pretty well worn out. More invitations have been extended them than their limited time could allow them to accept. On the first afternoon we were all invited to attend the Turkish theatre, as heretofore mentioned, and that night a reception was given us by the Woman's Press Club in the magnificent parlors of the grand Auditorium hotel. This reception, or entertainment, was given and managed entirely by women, and strong-minded women at that, many of them of national reputation. They sang, recited, made speeches and actually *whistled*, and such whistling it was! A perfect imitation of nearly every bird, and very enjoyable, but I could not help thinking of the old saying about a "crowing hen and a whistling woman". And speaking about strong-minded women reminds me of a novel to me and very amusing scene that occurred yesterday. The President of our Association, at its morning session stated that Mrs. Elizabeth Hooker, a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, was present and desired to say a few words. Of course she was invited to the platform, and for several minutes I was never more amused. She bitterly denounced the Supreme Court for sustaining the Chinese exclusion bill, and ridiculed Congress for attempting to close the World's Fair on Sunday. She declared that she was not only a Buddhist, a Mahometan and a Confucian, but was also a spiritualist and communed frequently with the departed saints and patriarchs! She seemed to be about 70 years old, but spoke with great vigor and animation.

On our second afternoon an excursion was given us on Lake Michigan in a very large and magnificent steamboat. This gave us a most favorable opportunity for obtaining a bird's eye view of the entire city, which extends along the lake many miles. Never before had we seen such an array of houses of all kinds as then was spread out before us mile after mile. And to think that all this vast city has been built up within the past few years!

On our second night we all accepted an invitation to attend the Auditorium theatre, probably the grandest in the United States. It was both immense and magnificent beyond description. The play was chiefly spectacular and was simply gorgeous. Such costumes and such bewildering and dazzling scenes seemed the creation of Aladdin's wonderful lamp. There were about 100 persons on the stage in the different scenes, and several live horses, and everybody and everything move like machines, with the utmost precision. The play was entitled "America" and illustrated the history and growth of our country, from its discovery to the close of the late war.

Last night the editors were invited to the Fair grounds to witness the electric fountain in full display. This was a sight simply beyond description, and recalled visions of fairy land. The falling of the water, shimmering and dancing in the brilliant artificial light, and the many quaint figures representing mermaids, &c., can only be seen to be appreciated. Truly it seemed that nothing was beyond the power of man to accomplish!

H. A. L.

The Rise in Pork.

[Special to the Atlanta Constitution.]

The present high price of pork, equaled only once in the past twenty years, is a serious matter.

Since the war each great advance in pork has come, as the New York Sun remarks, one or two years after short corn crops. During the past eight years our population has increased 11,000,000, but there has been no increase in the number of people engaged in raising hogs. In that time the corn area has expanded in Kansas and Nebraska, but it has steadily declined in the other great corn producing states. The Sun says:

"The cause of high prices for swine results logically from the cessation of the increase of the corn area that occurred about the middle of the last decade and are likely to continue with increasing dependence for their range and durations upon an average yield of corn upon an area constantly diminishing, relatively to population, even should such yields be always at maximum, and such prices are not lower by reason of the fact that our swine supply of the United Kingdom has declined more than 25 per cent within the past year.

"Cheap pork depends upon an increase of the number of pig growers proportionate to the increase of population, and the increase of pig growers depends upon an increase of the number of acres of corn, which seems to be impracticable, or at least wholly improbable, and has not obtained during recent years. It is true that since 1885 additions have been made to the number of farms, but almost wholly in that northwestern region where wheat is the one commercial staple and where swine production hardly suffices for home needs. We may, and probably shall, continue to add to the number of farms in the northwest, but in so doing shall add only to the wheat growers, and, in the towns and villages of that region, to the pig eaters, just as in the last eight years there has been no appreciable addition to the number of pig growers, although there have, in this period, been no less than 12,000,000 added to the pig eaters—and the result, the inevitable result, is seen in depleted stocks, ascending prices, decreasing exports, and some addition to an adverse balance of trade.

"The facts stated here should convince every southern farmer that it is to his interest to produce his home supply of corn and pork, and there is no good reason why he should not go beyond this and produce commercial pork. We are pig eaters, as our New York contemporary expresses it, and the absolutely certain increase of pig eaters at the rate of, say fifteen or twenty millions every ten years should put us upon notice that pork for some time to come will be a very expensive article of diet.

"Ever Hog is looming up as a very important factor in our every day existence, and we cannot afford to neglect him. It is easy enough to raise hogs in this region, and it will pay."

Rocky Mount Phœnix: The crop prospect in Barnett county is said to be the best in ten years.

Mocksville Enterprise: We learn that cotton is dying in several portions of the county. We suppose the nights have been too cool for it.

Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1893.

Men and brethren, hear ye all! This administration is going to be democratic, in fact as well as in name. The overwhelming verdict of the people is to be obeyed, and no republican is to be left in a place of responsibility. The pace towards this goal has not been precipitate, but it has been and will be steady and sure until it is reached. Secretary Gresham took the lead, and there isn't more than one or two republicans left in important positions in the State Department. Secretary Carlisle is a good second, and it will not be long before all of the chiefs of divisions of the Treasury Department will be democrats. Secretary Smith has begun to call for the resignations of the republican chiefs of divisions in the Interior Department and he proposes to keep it up until they are all out. Secretary Morton has not been behind in proportion to the size of his department. Postmaster General Bissell has had to devote so much time to the selection of postmasters that he has n't made very many changes in his department, but he will, as will Attorney General Olney and Secretaries Lamont and Herbert.

Judge Lochren believes he will kill one of the principal roots of the pension evil by making the Medical Boards which examine applicants for pensions entirely democratic, instead of allowing one republican one each board of three as has been done. Speaking of this change he is quoted as saying: "One of the things the democrats have committed themselves to do is to strike as far as possible the rubbish which has been drifting into this pension cesspool. The party has committed itself to reform in this matter, and there is no better way to make a start than by having only democrats on these boards. I do not state it as a fact that President Cleveland has approved this action of Judge Lochren, but it is hardly probable that such a radical change would have been announced by him unless it had been previously approved by the President.

Much more or less silly talk has been indulged in this week about the probability of a war with China because of the Supreme Court having declared the Geary law constitutional. Nobody expects either the President or Secretary Gresham have the remotest idea that there will be any serious trouble with China. The Cabinet officers and Secretary Gresham think that China would not take any violent steps, and that it would be far, as possible, protect Americans in China from any attack which the general natives might be disposed to make upon them. The Geary law would be enforced by the administration to as great an extent as possible with the means at its command, but the lack of a sufficient appropriation to pay for their transportation makes it probable that no Chinese will be returned to China until Congress shall have decided whether it will appropriate the large amount that will be needed. [illegible] the estimates showed that there was 110,000 who failed to register in accordance with the Geary act. Back to China, or insulting the Chinese as to allow those who are now in the United States to remain, is a thing Congress has shown by votes that it will not have authoritative to vote for. An amendment to allow the Chinese now here to register is preferable to appropriating the money necessary to send them to China.

The official count by which the Cherokee Indians [illegible] their interest in the "Cherokee Strip" to the U. S. Government was signed this week by Secretary Smith and the representatives of the Cherokee nation. The contract provides for the retention by the Government of $1,600,000 to satisfy the claims of the Delawares, Shawnees and the Freedmen. These are yet to be received and approved the instructions for opening the surplus allotments to Cherokees residing in the strip, which under the recent opinion of the Attorney General will have to be made by the Cherokees from the 110 applicants. The General Land Office will, as soon as these allotments are made, prepare instructions to intending settlers, which are not expected to differ from those issued when Oklahoma was opened, and divide the strip into counties, etc. Officials now fix July 15, as the date of the opening of the strip.

President Cleveland has let it be very plainly understood this week that the rule of allowing Federal officials to serve a term of four years is not intended to keep republicans in office who have held or aspired political policy to aid their party. "Prove that the man you want has been an offensive partisan," said he to a Senator and several Representatives who had called to ask for the removal of a republican official, "and I will remove him as soon as I can find a good democratic successor."

Another Fire in Winston.

WINSTON, N. C., May 19.—Fire early this morning destroyed the old Wilson Hotel property at the corner of Liberty and Third streets, owned by R. D. Johnston, merchant tailor. The building was occupied by the proprietor, besides a colored undertaker and a printing office run by E. D. Hayler, colored. The losses are estimated at $10,000, insurance $7,500. The fire originated in the printing office. The editor and business manager of the paper were held on suspicion of setting fire to the building, but afterwards were released for lack of evidence.

The President has appointed Kerr Craige, of North Carolina, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice A. D. Bacon, of Pennsylvania, resigned.

A Charlie Ross Affair.

[Special to the Wilmington Messenger.]

GREENVILLE, N. C., May 21.—News from Washington, N. C., tells a tale surpassing that of Charlie Ross.

In 1865 a little 4-year-old son of a Mr. and Mrs. Chancey, near there, mysteriously disappeared. Mrs Chancey started the little fellow off to his father who was some distance from the house. He never reached him and all efforts to find him proving fruitless, he was given up for dead or lost, but his mother never lost the hope of seeing him before she died.

A neighbor with whom Mr. Chancey was on bad terms was always suspected of being connected with the boy's disappearance. That neighbor died years ago and on his death bed sent for Mr. Chancey, wishing to tell him something very important. Mr. Chancey did not go, and it is thought the secret of the boy's disappearance died with that neighbor.

Some time ago a Mr. Chancey, a horse dealer in Washington, received a letter from Tennessee, asking about his people and if there was a missing relative. No attention was paid to this. Soon another letter came making the same inquiries. This was taken to Mr. and Mrs. Chancey and the hope of again seeing their boy alive revived. The letter was answered. The only marks by which the boy could be identified were a mole on his body and a little scar on his back. The letter asked if those marks could be found. The reply came that they could. He was asked to come to Washington, which he did at once, arriving Friday night. His parents and hundreds of people were at the train to meet him. The personal favor of the Chanceys was at once recognizable. He was hurried to the long left home, and great was the joy there. The personal favor, and the mole, and the scar, made identification complete. The little boy of 4 had returned a man of 31.

He has no recollection of how he was taken away of by whom. He was taken to Tennessee and placed in a Catholic institution, where he was educated. He became by trade a stone cutter. His only recollection of his home was his name Chancey and that he was always tossed, told he cried, by a larger boy, who was his brother. A stray copy of a Washington paper containing the silver document of Mr. Chancey, the horse dealer, led to his once more finding his home and people.

The Coming Summer.

[For the Record and News.]

Last winter was unusually cold, rarely equaled either in severity or duration and memorable for its wide extent over the central regions of both hemispheres, has given rise to interesting discussions in European magazines on the probability of the coming summer. The subject not being one of merely scientific interest, but of great practical bearing, is not without attraction to the American reader. Both here and in Europe the belief that a severe winter is generally followed by a hot summer is quite common. The opposite, however, would seem to be true. According to the investigations of the ablest meteorologists of the continent, as Hellmann, Quetelet, Lancaster, Kostlin, Hann and others, the thermal conditions of any season may be classed from five to eleven preceding predecessors almost to a certainty. M. Lancaster, for instance, for Belgium establishes the law that since 1841 no severe winter has been succeeded by twelve dry and warm months. The late Professor Buchan, the great German physicist, found that of one hundred hot summers only twelve were preceded by cold winters. Herr Hellmann, on the ground of carefully collected statistics, comes to the conclusion that the probability of a cool summer following a cold winter has an average of 65 per cent in its favor. As to the thermic condition of the individual months statistics seem to show for the last two centuries a cool June, a comparatively normal July and a warm August in such cases, the probabilities for warmth being respectively 40, 45 and 60 per cent for this quarter of the year. Based on the last sixty years experience the prognosis for 1893 would be: June and larger part of July, cool and rainy; last third of July about normal; August warm, September comparatively normal. The historical periodicity of the sixty years has considered alternates in intervals of from nine to twelve years. For the year 1900 a particularly severe winter seems to be indicated.

Nearly 3,000 Perish by Fire.

A special from San Francisco says: The disaster at Kamli, during a festival was greater, according to advices just brought by the steamer Oceanic, than at first reported.

While the performance of some theatricals was in full swing three mat sheds, containing over 3,000 persons, were set on fire. The dry matting burned rapidly, and the supports giving away, fell and suffocated most of the audience.

One shed was occupied solely by women and children, and when this was fired a band of well dressed Chinese, unknown in the district, rushed in and seized thirty or forty of the best looking young women and girls and carried them away. As soon as other people went to assist at the mat sheds another band of robbers set fire to houses in different parts of the village and plundered the shops. Boats were waiting at the river side and the kidnappers and the robbers were able to make good their escape.

The Chinese state that nearly 3,000 persons were suffocated and burned to death, and it is certain that over 2,000 lives were lost.

Two disastrous fires, resulting in the destruction of 1,100 native houses, have taken place in Manilla. It is reported that they originated from a family quarrel in a native house, a woman having thrown a brazier of hot coals at her husband, which missed its mark and set fire to the place.

State News.

Danbury Reporter: A sixteen year old daughter of Amos Archer in Wayne county, Va., attempted to drink a quart of whiskey and died in a few hours.

Charlotte Observer: Conceding that Charlotte has 500 cigarette smokers, and that each smoker consumes $20 worth of cigarettes, which is putting it quite low, during a year, it will be seen that $10,000 annually vanishes into vapor in her limits through the medium of the dangerous and offensive cigarette.

Salisbury Herald: Three boys, 13, 14 and 15 years old, were lodged in jail at Asheboro last week for breaking into a store at Randleman's factory. Two of them have no father and one has no mother. The youngest one, it is said, hid in the store and after the clerks left unbarred the door and let the others in. The oldest boy can't read.

Newberry Journal: Messrs. Huckabum & Wallace beat the record on cabbage shipments again yesterday. They got off 1,292 barrel crates. This runs their shipment this season up to nearly 8,000 barrels. As each crate averages about 30 cabbages, it will be seen that this firm has shipped near a quarter of a million heads of cabbages this season.

Sanford Express: The grape crop of southern Moore county promises to be very fine this year. Many crates of these very fine grapes will be shipped to the Northern markets.—The merchants here are very much encouraged over the business outlook. Some of them say that their trade has almost doubled within the last twelve months.—The Page hotel was sold at public auction here on last Saturday at 12 o'clock. After some very lively bidding it was finally knocked off to Mr. Buchanan at $3,-250. It will be thirty days before the sale can be confirmed.

Charlotte News: The farmers who were in the city today report terrible damage to the cotton crop. The cool weather has killed out many plants. Unless warm weather sets in soon, the result will be disastrous.—The Charlotte Savings Bank, incorporated by the last Legislature, will open its doors in a few days.—A young white boy named Hatch, who was crawling about under Olivet Baptist church yesterday, found a silver watch. His attention was attracted to it by a chain dangling down from a sleeper, upon which the watch was hung, and as one that had been [illegible] in the residence of Henry Savage, in Steweville, a few nights ago.

Shelby Review: Our friend, Dr. J. D. Moody, of Denver, Lincoln county, writes us that there was born in his practice at that place, last Monday, a well formed child with only one ear. The child is living and thriving.—Mrs. Stonewall Jackson arrived here Tuesday and is visiting her brother, Dr. Robert H. Morrison. Mrs. Jackson is in feeble health and will probably spend the summer here.—Messrs. E. Thomson and J. T. Somers, of Rutherfordton, rode up to Shelby the other day on bicycles, making 15 miles in an hour and a quarter. This is fast time when we take in consideration the road from Blacksburg to Shelby, almost the worst that a man ever lost his religion over.

Wilmington Star: Wesley Jordan, colored, was knocked overboard from a wood flat near the foot of Orange street last night about half past ten o'clock and drowned. The fatal blow was struck by Christian Baldwin, colored, one of the hands on the boat. Police officer Sneeden heard cries of murder and went to the wharf, but found that Baldwin had escaped; he was subsequently arrested on Second street near Dock by Mr. Hicks, a clerk in the employ of Mr. R. E. Ward, and was taken to police headquarters. John Miller, colored, testified that Jordan and Baldwin were quarreling about a pistol, and that finally Jordan struck Baldwin with a stick of wood, knocking him into the river. Baldwin had a stick, also, but did not attempt to strike Jordan. Baldwin told a Star reporter that he got a pistol from Jordan to look at and accidentally it could not find it. "Jordan has owed me some time," Baldwin said, "he got his valise and started off. I struck him with a stick and he fell overboard. He also had a stick."

Statesville Landmark: Last evening about 7 o'clock the clothing of Willie Darrell, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Turner, of Statesville, accidentally caught fire and the child was so severely burned that she died at 10 o'clock.—Tuesday morning of last week a little child of Marion Day, who lives on the southwestern edge of town, fell from its crib into the fire and was badly burned about the face and head and also in several places on its body. Its head was bruised and altogether its injuries were so severe that it died Monday morning. The child was alone in the house when the accident occurred, its mother having gone out after wood. It was about two years old.—About three weeks ago John Parsons, who lived about six miles from Wilkesboro, died. He was a harness maker and by working industriously at his trade made a living for himself and wife—they had no children. The couple led a quiet life and it was not supposed among his neighbors that Parsons had saved any money. After his death his wife, who knew he had been very economical, examined into his effects and found five hundred silver dollars. This led to a closer inspection and $1,000 in greenbacks was found sewed up in a bed tick. Mrs. Parsons was almost as much surprised as anybody. While she knew he had been very frugal she had no idea that out of his slender means he had been able to lay away $1,500.

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.
☞ Mish wine for sacramental use, made at Medoc Vineyard.
April 13, 1893.

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. 17, 1891.

FIRE! FIRE!!

—oo—

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

This is a Home company and deserves the patronage of all North Carolinians.

It was organized in 1868 and has paid over half a million dollars in losses and there is not one contested claim against it!

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, 1893.

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 people, 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

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule.

In effect May 7th, 1893.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Train going North		Train going South
No. 2. Mail & Passenger.		No. 1. Mail & Passenger.
Leave, 8.00 a. m.	Wilmington,	Arrive 11.00 p. m.
" 8.12	Fayetteville,	Leave, 7.46 "
" 9.51	Sanford,	" 6.08 "
" 10.37	Siler,	" 5.00 "
Arrive 12.15 p. m.	Greensboro,	" 3.45 "
" 4.25	Mt. Airy,	" 12.00 noon.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Supt.