The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1893.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

VOLUME XVI.

With this issue the RECORD celebrates its fifteenth anniversary and begins its sixteenth volume. While fifteen years may not be considered a very long time in a man's life, yet it is far above the average lifetime of a North Carolina newspaper under one management. Indeed there are only three other papers in this State that have had the same editors for that length of time. And although North Carolina has been truly termed a graveyard for newspapers, yet that fact does not deter adventurous persons from attempting to establish other papers as fast as they die out.

The RECORD was established fifteen years ago by its present editor and proprietor, because the great county of Chatham had no paper and needed one, and nobody else would venture on so hazardous an undertaking. Ever since its establishment the RECORD's success has been phenomenal among North Carolina newspapers, and its success is the more remarkable in view of the fact that every other paper established in this county has ceased to exist. Yes since the RECORD was established six other papers have been published in this county and not one of them now exists. One paper in a county is generally sufficient and when two or more are published they attempt to cut each other's throat and none of them meet with much success. A newspaper even without competition lacks a great deal of being a money making machine.

The RECORD has no new promises to make, but will strive in the future as in the past to deserve success. It will continue to do its utmost to promote the prosperity of all the people without regard to their politics, religion or race, with charity towards all and malice towards none —not even towards some of its former friends who are now so unjustly abusing it for advocating the very same principles for which they once praised it!

THE House of Representatives, on last Monday, by a vote of 240 ayes to 110 noes, passed the Wilson bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Every amendment was voted down by large majorities. The first amendment offered by Mr. Bland for free coinage of silver was defeated by a vote of 225 nays to 125 yeas. The second vote was on the amendment making the ratio 17 to 1, which was defeated. Then a vote was taken on the amendment making the ratio 18 to 1, and this was defeated. The next vote was on the amendment making the ratio 19 to 1, and, this being defeated, the last amendment making the ratio 20 to 1 was defeated by a vote of 119 yeas and 222 nays. All the North Carolina Representatives, except Settle, voted for every amendment but after the amendments were all defeated Mr. Bunn voted for the Wilson bill, while our other Representatives voted against it. After the defeat of the first amendment the Populist Representatives refrained from voting. The very large majority (130 votes) in favor of the Wilson bill surprised both its friends and foes, and is very significant. Northern democrats and republicans voted almost solidly for it, while Southern democrats were much divided and all the members from the siver states voted against it.

The Wilson bill having been passed by the House is now pending in the Senate, and its passage by that body is very doubtful. As a substitute for it the Senate will probably pass the Voorhees bill, which while repealing the Sherman act declares for bi-metallism. Many Congressmen, who favor free coinage of silver voted for the repeal of the Sherman act because it blocked the way to free bi-metallic coinage. Senator Hill, in his able speech last Friday, very pointedly explained this, and, in giving his reasons for repealing the Sherman act, said, "It does not provide for the free coinage of silver: it provides only for a limited and restricted coinage of that metal. It provides for the purchase of silver bullion: it treats silver as a *commodity*. It directs the *purchase* of silver, instead of providing for the *free coinage* of silver. Purchase means price, price means commodity, and the treatment of silver as a commodity means its derogation from its intrinsic rank as a money metal." And therefore because Senator Hill is for free coinage of silver he favors the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act which treats silver as a mere commodity and not as a money metal.

SYMPATHY with the sick and suffering is a characteristic of the human race that distinguishes it from brutish beasts. And whenever that dreaded pestilence, yellow fever, afflicts any part of the South the sympathy of the whole country is aroused, and liberal contributions for the relief of its victims are sent from every portion of the United States. In view of this fact it seems so strange—so monstrous—so utterly unnatural—that any human being, any Southern newspaper, should withhold this sympathy from the suffering victims of the yellow fever that has recently appeared in Georgia. Instead of sympathizing with them, the *Progressive Farmer*, in its issue of this week, editorially says, "After so much election roguery in Georgia it is not surprising that the State should be scourged with yellow fever"!

Could partisan malice and political bitterness more completely suppress the commonest instincts of the human heart? The idea of gloating with such ghoulish glee over the dying victims of yellow fever in a sister Southern State! And this too from one of the so called "REFORM Press"!

Oh! shame where is thy blush?

THE CHEEKIEST thing that we hear nowadays is the complaints made by republicans and populists (who really [illegible]) that the democrats are slow in relieving [illegible] the people. Complaints from such a source are decidedly [illegible]—sufficient to bring a blush to the cheek of a government mule. We say such complaints from republicans are cheeky because they brought on all the troubles from which the country is now suffering. And such complaints from the populists are cheeky because their success would only continue these troubles or make them worse, by restoring the republicans to power.

Yes, it is generally conceded that our present troubles are the result of over thirty years of republican rule, and yet some people are so unreasonable as to complain that the democrats do not remove all these troubles in less than thirty days!

The Panic Is World Wide.

One of the most distinguished members of Congress is Hon. Henry G. Turner, now of Georgia but a native of this State. From a speech delivered by him last week we copy the following extract:

"Mr. Speaker, we have assembled here under extraordinary conditions. The pecuniary stringency which has existed for years at the South now infests the North to even a worse form. There is lost in all the world at this time [illegible] prosperous community. The [illegible] has not been upon a single prosperous city or state or nation. Every industry is prostrated. What are the causes which have led to this state of depression? In Chile it is attributed to the bad consequences of a disastrous civil conflict. In Buenos Ayres hard times are supposed to result from undue inflation under certain forms of credit. In Brazil hard times exist on account of the evil consequences of a [illegible] and the considered revolution, followed by extravagance.

In France the pressure of hard times is felt on account of the collapse of that great enterprise, the Panama Canal. In eastern Europe the hard pressure of adversity is felt along with famine and pestilence. In England there is a vacuum caused by the extraordinary failure of the Baring Brothers. And when we reach our own shores conditions exist which every one admits indicate the greatest distress.

Mr. Speaker, no single one of these [illegible] brought about the conditions throughout the world and made hard times encompass all mankind like a new plague and pestilence.

It is because all the currents of financial woe, under the inscrutable law of panic, have united their forces, sweeping every shore and engulfing all the people. The mere repeal of the Sherman act, or, on the other hand, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at any ratio, will not, in my opinion, completely and at once eliminate these hard conditions. We can do our part towards the restoration of confidence. But I infer from my study of our situation there is necessary, on the part of the people, and on the part of the bankers, not only a great deal of patience, but a little patriotism. But I believe that the country will slowly emerge from this storm and enter on a new era of prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, I am one of those who believe that for every emergency the genius of our public men will in some way or other be competent. I have no epithets today for those who differ with me. I have no denunciations for those who devised this mischief. But, as a citizen, desiring not only the welfare of my party, and its unimpaired adequacy to the great tasks which lie before it, but as a citizen desiring the prosperity of our common country, I ask that we shall meet together in a spirit of concession and forbearance, and, like men, settle these difficulties as becomes us. [Applause.]"

A man was killed by the train near Durham, last Sunday.

Springer's Speech.

One of the most prominent members of Congress is Hon. W. M. Springer, of Illinois, and whatever he says is entitled to serious consideration. For that reason we copy the following extract from his speech, delivered last week on the all absorbing silver question:

"I attribute the actual condition which now exists in the country to three controlling and fundamental causes. First—The tariff legislation since the war, the protective tariff laws, which are imposing enormous burdens upon the people of the country to protect favorite interests. There has been overproduction by this unnatural stimulant; there has been overborrowing, overtrading, overdrafting and thus inevitable disaster. The second cause, in my judgment, for the present financial condition is found in the demonetization of silver in 1873. And the third cause, the authority given by the Sherman act to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month and issue Treasury notes thereon, which Treasury notes, under the ruling of the Treasury Department, were [illegible]

[illegible]

Fatal Railroad Collision.

BREWSTERS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—A bad end collision occurred today near Dykeman's station, on the Harlem railroad. The trains were a north bound express and a south bound accommodation. [illegible] Dykeman's station, the Harlem road [illegible] The express dashed on at a speed of fifty miles an hour. [illegible] The two locomotives came together with terrific force, completely wrecking them both and the [illegible] on the south-bound train. [illegible]

[illegible] daughter of Judge H. H. [illegible] this place and was [illegible] belle of the village.

To Coin Gold Bullion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary Carlisle has ordered that the United States mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco [illegible] and the full capacity of both mints [illegible] This bullion will be coined into $10, $5, and $2.50 gold pieces, preference being given to the first two denominations. The coining capacity of the Philadelphia mint, it is stated, will be between five and six million dollars per month. The San Francisco mint will also be utilized but unfortunately nearly all the bullion possessed by the government is in the east. There are 28,000,000 of gold bullion in the Philadelphia mint, $15,000,000 of it being in one vault, where it has remained untouched for fifteen years.

Suspended Banks Re-Opening.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—The Fourth National bank, one of the five Louisville banks to suspend payment during the recent panic, resumed business today. The City National and the Mechanics' National banks will also resume within a few days. An informal meeting of the stockholders of the Kentucky National bank will be held to discuss [illegible]

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1893.

In addition to the silver debate in the House this week, which has been unusually interesting, [illegible] speeches were made by Senator Voorhees, on Tuesday, and the other by Senator Hill today. Both of these Senators are friends of silver and both of them favor the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law as the best method of preparing the way for silver legislation dealing with silver money.

There was a lively debate in the Senate this week, for a few minutes, over the question of whether a resolution offered by Senator Peffer, [illegible]

[illegible]

Destructive Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—This city was visited again tonight by a great fire, which destroyed 250 houses, and rendered homeless 7,000 people. The conflagration was confined to that section of the city known as South Chicago, and nearly the whole of it was burned.

The losses will foot up about $1,000,000. A panic prevailed among the people living in the locality during the fire, and thousands of them fled before it, having their property to burn. The excitement and conditions were unequaled since the great fire which destroyed the whole city twenty years ago.

The fire covered a vast amount of territory, and began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In two hours the suburb was in ashes, and the panic stricken people were flying in all directions, anywhere to escape with their lives. At times the bilge-yards of the city were crowded with them and wagons of all descriptions carrying the goods they had managed to save from their homes. [illegible]

[illegible]

A Sensational Suit.

[illegible]

Blew Down a Church.

[illegible]

Ravages by the Storm.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 28.—The storm which came from Florida and followed the Atlantic coast yesterday has done incalculable injury to the farming interest of the southeast.

SAVANNAH, August 28.—The result of the storm is: 10 missing. Seven teen dead bodies found, one believed to be G. A. Thomas, cashier Central Railroad Bank. Eleven vessels are wrecked in Savannah harbor and six outside.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 28.—The storm, accompanied with fearful flashes of lightning, came in angry gusts of wind. The rain began to pour in torrents at 2 o'clock.

So far only one death is reported. The Charleston Lead Works have been seriously damaged and the property loss in the city is estimated at $150,000.

[illegible] are entertained for the inhabitants of Sullivan's Island [illegible] The former place was last heard from [illegible] Sunday. Communication [illegible] suspended.

[illegible]

World's Weather Crop Bulletin.

[illegible]

Holding Cleveland Responsible.

[illegible]

Accidentally Drowned.

Special to the CHATHAM RECORD.

HIGH POINT, August 25.—William M. Jarrell, proprietor of Jarrell's Hotel, a young man of high standing here, was drowned this evening at 7 o'clock at Oakdale Factory. He and Miss Ida Mertney, of Salisbury, were riding in a boat. Mr. Jarrell reached up to break a twig off a bush and fell out of the boat backwards. He could not swim. His death has cast a gloom over the city.

The Methodist church at Laurinburg was laid in ashes on last Friday. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock, burning in the belfry, and it is believed that an incendiary did the work, as there are no buildings in the vicinity from which it could have caught.

Mr. William W. Hall, editor of the Roanoke News and clerk in the bureau of labor statistics, died at Weldon, of typhoid fever, on last Friday.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule,

In effect August 20th, 1893.

[illegible]

LAND SALE—BY VIRTUE OF [illegible]

[illegible] COMMISSIONER'S SALE—BY VIR[illegible]

[illegible]

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

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[illegible]

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