Oldham Chatham Record

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1897.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

Gov. Russell's inaugural address is an able, forcible and remarkably well written document. While we condemn the vindictive, untrue and unseemly sentences at the beginning and close of his address, yet there are many parts of it that we heartily approve.

The opening sentences of this address were evidently for partisan political effect and intended to a rouse the feelings of his partisans especially his colored hearers, who wildly applauded them. The idea of Gov. Russell prating about "a free and honest ballot" and denouncing the Democrats for a "debauched ballot" is very much like "Satan reproving sin". It certainly comes with a bad grace from a man whose nomination is alleged by his own party to have been secured by the grossest frauds!

Gov. Russell very properly says that the condition of the State Treasury is such as to demand the most severe economy in all departments of the State Government". We hope that the Legislature will heed this admonition and not cost our taxpayers as much as the last one did, which expended more money than any of its Democratic predecessors. He shows that the expenses of our State Government, outside of the Penitentiary and Agricultural Department, have increased from $442,990 in 1890 to $627,019 in 1895. This surely is a bad showing for the "reform and retrenchment" of the last Legislature.

The Governor's denunciation of lynchings meets our heartiest endorsement, for as our readers are well aware the RECORD has always condemned lynchings in the most earnest manner.

The lease of the North Carolina railroad is vigorously condemned by Gov. Russell and he calls upon the Legislature to revoke it, and in the most emphatic manner he declared that "the fault will be with this General Assembly" if the Southern Railroad Company is not made to pay for this property a sum commensurate with their needs and its value to them". So that if something is not done about this lease the fault according to Gov. Russell will be with our legislators.

Gov. Russell speaks in no uncertain sound as to the necessity of protecting the towns and cities of the State from the misgovernment and misrule of "the propertyless and ignorant elements", as he calls a certain class. This paragraph of his address is very significant, and for it he cannot be too highly commended. It is to be hoped that his influence may prevent the Legislature from tampering with the charters of our cities and towns, and avert a danger that now threatens them.

He speaks a kindly word for our disabled and needy soldiers and says: "As we advance in material wealth we should increase our expenditures for the destitute and disabled veterans".

He takes strong ground in favor of sustaining the University and says "it is to be regretted that there is among some of the best people of the State a sentiment that does not sustain the existing law which gives an annual appropriation to this institution".

He briefly calls the attention of the Legislature to several important matters, which we copy as follows:

"There are many matters of domestic concern which command your thoughtful attention, such as the increase of the tax rate for the common schools and improvements in their management; the establishment of reformatories for youthful criminals; the adoption of a system of vagrant laws which, whithout cruelty or injustice, shall authorize the arrest and commitment of the homeless young and of the vagabonds and vagrants of the streets and highways; the adoption of a system of apprenticeships by which the neglected young may be taken from degradation and subjected to useful and elevating control; the protection of lawful public meetings against disturbances, the investigation of the conduct of judges charged with drunkenness on the bench; the extention of the Criminal Court districts so as to embrace more counties, and the establishment of an additional criminal district and the rotation of these judges; and the adoption of measures calculated to attract the immigration of desirable persons into the State".

Taking Gov. Russell's inaugural address as a whole we may truly say that it is as surprising and gratifying to his political opponents as it is disappointing to some of his political adherents.

SENATOR John Sherman is to be President McKinley's Secretary of State. This is a bad beginning for "free silver" or international bimetallism.

Pettigrew was duly re-elected United States Senator yesterday, just as the RECORD predicted when it was announced that it was only necessary to buy fifteen Populists. This could be, and was, so easily done that we do not understand how there could have been any doubt of his election!

The *Progressive Farmer* in its last issue stated that "the only chance to elect Pritchard is for Mark Hanna to buy some Populist votes". As that paper is good authority with all Populists its statement cannot be doubted by any Populist in good standing, and must be accepted by them as gospel truth.

The remainder of the Populists voted for Dr Cy. Thompson, and the Democrats voted for Lieutenant-Governor Dougton, after the Populist caucus had treated with silent contempt their offer to "cooperate" in the election of a free silver Senator.

Now, that Pritchard is elected, we presume that the investigating committee will make a farcical investigation, instead of making a thorough investigation before Pritchard was elected, so as to prevent it (if possible) by an exposure of the bribery and corruption that was publicly stated was being used.

And to think that these bribed legislators were cried as the only true reformers!

Touch the Lord lest no Democratic legislators in this State have ever been thus bribed and bought!

THE arbitration treaty recently signed by the United States and Great Britain is one of the most notable events of this century, and reflects the greatest credit on the wise and humane statesmanship of those two countries. While this treaty is extended for a period of five years only, yet at the expiration of that time it will no doubt be made perpetual.

The new treaty divides all disputes into three classes. All claims amounting to $500,000, or less, excluding that sum, and all that involve claims as to territory are to be referred to arbitration. In the last two cases arbitration with an umpire is to be resorted to. Each of the contracting parties is to appoint three members. In case of a disagreement an umpire will be called in. The umpire in all cases is to be selected by the United States supreme court and the British privy council. When they fail to agree then the king of Sweden shall name one.

This treaty is a long step towards universal peace and is the crowning glory of President Cleveland's administration, and unsparingly receiving praise from leaders of all political parties.

Now, that Pritchard has been re-elected, we hope that our legislators will proceed to enact some laws that will give relief to the suffering masses", so that they may have some relief as well as well as those Populist legislators who obtained their "relief" from Mark Hanna. This senatorial election has thus far been the all absorbing subject with our legislators, and they have not yet enacted any general legislation.

The Legislature was not in session on last Saturday and Monday, in order to give the legislative chambers a thorough cleansing, which we would think was greatly needed after the sixty days session of the last Legislature!

Many members have been sick, suffering with the prevailing *La Grippe*.

THE *Progressive Farmer* says: "If the Legislature hauls up any drunken Judges, it ought to make a pass or two at drunken Congressmen also". We wonder if this is a reference to Col. Harry Skinner's condition when he made notorious Pritchard speech at the Populist session?

Democrats have the satisfaction of knowing that none of these drunken Judges or Congressmen are Democrats.

Land has become very cheap in England. A grain farm of 763 acres, in Essex, has been sold for $31,400, although in 1872 it was valued at $150,000 and mortgaged for $100,000.

The London Times has a dispatch from Hong Kong saying that an American Methodist mission station about 50 miles from Foo Choo, in the province of Foh Kien, has been attacked by a mob. A number of shots were fired, but none of the inmates of the station were injured. The local officials defended the mission.

Winston Republican: Our Davidson county correspondent writes that a fine milch cow of Dr Witt Wagoner came to her death in a strange manner while trying to feed herself through the crack of the barn, her tongue was the only part to be a little of toddler to a horse that was on the inside and was bitten off. The cow was obliged to be killed.

Washington Letter.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan 15, 1897.

A new scheme is being hatched by republican Senators to enable their party to control the Senate after the 4th of March, that is as daring and audacious as anything ever attempted in this country in the political line. The first step in this scheme was taken this week when Senator Chandler, who is so intimately identified with the Pacific railroads, offered a petition in the Senate from Henry A. Du Pont and eleven members of the Delaware legislature asking that the Senate reconsider the vote whereby it declared Mr. Du Pont not entitled to a seat in the Senate. This scheme never would have been sprung had it not become certain that the democrats would elect a Senator to fill the Delaware vacancy. Those who are behind it do not expect to seat Du Pont, but they hope by getting his case before the Senate again to prevent the seating of the democrat who will be elected by the present Delaware Legislature. With one vacancy in the Senate 45 will be a majority, but if that vacancy is filled by a democrat, the republicans must have 46 votes to control the Senate. Such the petition was referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections, which consists of five republicans and four democrats, and as Senator Pettigrew of Dakota, is one of the latter, the republicans think it will be easy to have two thirds of the committee.

Senator Vest, who has just returned from a long period of rest on account of his health, spoke of the long speech of Senator Chandler, that was delivered before the adjournment of Congress, in which he charged that the Democratic party had been guilty of every crime from the time of the Egyptian bondage down to the present time. Senator Vest devoted his exclusive time to answering the charges of perjury and forgery. The last speech was too much for the House and it was ordered to be struck out of the Record. Instead of challenging one or both of the men who had called him a scoundrel, as the old-timer would have done, Johnson merely dared them to do it again outside, in these words: "If either the gentleman from Wisconsin or the gentleman from California think I am a coward, let either repeat to me outside this chamber what he has said inside, and his curiosity will be satisfied".

Representative Dockery, of Mo., who spent the Congressional recess at home, says: "The samples of prosperity we have out there are not satisfactory. The advance agent is too far ahead of his show".

There may be honest differences of opinion as whether Secretary Olney is a great statesman, but understanding the qualified endorsement of him as a statesman and a diplomat by ex-President Harrison, for the Senator will know that he was a great guy. He has set the whole country laughing at the Senate, and the Senate has no way to get even with him, except to pass a resolution of the strongest character against the U. S. and Great Britain, which it was understood was being drawn and which the week sent to the Senate. The Senate has for many years been sore on the matter of treaties, because of the mysterious manner in which the newspaper men have managed to get hold of copies of them almost as soon as the Senate did. Secretary Olney violated the traditions of the Senate by furnishing a newspaper correspondent with a copy of the new treaty as soon as it was signed, and after the treaty had been widely published in the newspapers the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign relations made laughing stocks of themselves by wasting time in discussing whether its publication should be authorized.

It has been accidentally discovered that to bury a man up to his neck in wet sand is a practically certain cure for apparent death from an electric shock.

Out of a total population of 280,000,000 in British India, 44,000,000 are Mohammedans, who, although subjects of the queen, regard the sultan of Turkey as their spiritual ruler.

Gifts for the President

From the Washington Times.

Gifts are already beginning to pour in upon President-elect McKinley. During the next four years he will be the recipient of a continual stream of them, representing the spontaneous offerings of the people. The latter are always eager to bestow things upon the President, and such contributions constitute one of the nuisances of the Chief Executive office, says the New York Journal.

Even now the White House attic is stuffed and crammed full with addittions which have accumulated during the past administrations. No small addition to the stock on hand has been made by Mr Cleveland, and only the other day a big chest full of articles, sufficient in variety to stock a notion store, was sorted over and transferred to the attic.

Naturally, there is some difficulty in disposing of things of this kind. It would never do for the President to sell the people's gifts at auction, and only a very few of them are of the slight est use to him. Consequently, they are relegated to indefinite storage, where they are preyed on by mice and spiders spin their webs over them. Some day, before very long there will have to be a bonfire to make room for future acquisitions.

The variety of the contributions is extraordinary. They include every sort of thing that the President might be supposed to require—as, for example, pot at tires for his carriage wheels, improved horseshoes for his horses, bottles and vestibule phasses for his trips, and novel patterns of warming pans for his bed. Mr Cleveland being famous as a fisherman, has received in this way every imaginable kind of reel, hook, line, net, basket, fish pole, etc. These have included the most valuable fishing apparatus invented during his tenancy of office. Ingenious devices, personal and otherwise, are constantly being forwarded to the White House, the usual object being to get the President interested in them. Inventors sometimes expect to Presents to go to the Patent Office models patented for them in return for gift machines, etc. On the [illegible] on exhibition in the [illegible] presents are being [illegible] received.

A [illegible] once [illegible] what he said was a new kind of cigars [illegible] as an offering to Benjamin Harrison. There are ever so many people who make things, not necessarily patentable, and desire to have them employed by the first family in the land. They like to say [illegible] Mrs McKinley [illegible] most cases they expect nothing to return.

On the other hand, many of the presents contain hints to the Chief Magistrate that have an advertising motive behind them. For example, a patent medicine man may desire a testimonial from the President to use in his business.

When such a motive is suspected, no letter of acknowledgment is sent and the gift, if a valuable, is returned.

All gifts received at the White House are referred to the private secretary. Household articles among them such as [illegible] and other things of domestic usefulness are handed over to the steward of the Executive Mansion, while books go to the library. Most of the presents are never seen by the President, though anything that happens to be particularly striking or interesting is submitted to his notice.

Many of the gifts are of the most homely description—things prized by rural folks and simple people of small means, though wholly useless from the President's point of view. For instance, there are rabbits' feet for luck and canes by scores. Within the next few months Major McKinley will receive more than 100 walking sticks, probably, most of them actually cut by the hands of the donors.

Then, too, people often send to the President photographs of their dead children; sometimes it is the last photograph in their possession which they part with thus. They suppose the Chief Magistrate will put the treasured likeness on his mantle piece and take a fatherly interest in it. Scores of infants are annually named after the Chief Executive and his wife, and in these cases photographs are always forwarded. The President feels obliged to regard this sort of attention as an honor and compliment, and invariably one of his clerks writes an appreciative reply, signed with the assigned autograph.

The line is drawn at the White House against presents of large intrinsic value, which are promptly returned. A man once sent Mrs Cleveland a brooch of precious stones. It was sent back to the donor, with a cut line to the effect that Mrs Cleveland was not accustomed to receive [illegible] from persons whom [illegible] and did not enjoy [illegible] being a mighty [illegible] considerable quantities of [illegible] and various things useful for smoking have been received by him from time to time. Many boxes of cigars, most of them not at all to his taste, have been bestowed upon him, usually by manufacturers getting out new brands. He smokes them if they are good, the others he gives away. There is an unwritten rule to the effect that the President accepts no wines or liquors, except from personal friends.

WM. J. Bryan left Chicago last Monday night for Houston, Texas, where he will lecture. Mr Bryan is accompanied by his stenographer and during his trip to the Southern city he will complete the work on his book.

Silver in the Arts.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

The increase use of silver, not only in the arts, but as a substitute for the baser metals, is a matter to which the mine owners are devoting a considerable amount of attention, in the hope that in this way they will create a profitable demand for their commodity.

It has, accordingly, been proposed that silver should take the place of iron for the railings of houses, the practical painting of which would not be needed, and so the silver ones would be as cheap in the end, while their brightness and the light they reflect would add beauty to their adjacent efficiency.

In the house itself it is pointed out, silver might be employed to a great many useful and ornamental other ways. For example, the knobs of [illegible] doors, plates and stands for lamps, hooks for clothes, and for a variety of other objects, which will readily occur to the reader, and all of which will in their way, become ornamental as well as merely useful. For present purposes, it is said, also makes it an efficient and not expensive substitute for [illegible] of which was formerly on economical ground in its place when silver was at least twice as cheap as now.

A few wealthy people have already had baths made of it. Among them is Mrs Vanderbilt, who, as the wife of one of the richest men in the world, is able to indulge every whim. Her bath room is fitted up with a splendor rivaling the glories of the Bar apartments in the "Arabian Nights". It is of high polish white marble and has a huge bath of bright silver, which gives it a delightful appearance to the glistening water.

There can be no doubt that by the artistic fostering of a case of this kind the manner in which may be done to increase its value.

Found in a Old Mine.

[illegible]

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A [illegible] owned by Allen [illegible] of Goochland, Va., was made 155 years ago in 1741, but is still in use and good running order.

Nat Grew [illegible] and Mr Robert Rowland [illegible] has been laid below, will remember from our experience under like circumstances. "Last winter I had la grippe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure". For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Bynum & Headen.

News and Observer: Yesterday afternoon in Mark's Creek township, Mr James D. Marshburn, son of Mr D. C. Marshburn, accidentally shot himself, and died within a short while. He and another boy were playing and not knowing the hammer was up, ran after his friend who had playfully thrown a stick at him. As he raised his gun to knock off the stick it discharged, the whole load entering his forehead. Dr. B. D. Marshburn, the young man's uncle, was called hastily, but nothing could be done for him. The brains had run out of his head, and he had suffered terribly. The young man was 21 years old, of high character and was very popular in his section.

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January 21, 1897.

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Condensed Schedule.

In effect Dec. 20th, 1896

North Bound.	No 2 DAILY
Leave Winnsboro	7.50 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville	11.00 "
Leave Fayetteville	11.21
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11.27 "
Leave Salem	1.00 p. m
Leave Hickory	1.40 "
Leave Chimney	2.50 "
Arrive Greensboro	3.15 "
Leave Greensboro	3.25 "
Arrive St. Leo	6.35 "
Leave Stokedale	4.10 "
Arrive Greensboro	4.40 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5.10 "
Arrive Mount Airy	6.35 "

South Bound.	No 1. DAILY
Leave Mt. Airy	8.40 a. m.
Leave Walnut Cove	1.04 "
Leave Winnsboro	10.32 "
Leave Stokedale	11.07 "
Leave Greensboro	12.10 "
Leave Hickory	1.56 "
Leave Climax	12.41 "
Leave Salem	2.55 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction	4.12 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4.18 "
Leave Fayetteville	4.35 "
Arrive Winnsboro	7.45 "

North Bound.	No 4 DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8.30 a. m
Arrive Maxton	9.45 "
Leave Maxton	9.50 "
Leave Red Springs	10.18 "
Leave Hope Mills	11.01 "
Arrive Fayetteville	11.19 "

South Bound,	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4.30 p. m
Leave Hope Mills	4.49 "
Leave Red Springs	5.36 "
Arrive Maxton	6.00 "
Leave Maxton	6.17 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7.35 "

North Bound.	No 16. Mixed Daily Exc'p. Sunday
Leave Rowland	8.45 a. m.
Leave Climax	9.35 "
Arrive Greensboro	9.20 "
Leave Greensboro	9.35 "
Leave Stokedale	11.07 "
Arrive Madison	11.44 "

South Bound.	No. 15 Mixed Daily Exc'p Sunday
[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Fayetteville with [illegible] all points North and East, and Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western railroad for Winston-Salem.

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