The Chatham Record

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

The superiority claimed by the Populists for their party over "both the old parties" is so entirely unfounded as to be simply absurd and ridiculous. They organized their party because, as they alleged, "both the old parties were corrupt". Their party was to be a party of genuine reformers, of the only simon pure patriots, and was to be so devoted to the true interests of the people—of the masses—that it was named the "People's party". So loud, and apparently earnest, were the organizers of this new party in their protestations and professions that many honest and good men really believed them and joined this so-called People's party. All kinds of pledges and promises were made, and relying on them many honest men abandoned their old parties and joined this new party of "reformers". To these honest men we would respectfully propound this simple question, have any of these pledges or promises been fulfilled?

If so, which?

However honest the masses of the People's party may be they have certainly been most unfortunate in their leaders. As a proof of this we need only cite their members of the late legislature. They were supposed to be their very best men—the purest patriots and the truest reformers—for did not Populists declare time and again that they "would vote for only the best men"? And yet strange to say and sad to relate ostensible three "reform" legislators were denounced by the other two thirds as "thebel bolters"!

Now, what sort of a "reform" party can that be where one third of its picked and best men—elected to make our laws—are thus accused of bribery and corruption? Is it not time that all honest men were leaving such a party?

And yet after the disgusting and disgraceful scenes of the recent legislatures the Caucasian, in last week's issue, had the cheek to declare that "State decency is entirely dependent upon the Populists".

If this were true, it would certainly be farewell forever to State decency!

The taxpayers have a right to learn from their legislators wherein they have reformed and retrenched. The "fusion" candidates (Populists and Republicans) during the campaigns of 1894 and 1896 declared that the government of our state by the Democrats had been extravagant. They asserted on every stump that the Democrats had been wasting the people's money in extravagant expenditures. They declared that taxes were too high and must be reduced. And they loudly asserted that the fees and salaries of our public officers were too high and ought to be reduced in order "to correspond with the low prices of farm products".

Surely our people have not forgotten these declarations of the "fusion" candidates, nor have they forgotten their oft-repeated promises to reduce these extravagant expenditures, these high taxes and the high fees and salaries of our public officers. The people have a right to know, therefore, what reductions have been made, and the RECORD again asks for an answer to each of the following questions:

How much have expenditures and appropriations been reduced?

How much have taxes been reduced?

How much have fees and salaries been reduced?

Will some one please answer!

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision last week, that has created consternation among the railroad companies, and will do much towards breaking up trusts of all kinds. This decision was rendered in the case against the Trans Missouri Traffic Association, composed of the great railroad corporations out West, which had been organized to suppress competition in railroad rates. The Court decides such an association illegal, as being in restraint of commerce between the States. One of the good effects of this decision already has been the dissolution of similar associations all over the United States.

This decision is regarded as the heaviest blow that "Trusts" have ever received in this country, and the credit of it is due to officers appointed by the much abused President Cleveland. The decision was written by Judge Peckham (who was appointed by Cleveland) and the argument and preparation of the case was made by Attorney General Harmon alone (who also was appointed by Cleveland) against a number of the ablest lawyers in United States.

More interest is taken by the public generally in athletic games than in intellectual contests. A notable instance of this has recently occurred in this State. On Friday night of last week the annual debate took place at Chapel Hill between the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies of the University. This debate was pronounced by competent judges as having been of very great merit and most highly creditable to the young orators. Next day a match game of baseball was played at Chapel Hill between a team from the University of Virginia and one from the University of North Carolina. One contest was intellectual and the other physical, and the interest taken in the former was utterly insignificant in comparison with the interest taken in the latter. There was scarcely a single visitor from abroad to attend the former, but hundreds attended the latter, a special train having been run for their accommodation. The daily papers published only a few lines mentioning the debate, but were filled with long and detailed descriptions of the game.

No excuse is intended for the papers for thus discriminating against an intellectual debate and in favor of a game of baseball, because they published that which would be most interesting and pleasing to their readers. But does it not prove that the public taste needs some improvement?

An Interesting Law Case.

Has a mother a legal right to whip her children? And can she authorize anybody else to whip her child? Every person would answer these questions in the affirmative, and yet the contrary has been decided in North Carolina. We copy from last Sunday's Charlotte *Observer* the following, which was written by C. W. Tillett, Esq.:

In the minutes of the Criminal Court of Mecklenburg County as presided over by Honorable O. P. Meares, there was recently tried the present and a more curious or interesting point of law appertaining to "Domestic Relations" than the case of State vs. H., an indictment for assault and battery. The facts in that case briefly stated were as follows: H. & T. were neighbors, T. being a married woman having a son about eight years old. It was charged from home for two weeks, and during his absence Mrs. T. had great difficulty in controlling the son who appeared to have been a very unruly boy. One day during the absence of her husband, Mrs. T. requested H., her neighbor, to take her son to the field with him and give her some relief from the constant worry of trying to keep him out of mischief. H. objected upon the ground that the boy was unruly and would give him trouble. Thereupon Mrs. T. begged H. to take the boy, and told H. that she gave him full authority to whip the boy if he was not obedient to H. in every respect. H. then agreed to take the boy upon condition that he be allowed to chastise him if he saw fit. In a short time the boy began to throw rocks at the horses, and refused to stop after commands and threats. Thereupon H., relying upon the authority granted by Mrs. T., proceeded to chastise the boy medicinally with a switch. Upon the boy's return home the mother made no complaint, but on the next day the father returned and hearing of the affair, became very angry, and proceeded to have H. arrested for assault and battery on the boy. Upon the trial of the case before Judge Meares the attorney for H. sought to justify the assault upon the ground that Mrs. T. had given him permission, but the solicitor for the State argued that the wife had no right to give another person authority to whip her child—that the husband alone had such power.

The case was argued at great length and the law as to the respective rights and powers of the husband and wife in the family government from the most ancient times was considered. After hearing the argument, Judge Meares, who was admitted on all sides to be a most admirable judge of criminal law, held that the wife had no right to authorize another to whip her child, and, in fact he told the jury that in strict law, the wife had no right to chastise her child herself, except by the consent of her husband, actual or implied. In the judge's view the husband was the supreme head of the household, and he, and such as he a time should authorize, had the legal right to punish the child by whipping. The defendant was, of course, convicted under the charge, but no appeal taken as the fine imposed was nominal. It may be regretted that the case was not carried up, because it would be interesting to learn what our highest court would say on the point.

The position taken by Judge Meares was a startling one to the wives and mothers of Charlotte, most of whom were under the impression that they, and not their husbands, had the highest right to punish the children; and it would doubtless take more than one Supreme Court decision to convince them of their error. While we are obliged to concede that according to the ancient rules of the common law, Judge Meares was undoubtedly right, yet we are bound to believe that according to the tendency of modern decisions, the court would now hold that the wife had equal authority with the husband to punish the children.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1897.

The McKinley tariff bill number two got some very hard knocks in the House this week, and the outside pressure was so heavy that Mr. Dingley was compelled to announce that the Ways and Means committee had decided to strike out that clause of the bill placing a duty on books and scientific instruments for educational institutions and add an amendment putting those articles on the free list, as they are at present. The democrats of the House made the most of the numberless unjust and uncalled discriminations made by the bill in favor of the few against the many, but the speech made by Representative McMillin naturally received the most attention, both from the opponents and friends of the bill, because of his position as the ranking democrat of the Ways and Means committee, and because of his long experience in tariff matters. He had been requested by Representative Bailey to make the leading speech against the bill. In replying to Representative Dingley's statement that the increased burden of taxation imposed by the bill was on luxuries, Mr. McMillin said: "The claim that the increased burden is on luxuries is not sustained by the facts. Are coarse shawls and knit goods luxuries? Are wool hats and overcoats luxuries? Are knives and forks in this urbane age luxuries? And I beg with all deference to ask whether in the State of Maine a clean shirt has become such a rarity that it is classed with the luxuries? I ask him when, among Americans, the sugar that sweetens tea and coffee became a luxury—when trace chains became a luxury to farmers? Sir, not only is the bill itself higher, but the different schedules average above those of the McKinley bill". Mr. McMillin also called attention to the fact that foreign governments are already preparing to resist this assault upon commerce. He also reminded the republicans that a purchased verdict, such as they obtained last November, would not be allowed to stand.

Whether the administration will make any use of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court sustaining the Sherman anti-trust law and including railway pools and agreements within its scope, is a question that many men in Congress are much interested in. It was maintained by Mr. Cleveland's two Attorney Generals—Olney and Harmon—that no thing could be done under the Sherman law because of the decisions of courts against its validity. Now that the highest court has reversed those decisions and declared the law valid, there is an opportunity for the administration to clear itself of the charge of being too friendly to the trusts, by vigorously prosecuting them, if it isn't afraid to do so.

The civil service law which stands between the republicans and the offices, was very vigorously attacked by Senator Gallinger and others in the debate which preceded the adoption without a dissenting vote of Senator Allen's resolution for an investigation of the methods pursued by the Civil Service Commission, and the end is not yet. Senator Gorman was the only democrat who took part in the debate and he merely took advantage of the opportunity to good naturedly nag the republicans a little about their anxiety to get at the offices. If it comes to a direct vote on the repeal of the present civil service law, there are plenty of democrats who will vote "aye", although they know that it would mean the replacing of every democrat in a Federal office by a republican. A bill to repeal has been introduced.

A Useful Charity.

From the Richmond Times.

Ex-Mayor Grace, of New York, and other members of his family have subscribed $200,000 towards the establishment of a training school in that city for poor girls. The purpose of Mr Grace is to offer instruction in cooking, housework, dressmaking, stenography, and kindred subjects that girls may prepare themselves for the battle of existence and be able to earn a comfortable living for themselves. He hopes to secure the co operation of other philanthropic persons, but if he fails, he and his family will bear the entire cost.

The Bear Got Loose.

Special to the Charlotte Observer.

Concord, March 27.—Sparks' circus was in town yesterday and just about dusk their bear, a fine Cinnamon, got loose and walked deliberately from beneath the canvass to Main street where it confronted a young buck negro, who was as much frightened at meeting brain as brain was at meeting him. The negro ran, and the bear followed in close pursuit. The negro escaped and after the bear visited several stores, his Polandmaster captured and lead him back to his quarters. The episode created considerable excitement, the streets being thronged with ladies and a great crowd that had gathered to witness the balloon ascension.

Gladstone, although 87 years old, has recently learned to ride on a bicycle.

Mrs. W. B. Webster, a milliner of Salisbury, surprised her friends by bringing home a husband from Baltimore, where she had gone to purchase spring goods for her store.

Representative Hodges, a bolting Populist of Beaufort county, became very angry with Editor Ramsey, of the Progressive Farmer, because he denounced the bolters as "pie hunters." Now that Ramsey has taken "pie" himself, Hodges has renewed his subscription to the paper and thinks Ramsey has reformed.

The Mississippi Flood.

Washington, March 29.—General Wilson, Chief of Army Engineers, received a telegram from Col Gillespie, president of the Mississippi River Commission, dated Vicksburg yesterday, as follows:

"Gauges along the river from Memphis to Vicksburg give flood readings varying 1½ to 3 feet above any previous recorded reading. The feeling everywhere is one of great uneasiness, and all State levee boards are battling against the rising floods regardless of cost. As yet no widely spread damages have been reported, though several breaks in the levees above Greenville on both banks have occurred. The levees are seriously strained at all points. The commission will give all possible aid by applying money to the protection of the works. Water rising slowly below Helena".

Memphis, Tenn. March 29.—The levee broke this afternoon back of Perthshire. The situation below here is reported alarming.

Memphis, Tenn., March 29.—A large break has occurred in the levee at Wayside, Miss., nine miles below Greenville. The break is reported to be a bad one and in a section where the levee is high and regarded as measurably safe.

New Orleans, La., March 29.—The river has finally reached the top of the levees in this city, and this morning began running over into Mandeville street, directly in front of the celebrated French Market building. It is not believed that any damage will occur to property.

An Ocean Horror.

London, March 28.—The almost indescribable ocean horrors that followed the wreck of the luckless steamer St Nazare off the Virginia coast, which resulted in the putting to sea of the passengers and crew in four lifeboats, continue to multiply. The arrival at Greenock, Scotland, tonight, of the steamship Yanariva, which picked up a small boat containing 16 survivors of the St. Nazaire, supplies details for another chapter in this terrible tragedy of the sea.

The captain of the Yanariva, Captain Weston, which left Newport News, Va., on March 10, reports that on March 12, while in latitude 31, longitude 71, an open boat of the Nazare was sighted, and upon coming up with the little craft a scene of terrible suffering, rarely witnessed even in the tragedies of the pitiless ocean, was brought to view. There were 16 occupants of the frail boat, and they had all been without food and water for four days. All were in a complete stage of collapse, bordering upon madness, and but for the timely succor all would soon have perished. Of the 29 persons that embarked from the sinking steamer in the lifeboat, 13 had, after awful and prolonged sufferings, succumbed to exposure and thirst. Many of them in their frenzy of madness had leaped into the sea.

The Speaker's Great Power.

Washington, March 27, 1897.—The Speaker is practically no longer the servant of the House, he is its master and proprietor. He disposes of legislative baronies and levies and exacts strict allegiance. The baronies are committee rooms, and the levies are the legislation referred to the committees.

No Roman emperor ever had more absolute control. In former days the House was practically ruled by the committees. In these days, however, the committees can report their bills, but the Speaker places them upon the calendar, and the committees are thereafter powerless.

With slight exceptions, no consideration can be reached with without the fiat of the Speaker. Singular to relate, the House itself is responsible for these rules.

Frightened to death.

Chicago, March 26.—Elizabeth Paulson, aged eighteen years, is dead from the effects of fright. Such is the opinion of the attending physician and the coroner's jury. Miss Paulson was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Paulson, respected German people. Last Friday evening, when she retired, Miss Paulson was terribly frightened by what she supposed was a man in her room. It was only a woman's hat and cloak which hung on the wall in a position, where the light from a neighboring gas lamp cast a strange shadow.

Boy Accidentally Shot.

Special to the Charlotte Observer.

Albemarle, March 26.—John Smith, a boy 16 years old, son of Mr. J. S. Smith, near this place, was fooling with a pistol late yesterday evening and in some way it was discharged. The ball struck John's little brother, Clarence, going through his left arm above the elbow, then into the little fellow's body, passing near the heart. Drs. King and Littleton were called and are doing all they can, but say there is no chance for the boy's recovery.

To Define Their Position.

Washington, March 29.—The Populist members of the House and Senate are preparing an address to the people defining their position toward both the old parties. They object to being classed as Democrats or Republicans, and their address will show that they are wholly separate and distinct from either party.

Philip James, a well known citizen of Braddock, Pennsylvania, died last Saturday of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog about three weeks ago.

Alamance Gleaner: The county convicts struck Monday morning. They were at work on the road between here and Swepsonville and at a given signal all of them threw down their tools and quit, in which they were led by Frank Johnson and John Williams, white. The overseers could not prevail on them to return to work and they were marched to the jail. Mr. J. W. Harden, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, went before them and talked to them and read them the law in regard to such conduct. Then he called to all who would return to work to step out in line, which all did save a negro named Ben Trolinger, who was stubborn and impudent. Ben was carried into a cell where Johnson and Williams had already been placed, and all were bound and shackled, and on account of their refractory conduct their fare will be corn bread and water for a week. If the treatment does not have the desired effect harsher treatment will be resorted to. It would be a good idea to regulate the bill of fare by the conduct of the convict, as this plan has been found to work well where fully tested and carried out strictly to the letter.

A Swarm of Office Seekers.

Washington, March 27.—Since the change of administration over 80,000 applications for postoffices have been filed at the postoffice department. The number is said to be somewhat smaller than four years ago.

Up to the close of business today the application division of the Interior department has recorded 1,000 applications for Presidential positions under the Interior department.

Twin Brothers' Fatal Fight.

Greensburg, Ind., March 24.—Geo. and Calvin Holmes, twin brothers, twenty-two years of age and members of a wealthy family, fought a duel to the death near Moore's Hill today. George, about a year ago, began to pay attention to Miss Higgs, whose family is prominent in this county. He was favorably received by the young woman until last Christmas when Calvin returned from college and met her.

Last Sunday night, it is said, Miss Higgs told George that she preferred his brother. The twins quarrelled and today, after an exchange of blows, each drew a revolver. Several shots had been exchanged, when Geo. fell dead.

Calvin is dangerously wounded near the heart.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have". J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz. writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits". Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at G. R. Pilkington's Drug Store.

Gastonia Gazette: News of the death of Mr. Will Nolen, near Cronse, after intense suffering of an unusual nature, reached this place Tuesday. He died Sunday morning. For several days he had been suffering with severe pains in the head, with more or less indication of a rising inside. Saturday before his death on Sunday, it is said that his skull burst, the bones parting asunder. The sufferer was driven mad by the intense agony he endured. The deceased was about 30 years of age and leaves a young wife and one or two children.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th, I walked to Melicks's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfuly recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Bynum & Headen.

Asheboro Courier: The little 15 months old child of our townsman, Mr. B. F. Newby, had a narrow escape from drowning recently. The child had gone out in the yard to play and finding a tub which had been placed under the eaves of the house to catch water, began playing in the water. Mrs. Newby missed the little one and went in search of her. When found the child was standing on its head in the tub of water with its feet in the air. This was indeed a very narrow escape and should be a warning to others not to leave water standing where small children are liable to fall in.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are **an absolute cure** for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

"ELLIS PAYS the FREIGHT".

ORGANS $24.00, $33.00, $45.00, UP.

ORGANS FOR Cash OR TIME.

Sewing Machines $7.50 Up.
Poplar Suits Furniture Only $5.99
Oak Suits Furniture, Only $9.99

"ELLIS PAYS THE FREIGHT".

ELLIS FURNITURE CO., C. B. ELLIS Manager,

Burlington N. C.

FURNITURE.

Our Furniture Department

Is now full of all kinds of Furniture that will suit all tastes.

Oak Suits from $3.50 to $30.00. Chairs from $3.50 set to $15.00 a set. Rockers from one dollar to four dollars and fifty cents. Tables of every description. Special Bargains in Oak Extention Tables.

We Sell the Best Buggy in The County for the Money.

CALL TO SEE US.

W. L. LONDON & SON.

PITTSBORO, March 25, 1897.

To The **Southern Baptist Convention** AT **Wilmington, N. C.,** MAY 5th to 14th, 1897, The

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FINEST PULLMAN VESTIBULED TRAINS.

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V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a mortgage executed to me by James Clark and wife and recorded in Book 97, S., page 49 in the office of the register of deeds of Chatham county, I will sell at public auction for cash, at the court house door in Pittsboro, on FRIDAY the 30th of April, 1897, the land described in said mortgage situate in New Hope township, Chatham county, adjoining the lands of A. J. Bryan and the fells on the north and New Hope creek on the west, and containing 103 acres more or less.

March 25th, 1897. W. A. CHEEK.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In effect Feb. 7th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY
Leave Wilmington	7 50 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville	11 08 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 21 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 37 "
Leave Sanford	1 00 p. m
Leave Siler City	1 49 "
Leave Climax	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 15 "
Leave Greensboro	3 25 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 50 "
Leave Stokesdale	4 18 "
Leave Walnut Cove	4 46 "
Leave Rural Hall	5 16 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1. DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 a. m
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 28 "
Leave Stokesdale	10 57 "
Leave Greensboro	12 10 "
Leave Siler City	1 25 "
Leave Climax	12 41 "
Leave Sanford	2 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction	4 19 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 16 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 25 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Reidsville	8 22 a. m
Arrive Mar on	9 40 "
Leave Marion	9 50 "
Leave Red Springs	10 18 "
Leave Hope Mills	11 01 "
Arrive Fayetteville	11 08 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 20 p. m
Leave Hope Mills	4 49 "
Leave Red Springs	5 05 "
Arrive Marion	6 09 "
Leave Marion	6 17 "
Arrive Reidsville	7 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex'pt Sunday
Leave Hamseur	6 45 a. m.
Leave Climax	8 35 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 20 "
Leav. Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 08 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed. Daily Ex'pt Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 p.m.
Leave Stokesdale	1 25 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "
Leave Greensboro	3 30 "
Leave Climax	4 15 "
Arrive Hamseur	5 00 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, and Seaboard with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Hamlet with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. BYRD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.