

The Durham Recorder.

LET HIM WHO HATH NO NERVE FOR THE FIGHT, DEPART.

VOL. 69.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16 1889.

NO 28.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

J. W. GRAHAM. THOS. RUFFIN
GRAHAM & RUFFIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
HILLSBORO, N. C.

Practice in the counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Guilford, Rockingham, Person, and Orange.

W. J. EXUM,
Attorney at Law,
Durham, N. C.
Office in Wright Building.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORK

417 and 19 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Branch Yard Lawler's Old Stand,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Monuments, Tombstones in Marble or Granite. Also Contractor for all kinds of Building Work, Curbing, Fencing, Sills, etc. Work delivered at nearest depot free of charge.

DESIGNS
Of all descriptions kept on hand and sent to an address upon application.
CHAS. A. GOODWIN,
Proprietor.

KNABE

Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES.

Fifty Years Before the Public.
Upon their excellence alone have attained an unpurchased Pre-eminence which establishes them as unequalled in

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

WM. KNABE & CO.
WAREROOMS:

112 Fifth Avenue, New York.
22 and 24 E. Baltimore St., Balti.
817 Market Space, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS,

Copyrights, 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. F. SNOW, "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.

Land Sale!

By virtue of a Mortgage executed to me by F. R. Mangum and wife, on November 24, 1886, I will sell at Public Auction, for Cash, at the Court House Door in Durham, on the 7th day of January, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., a lot of land in the town of Durham on which said Mangum and wife now live, and lying on Roxboro street, adjoining Mrs. Christmas and others.
J. W. GRAHAM,
Trustee of the Sinking Fund of the N. C. R. R. Co.
December 5, 1888. tds

THE FARMERS.

THE ALLIANCE CONVENTION HELD IN DURHAM TUESDAY.

A Warehouse is to be Established—Nine Counties Represented.

A convention of delegates from the Farmers' Alliance of this section assembled in Durham on Tuesday, the 8th, for the purpose of making arrangements for the opening an Alliance warehouse, for the sale of leaf tobacco, in Durham.

The convention was organized by the election of the following officers: President, S. Otto Wilson; Vice-President, C. G. Markham; Secretary, C. W. Lloyd; Treasurer, P. A. Brown; Lecturer, N. Cheek.

Nine counties were represented by one hundred and nine delegates, as follows: Wake, 6; Chatham, 15; Moore, 1; Caswell, 1; Orange, 11; Alamance, 2; Person, 5; Granville, 5; Durham, 63.

Articles of incorporation for "The Durham Farmers' Alliance Warehouse Co." were drawn up and adopted. The object of the company as set forth is to buy, sell and manufacture tobacco. The capital stock is to be not less than ten thousand dollars and not more than one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of the par value of five dollars each. No sub-alliance will be permitted to hold more than 800 shares and no county Alliance more than 4,000 shares.

The charges for selling leaf tobacco are stipulated as follows: Not to exceed two and one-half per cent. commission and one-half the present charges of other warehouses in Durham. These rates to apply only to members of the Alliance.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee on incorporation: W. K. Parrish, Durham; L. A. Wilkins, Granville; C. S. Holman, Chatham; Wm. Whitted, Alamance; T. J. Hall, Orange; J. E. Harvey, Person; J. S. Barber, Wake.

A committee from the Durham Board of Trade went before the convention and assured the Alliance men that their warehouse should have the hearty co-operation of the Board.

The following Directors of the Warehouse Co. were elected: W. K. Parrish, Red Mountain, Durham county; H. Sears, William's Mill, Chatham county; J. E. Harris, Hurdle's Mill, Person county; R. N. Hall, Jr., Caldwell Institute, Orange county; J. J. Edwards, Lemon Springs, Moore county; A. G. Fleming, Dutchville, Granville county; A. T. Olive, New Hill, Wake county; Levy Whitted, Steinback, Alamance county; J. W. Allen, Reidsville, Caswell county; J. A. Caphart, Kittrell's, Vance county.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Alliance Convention tenders thanks to the Durham Board of Trade for the use of their rooms, which were kindly tendered free of charge.

Resolved, That we return thanks to the Fidelity Bank for offer of necessary funds for carrying on the warehouse business.

Resolved, That we also tender our thanks to the committee that came in our midst and offered the combined influence of the Board of Trade, with the assurance of this warehouse movement meets with the approval of the people of Durham generally.

Resolved, That we tender the Thanks of this body to W. Duke, Sons & Co. for the loan of fifty chairs and to the First National Bank of Durham, for the kind offer of funds, and to all other banks that feel kindly towards the Alliance.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Durham papers, with a request to publish the same.

WHAT NEXT

CAN WE EXPECT FROM MEDICAL SCIENCE?

A Woman is Placed on a Table and Her Stomach is Removed.

Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, January 5.—There are many eminent surgeons who are thoroughly imbued with the idea of the olden time, and who do not look with favor on the remarkable things that their younger brethren in the profession have been doing in the last few years. They are still believers in the old expectant theory, which simply means to do as little as you can and expect nature to do it all. When the patient dies the old forgers fold their arms and perhaps say that they expected too much of nature, and send in their bill for what they did not do as soon as convenient after the funeral.

It was one of these old timers who rose up in the amphitheater in Bellevue Hospital after an operation had been performed recently, and publicly called Dr. Jacobus, the operator, a murderer. He further said that he would see that the doctor would be criminally

PROSECUTED FOR HOMICIDE.

This was an entirely new phase in surgical operations, and it had aroused much discussion in medical circles. The fight promises to be a bitter one, and will probably end in a split in the Academy of Sciences. There was some justification for the offensive remark, inasmuch as the operation was one that had never been performed before upon a human being, and was so extensive in its scope and included the extirpation of a vital organ, second in importance to none in the anatomy of man. The old doctor was also backed up by the record, which showed that in lesser cases in the same line out of twenty-three operations none of the patients were saved. It would then seem little less than murder for a surgeon to undertake such a case.

The patient was Marietta Holly a Washington woman, who had come to this city for treatment. She was, until a year ago, a large, robust woman, possessed of great endurance and strength. She was an inveterate chewer of gum, but whether that had anything to do with her malady has not been determined.

Her first symptom was loss of appetite, and food that she ate against her will was frequently ejected. She lost flesh and strength rapidly, and when she was admitted to the hospital she weighed only seventy pounds and entirely helpless.

The disease had affected her mind and she labored under the delusion that she was wealthy, and talked incessantly while awake about her money and what she intended to do with it.

The nature of her malady was hard to determine to a certainty. It was known to be located in the stomach and was thought to be a tumor, but whether a cancerous form or not could not be foretold. The stomach was slightly swollen and there was another protuberance above it, for which no explanation could be given. The woman was

STARVING TO DEATH.

and it was only her splendid physical organization that had kept her alive at all.

The patient's consent, in her mental condition, could not be obtained for the operation, and Dr. Jacobus took the responsibility upon himself and did for her what, in his opinion, was best. For this he has been condemned by certain surgeons, who are built on the narrow-gauge plan.

The patient was put under the influence of ether, after careful preparation had been made for any emergency. An incision was made in the

linea alba, above the navel, about six inches in length. The abdominal wall was hardly thicker than paper, and so tender that it tore under the slightest pressure. This faulty tissue did not promise well for the outcome of the operation, and in order to remove the strain the incision was extended several inches. A portion of the intestines were taken out and wrapped in hot flannel. They were very small and very transparent, and the network of arteries was beautifully shown when held in the light—a very rare sight, indeed. The surgeon finally found the stomach and drew it for forward through the opening in the abdomen. It was very dark in color and had the appearance of parchment. It was dry and hard and cancerous, and without a single element of

A HEALTHY STOMACH.

The surgeon made a careful examination of the adhesions, and found that the pancreas was not extensively involved. He freed the stomach from them, and was then able to get a good view of it. Instead of there being trouble only in the pyloric region, as had been supposed, here was presented a case in which the whole organ was involved. It was an unpleasant position for a surgeon to be in. To go ahead was very dangerous, and to stop after the stomach had been so much irritated was fully as liable to prove disastrous. Dr. Jacobus has plenty of nerve, and he only hesitated a moment before deciding to go on.

In making up his mind he was influenced by an experiment which he had about a month ago tried upon Fido, the well-known dog, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which has done so much for the benefit of mankind, and seems to bear a charmed life. At that time he removed the entire stomach from Fido, and the dog still lives without manifesting any inconvenience from the operation which cost him the loss of this useful organ. Fido was a dog and healthy, and the question that presented itself was whether such an operation could be performed upon a weak human being with a diseased organ. Dr. Jacobus thought that it would make no difference, and that there was as good a chance for one as for the other. In either case the chance was hardly one in one hundred. After a ligature had been tied around the duodenum and the esophagus they were cut with a blunt scissor as near to the stomach as possible, care being taken to go beyond the diseased tissue, and

THE STOMACH WAS REMOVED.

The arteries were all enlarged and the stomach would have bled frightfully if it had been cut. After the abdominal space had been thoroughly cleaned a union was made by drawing the cordia and the pylorus together.

It required great ingenuity to unite them, as the canals were of different thickness and did not fit well together. The other swelling was found to be a fluid pouch in the esophagus and as it was not of a malignant character it was not touched.

The abdominal wound had just been closed when Dr. Jacobus was called a murderer, as before related. Dr. Jacobus did not prove a murderer. In fact, he saved a life. The patient remained unconscious for several days and then rallied. Her body was rubbed with oil, and food was given her, per rectum, and she gained strength rapidly. At the end of two weeks she was given food through the mouth without any bad effect. Digestion went on in a perfectly natural manner, and from this it would seem that the stomach has been thought to play a more important part in digestion than it really does.

The patient will be kept at the hospital for several months, so that the history of the case can be carefully noted. Photographs were taken of the stomach and the abdominal space after the canals were united, and a complete record will appear next month in the *Medical Journal*.

RAILWAY WRECKAGE.

The Record for '88 with Figures of Other Years.

Philadelphia Times.

If the number of railways and the amount of capital obliterated by foreclosure sales could be taken as an index of the condition of railway business the showing for 1888 when compared with that of former years would be a hopeful one. Nineteen roads, with a mileage of 1,586 miles and capitalized at \$64,555,000, were sold under foreclosure during the year. In but three of the last thirteen years was the wreckage smaller—in 1881, when sixteen roads, with a total length of 867 miles; in 1882 eighteen roads, with 1,354 miles, and in 1883 fifteen roads, with 710 miles, were sold. Measured by the capital invested 1886 was the most disastrous year of the thirteen, the foreclosed roads of that year being capitalized at \$374,109,000. The next in the list was 1887, with \$328,181,000 of foreclosed capital. The foreclosures of 1878 involved \$311,631,000, that of 1885 \$278,494,000 and so on down the list, the foreclosures of the thirteen years beginning with 1876 involving 423 railways, with a total mileage of 43,770 miles and a combined capital of \$2,544,925,900, or twenty eight per cent. of the entire mileage and thirty per cent of the present railway capital of the country.

These figures place the average annual rate of foreclosure for the entire period at thirty-two railways with 3,367 miles of track and \$195,763,461 of capital and a year in which only one-half the average mileage and one-third the average capital passes into foreclosure might be supposed to be an exceptionally prosperous year. Unfortunately the foreclosures do not tell the whole nor even an important part of the story. Most foreclosure sales are the result of insolvency of several years' standing and represent the actual railway failures of a former period. Very rarely indeed do railways pass into the hands of the receiver and the auctioneer in the same year.

The record of railway receiverships in any given year will probably furnish a more accurate test of the condition of railway interests than the record of foreclosures. Tested by this standard the year 1888 appears to have been as disastrous in the matter of railway wreckage as the average of the past thirteen years. Twenty-two railways, with 3,270 miles of track and capitalized at \$186,814,000, passed into the hands of receivers during the year. It is evident from these figures that increased railway prosperity need not be looked for until the building of lines for which no adequate business exists and the waging of ruinous wars cease. The showing of the past year certainly does not encourage people with money to invest to put it into railway stock and bonds.

Mrs. Cleveland's Farewell Reception.

Baltimore Sun.

Mrs. Cleveland will supplement the published programme of her Saturday afternoon at home by a farewell reception on the Saturday before the 4th of March. This would give an opportunity to the thousands who will be here for the inauguration to pay her the compliment of a thronged reception as well to enjoy the privilege of seeing, for many the first time, a lady whose attractive life at the White House makes a page in its social history of an enviable character.

Give More Diversified Industries.

New Bern Journal.

Give us something that will employ the people and they will be better able to pay house rent; able to buy more groceries; able to buy better and more clothing; able to send their children to school and make better citizens of them.

THE "ARIZONA KICKER."

Many Phases of Editorial Life Cullied by The Detroit Free Press.

The last issue of the *Arizona Kicker* contains the following:

NEARING THE LIMIT.—We have been repeatedly asked why we did not open on the G. & S. railroad for its slow time, miserable cars, rough road, high rates and generally incompetent service. It is because we have been expecting an annual pass from the road. We applied for it three months ago, but have heard nothing as yet. We are nearing the limit. If that pass is not here inside of a fortnight we shall sound our bugle in a manner to make the officials of the road wish they had never been born.

NOT OUR NIGHT.—Maj. Rathbone made a personal assault on us last Tuesday, as we were about to interview the prosecuting attorney in regard to the Kellar affair. We presume it was because the *Kicker* of last week referred to the major as a liar and an absconder. We presume it was, although he made no explanation. A minute before he seized us we felt like fighting. A minutes afterwards we were on the run. There are times when we can outrun any coyote in the glorious west. The major happened to get us on our off night, or he would otherwise have been reduced to pulp. There is a good deal of winking and chucking around town, but we don't see anything to laugh at. If we didn't have our spurs we'd be a veritable terror to the whole district. It's lucky for Arizona that we were born that way.

WE COME DOWN.—We stated our belief last week that our contemporary, which is eternally bragging about its increase of circulation, did not print 150 copies weekly. We were honest in what we said. The old bristle backed hyena who claims to be editor and publisher sent for us to examine his books and figure up his circulation. We made the astounding discovery that he has a bona fide circulation of 163. When we are right we stick to the limbs at all hazards. When we are wrong we let go and come down. We were wrong in this case. We come down. The Howling Coyote and Weekly Wish-Wash will please accept our humble apology.

DON'T FORGET IT.—In addition to the grocery in our front room, which is rapidly securing the cream of trade, we have established a tin shop in the rear of the shanty and propose to do all sorts of repairing. Later on we may add a harness shop and other needed enterprises. If we build in the spring, as we now figure on, we shall put in a marble shop and furnish gravestones cheaper than has ever been heard of in Arizona. We may also add a grist mill.

James Gordon Bennett, Henry Watterson and Amelie Rives may have time to junket around the country and show off their clothes, but we haven't. We are always at home. The *Chicago Times* may ridicule our grocery in connection with the *Kicker* but there are no lies on us. Six bars for a quarter, and a horn comb thrown in "Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere."

Mrs. Cleveland's Literary Work.

New York World.

Mrs. Cleveland is engaged in translating a French novel into English. This work she has undertaken merely as a means of amusement and with no thought of having her translation published. She reads French with perfect ease and her English style is flexible and graphic. She has received offers from various publishers who are anxious to obtain the outcome of her labors, but up to the present time she has refused to make any bargain for the production of her first literary achievement.