

The Durham Recorder.

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

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NO 35.

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NATIONAL CAPITOL. ARMY AND NAVY PROMOTIONS, ONLY 43 HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED.

An Agreement on the Omnibus Territorial Bill.

From our Regular Correspondent.
[Crowded out last week.]
Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is at the head of a coalition of Democratic Senators who have started in on the impossible task of trying to shame the Republican Senators into confirming some of the nominations now pending before the Senate. Mr. Harris has announced his purpose of making a motion every day to go into Executive session in order to consider these nominations.

The facts in the case are without precedent, and should bring a blush to the cheek of every fair-minded Republican. After the Presidential election of 1880, Hayes sent to the Senate 680 nominations, nearly all of which were confirmed. After Mr. Cleveland was elected, Arthur sent to the Senate 612 nominations and all of them were confirmed except twenty. Now Mr. Cleveland has sent to the Senate since the election of Harrison 458 nominations of which 133 relating to Army and Navy promotions that may be considered non-political have been confirmed. Of the 325 other nominations, the most of which were made to fill official vacancies, only 43 have been confirmed, leaving the enormous number 277 unacted upon. Such partnership has never before been displayed by the Senate, but even the most conservative Republicans seem to glory now in what they are doing.

Congressional interference with Southern Elections does not seem to be popular in either House of the present Congress. The House Committee on elections has decided that it had no jurisdiction over the contest which the late J. M. Clayton, of Arkansas, was making at the time of his death for the seat that Mr. Breckinridge was elected to, and the Senate committee has tabled Chandler and other resolutions of the same ilk. It has reported a much milder resolution, but even that is not certain to get through the Senate.

An agreement on the Omnibus Territorial bill has been arrived at and only the Presidential approval is necessary to make it a law. The act provides for elections in time for the Senators and Representatives from North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington to take their seats next December.

The President has signed the bill chartering the Nicaragua canal company.

The Pacific Railroads have once more proved themselves to be stronger than Congress. All hopes of getting the bill relating to their indebtedness to the Government through at this session have been abandoned, and the Senate has, at the request of the committee on Pacific railroads, recommitted the bill to that committee. Evidently Mr. Huntington has not been holding private conferences with that committee for nothing.

The lobbyists in the passage of the direct tax bill are in great trouble. They succeeded in getting it through both Houses of Congress, but owing to unexpected opposition causing delay it reached the President within less than ten days of the end of the session, which makes it absolutely necessary that the measure shall be signed by the President before 12 o'clock on the fourth of March. This will give Mr. Cleveland an opportunity to see the bill die without the trouble of vetoing it.

Many people still believe that it will be vetoed, and that the President will take this occasion to administer a sharp rebuke to Congress in relation to this class of legislation.

Minister Phelps, recently arrived from London, came to Washington this week to pay his respects to the President.

The open letter written to Mr. Cleveland by recently removed Civil Service Commissioner, Judge Edgerton, in which the latter was abusive of the former, will do Mr. Edgerton much more harm than the President. Few people care to pay attention to the tales told by a discharged employee. Had the Judge written such a letter a month ago and accompanied it with his resignation it would have created a political sensation, but now it raises but a few comments.

The changes in the Cabinet slates are more erratic than ever, as the time in which they can be made shorter. Names are proposed and gravely announced as decided upon only to be dismissed from prophesy the next morning. The latest, though not for that reason the most probable or reasonable slate, gives Mr. Blaine for Secretary of State, Mr. Windom for Treasury, Gen. Rusk for War Department, Mr. Wanamaker for Postmaster General and Mr. Noble, of Missouri, for Secretary of the Interior. The impression is prevalent that Mr. Harrison's law partner, Miller, will also sit at his council tables.

Our Farmer Legislature.

The lower house of the Legislature has laid on the table a bill to tax dogs. No wonder we have in North Carolina so few sheep and so many hungry children. But this Legislature having so many farmers in it, we had certainly expected a dog law from it.

Mutual Welfare to Each Other.

Our farmers and business men see that they have mutual interests, and whatever benefits one class benefits all, and what is intended to injure or tear down one, injure all. Co-operation between the farmers and business men is the key to the prosperity of any county, and our people are too intelligent not to see it.

Judge Armfield.

No Judge has ever given greater satisfaction or presided with more graceful dignity than the noble and admirable and the superb Judge Armfield, whose administration of justice has been wise, discreet, human and most wholesome.

Elected President.

Col. A. B. Andrews has been elected President of the North Carolina Midland Railroad Company, succeeding Mr. J. Turner Morehead, who be commissive-President. This road is now owned by the Richmond & Danville, and the latter has assumed all its indebtedness. The old company spent \$120,000 but its work was stopped in 1883. The Richmond & Danville as we all know are now constructing the road, and have a force of convicts grading the portion of it from this city to Mockville.

A Singular Wedding.

The report is in general circulation that Miss Lilla Payne, living near Rest, this county, and a Miss — have been united in Marriage. Lilla is well known in Winchester, and has always passed for a woman. We have often heard of women getting married and then "wearing the breeches," and we presume it will be literally true in this case. We congratulate Miss Payne in becoming a man, though somewhat late in life. It will be remembered that her sister, Miss Bette Payne, several years ago underwent a transformation, got married, and has since lived and acted as another man, having her name changed to one of a masculine gender.

THE COMING AND GOING.

Mr. Cleveland Goes out as He Came in—Calling No Man Master.

Comparisons are sometimes odious, but they are often inevitable.

Mr. Cleveland goes out conscious that he was re-elected by the people.

Mr. Harrison comes in as the fruit of a trade made by three notorious politicians, Platt, Elkins and Blaine.

Mr. Cleveland goes out reiterating his convictions to the last.

Mr. Harrison comes in as managed between his political creators.

Mr. Cleveland goes out leaving clean robes of office behind him.

Mr. Harrison comes in with a bargain for office for patronage to fulfill at the start.

Mr. Cleveland goes out as he came in, calling no man master.

Mr. Harrison comes in with Blaine riding on his shoulders, yoked in between Platt and Elkins.

Mr. Cleveland retires, saying: "Had certain conditions been eliminated we would have won a decisive victory."

Mr. Harrison comes in as Presidential result of these conditions—bluff, baffle and bribery.

"There's more true joy Marcellus exiled feels, than Cæsar with a Senate at his heels."

When "John" Took to Washing.

There are no laundries in China. No linen is worn there. The rich use silk and woolen undergarments, and the poor wear woolen or cotton.

As starching and ironing are unknown, the female servants do all the laundry work. The reason of the great number of laundries here is that when the Union Pacific railroad read three hundreds of Chinamen out of employment they cast about for something to do, and as there was a great demand for washerwomen, and a scant supply of them in the west, the Mongolian turned his attention to her trade. He learned it so quickly and so well that he stuck to it, and made so much money that the calling soon became popular. Gradually the laundries came east, and no city, and now few villages of any size in the whole country, are now without a Chinese "laundry."

If a colored man can hold no Federal office of importance; if his children cannot be educated in Ohio; if he cannot work in an Illinois tobacco factory, what is he to gain by remaining colored?—*Asheville Citizen.*

Pittsboro Record: The surest indication of the scarcity of money is that no newspaper man was here this week, for the purpose of soliciting and collecting subscriptions. Here tofore at every court there have been several, but now they think there is not enough money in circulation to pay expenses.

Subscribers, Attention!

The Religious Herald publishes the following: A preacher: "I want all of you to rise up who pay your debts." Nearly all stood up. "Now," said the preacher, "let all stand up who do not pay their debts." One man arose—only one—and said: "Let me explain. The reason I do not pay my debts is that I am an editor, and many of these people, who were so quick to rise up just now take my paper and haven't paid me for it." That's the way the sweet singer in our Baptist Israel, Brother Benaley, told in our office, a few days ago, to editors Wharton, Pitt and Elyson.

Henderson Gold Leaf.

Are farmers more partial to dogs than to sheep? If not, why does not the farmer's Legislature tax dogs and protect sheep?—*Raleigh Prohibitionist.* Because they haven't the moral courage to do so. Strange as it may appear, that would be an unpopular measure with the masses. They know that, and having political aspirations they are afraid to run counter to public opinion. But if we are not to look for the passage of such wholesome and needed laws as this to a "farmer's Legislature" pray to whom are we to turn for relief?

WORLD'S WRITE-UP OF ASHEVILLE A MISERABLE FARCE.

Learn Wisdom by Experience.

How a metropolitan newspaper, like the New York World, and pretending to respectability, as it does, and claiming to have a half million of readers, as it does, could condescend to such little means of adding to its income, as to send around the country, an ordinary—very ordinary correspondent, and to make it her duty to esjole or bulldoze, to get from impecunious Southern towns money which they might find many better places to invest, is surprising; but it is still more surprising that the inhabitants of many of the Southern towns should be so absolutely devoid of sense, common or otherwise, as to be cajoled or humbugged, or bulldozed, or whatever it may be, into fooling away their hard earned moneys in any such manner. We say it is absolutely idiotic to spend money in any such way, and we feel at liberty to say so the more freely, because this time, we are one of the idiots ourselves—that is to say, we allowed our business manager to invest a V of his own in the schemes of this fair advertiser, and we note that he, as well as some others of Asheville's best business men, were slightly disgruntled to see Sunday the result of the five hundred dollar investment, as displayed on the 20th page of the World of that date, in a column immediately subsequent to one of stiff tailed dogs, for which this eminent paper is eminently renowned. Really, we have no sympathy with these sorrowful ones, but only hope; but alas! in vain, that they may learn wisdom by experience.

SMOKING AND THROAT DISEASE.

Cry of "Wolf"—What Some Medical Authorities Have to Say.

The Lancet says: "Most commonly writers upon this subject have exhibited almost as much energy as is displayed in questions connected with alcohol. While some do not hesitate to describe it as a filthy habit, and to regard its votaries as addicted to a senseless form of degradation, others venture to raise their voices in favor of its soothing or even narcotic properties. A well known writer lately gave his personal experience of smoking for twenty years, and advised young men never to smoke till evening, after the day's work was over. He held that tobacco soothed or irritated according to the manner of its use; indeed, we would add that in many cases the habit is commenced far too early, and carried on injuriously when there is any weakness of the circulation. This applies to all forms of tobacco smoking; but an anonymous writer in a morning convalescent, dating from the Middlesex Hospital, has carried the discussion a stage further in asserting that the cigarette imported from Egypt or Turkey is mixed with some insidious poison. He alleges that he has found a large proportion of opium and of an unclassified alkaloid in samples of foreign manufacture, and he is convinced that a marked increase in cases of malignant throat disease is to be attributed to this cause. The value of his remarks is considerably discounted by a subsequent official statement that the writer is unknown to the authorities of the hospital, and that he is neither a member of the medical or teaching staff, nor employed by the lecturer on chemistry. Is there really an increased frequency of malignant disease affecting the throat, or is the apparent increase merely the result of improved diagnosis powers? These are questions which would seem worth solving before speculating on the irritative action of opium or the unclassified alkaloid. We should hardly have expected Turkish or Egyptian cigarettes to be responsible for disease among out patients of a hospital."

The British Medical Journal remarks on the same subject: "The note of alarm which has been sounded in the lay press as to the supposed baneful effects of cigarette smoking on the throat, would hardly, we imagine, have found any echo except in the 'silly season.' The only new feature in the question as now raised is the suggestion is the suggestion that certain foreign cigarettes contain a poisonous material which is apt to cause malignant disease in the tissues to which it is applied. There is no doubt whatever that much of the tobacco sold in this country, especially of the more expensive kinds, is 'doctored' to a degree which is dangerous to health, but the evil wrought thereby shows itself more in functional disorder (indigestion, palpitation of the heart, giddiness, &c.) than in organic disease. Such local mischief as is caused by smoking depends on the irritation which the heat and the more or less acrid fumes of the tobacco exert on the delicate parts with which they are brought in contact. If cigarettes are more hurtful in this way than cigars or pipes, we are disposed to think that the cause is to be found, not in any 'unclassified alkaloid' which they may contain, but in the greater number of them which can be smoked, and in the free manner in which the smoke is inhaled. It is not so much the strength of the irritant as its continuous application, which is likely to produce chronic changes in the lips, tongue, or throat, which may eventually become cancerous. Moreover, the really artistic performer with the cigarette is not satisfied unless he brings the smoke habitually into contact with parts—such as the larynx, trachea, and the upper part of the pharynx—which the grosser fumes of the pipe or cigar are very seldom allowed to reach, and then as a rule by accident. Again, cigarettes are largely indulged in by many who are intolerant of tobacco in any form, and who are therefore, it may be presumed, more liable to any ill effect which the 'herb nicotian' can produce. Much more convincing evidence than is forthcoming seems to be required to justify the condemnation of Egyptian or Turkish cigarettes as causes of cancer. On the whole the hygienic alarmist is, perhaps, 'too much with us'; and the cry of 'Wolf' if too often raised about doubtful or trifling evils, is likely to lead to disregard of the warnings of science on matters of graver import."

Concord Times: While little Carrie Ball, daughter of Mr. A. J. Beall of Charlotte, was rolling her little two year old brother in the carriage in front of Mr. C. G. Montgomery's Tuesday, when some one threw a stone which struck the baby on the head, inflicting an ugly and serious wound.