

The Durham Recorder.

State Librarian

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

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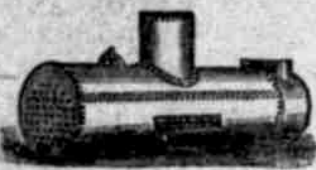
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1890.

NO. 8

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvelous purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and makes the best bread with the smallest quantity of lard, shortening, lard or grease. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WALL ST., N. Y.



Boilers of best quality, iron or steel made of 120 lbs. Engines Tobacco Factory machinery, Cotton Presses, Saw and Grist mills, Elevators for Factory Warehouses, Stores, and Machinery generally.

W. H. TAFFEY,

SUCCESSOR TO

TAFFEY & DELANEY.

Petersburg, Virginia
Oct 30-1y.

Thaxton & Watkins,

JOBBERS
Notions, White
GOOD.

PANT GOODS, OVERALLS,
LADIES DRESS GOODS & C.
14 S. Fourteenth St., Richmond,
Va.
E. A. Bradsher, Salesman for middle N. C.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORK

417 and 419 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Branch Yard Lawler's Old Stand,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Monuments
Tombstones in Marble or Granite. Also Carvings
of all kinds of Building Work, Carving
Posts, etc. Work delivered at nearest
depot free of cost.

DESIGNS

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

Cemetery Notes.

Persons in Durham and adjoining counties wishing to mark the grave of a relative or friend with a

MONUMENT

Tablet, Tomb, or Head and Foot Stone, can do so at a very small outlay, as we have the largest stock of finished work of any similar establishment. in

MARBLE AND POLISHED GRANITE.
Best Workmanship and Lowest Prices!

GADDESS BROTHERS,
100 North Charles St., Baltimore
Steam Works 214 N. Charles St.

Established 60 Years

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OPIUM

and W. Schlegel's
Standard Home with
out pain. Both of
them are sold by
H. M. WOOLLEY, N. D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 214 Whitehall St.



A PROMINENT NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THOMAS BROWN WOMACK.

[Reidsville Review]

Thomas Brown Womack, Esq., the successor of Hon. John A. Gilmer, of Guilford, as judge of the Fifth Judicial District, and whose portrait is presented upon the first page of "The Review," is a native of Pittsboro, Chatham county, where he was born in 1835. He was educated at the Pittsboro Scientific Academy. He left school at 17 and became a salesman in a dry goods store in Pittsboro, which occupation he pursued for three years. He then began the study of law under Hon. John Manning, LL.D. In 1855 he was licensed by the Supreme Court to practice law. In 1878 he was elected Solicitor of the Inferior Court, which position he held until he was elected to the Senate in 1882. He represented the 22nd Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Chatham and Alamance in the Senate of 1883. He was elected to represent Chatham as a member of the House of 1885. In that Legislature he was Chairman of the Special Committee on Judicial Reform that arranged the present judicial Districts of the State. He was Chairman of the Congressional Convention in 1884 which nominated Gen. Cox. He had served as member of the District Executive Committee. For several years he has been Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Chatham county.

Mr. Womack was unanimously elected clerk of the House of Representatives. In the last campaign he made several speeches in the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts. His canvass was brilliant and effective. Patient and painstaking, he always endeavors to comprehend fully the questions which he wishes to present, and his speeches—political, legal and legislative—are always prepared to inform and instruct the mind, rather than to charm with long and lofty flights of eloquence. Untiring in his activity, undaunted in the courage of his convictions, watchful and shrewd, practical in all his methods, Mr. Womack has done some of the most effective work in the State in organizing his party at times of political crises. Mr. Womack, is a Presbyterian in his religious belief and has recently been elected an elder in his church at Pittsboro.

In the knowledge of public questions of national importance—particularly the tariff and civil service reform—Mr. Womack has few equals. During one session of Congress he served as clerk of the civil service commission.

Mr. Womack is one of the youngest members of the bench, being only 35 years of age, and he is the only son of Chatham upon whom the ermine has fallen since the county's formation in 1770.

Rich in business, political, legislative and legal experience; studious, careful, ambitious, Mr. Womack brings to his position a trained judicial mind. Familiar in the science of jurisprudence, an ornament and a light to the profession, he makes a worthy successor to one of the ablest and purest men in the State.

Of him his able and learned tutor, Hon. John Manning, LL.D., Professor of Law at the University, wrote to the Governor the following

ing recommendation:

"While Mr. Womack is too young a man to be pronounced a learned lawyer, he is a young man of great ability, quick to apprehend a legal point, of a discriminating character of mind, great aptitude for business and of studious habits. His personal character is excellent, and I feel sure that if you should appoint him to the vacant judgeship, that he will not disappoint your reasonable expectations. He read law in my office and I know him."

Mr. Womack has not yet reached the prime of life, and the future holds much promise in store for him.

He is a son of John A. Womack, Esq., one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Chatham, and a brother of our clever and popular young townsmen, Messrs. Jas. C. and Francis Womack."

In Indiana the Republicans are preparing to make a legal fight upon the Australian ballot law. Like Governor Hill, they attack as unconstitutional the clause requiring an illiterate voter to select one of the poll clerks to help him prepare his ballot. The doctor's right to have his ballot prepared by a "trustee" who has been placed in charge of a block of five is sacred and inviolable, to impair it is to overthrow the fundamental law of the State!—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Peach Blooms in February.
Charlotte Observer.

J. H. Weddington yesterday afternoon handed *The Chronicle* a sprig of peach tree with two full blown blossoms and several ready to burst. Mr. Weddington remarked that he had never before seen peach blooms in February.

Reidsville Review: Little Ruth Swann, the six year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Swann, while playing at a neighbor's house last Friday afternoon about 2 o'clock, had her clothing caught by fire. She was horribly burned and died from her injuries Saturday morning about 5:30. Her remains were interred in the town cemetery Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Swann had her hands severely scorched while trying to save her little daughter's life.

Professional Pride.

First Printer—What are you saving up your money for, Bill?
Second Printer—I'm going to get my wife a new hat on her birthday.
First Printer—What! you ain't reforming, are you, Bill?
Second Printer—No, but I'm bound to give my wife a display head for once in her life.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Sam Jones' Richmond Tabernacle.

The committee of the Methodist churches of Richmond has decided to erect a temporary tabernacle for the Sam Jones meetings which will hold over 11,000 people. *The Dispatch* describes it thus: "Sawdust will be used instead of flooring, and only one end of the tabernacle will be closed, as the intention is only to protect the large concourse of people from the sun. The mammoth structure will be brilliantly lighted by electricity, have telephone connection with the city, and every temporary comfort provided."

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

WEST VIRGINIA BRIGHTS.

THE SECRET OF THEIR CURE—INSTRUCTIONS AND REFLECTIONS AS TO SELECTING LAND, SEEDING, GROWING, CURING, AND HANDLING.

What Mr. C. M. Bird, Who Averaged Over \$400 Per Acre, Has to Say on this Important Subject.

Any one who has ever read two or more articles from experienced and successful growers of fine-cured tobacco must have been struck at the wide difference in the apparent treatment of any two houses, the wide range in degrees of heat used by any two not agreeing by any means; yet to one familiar with the fine-curing process it is readily seen they all lead to the same result, only a different way of applying the heat, one of them giving over a certain number of heat degrees during certain conditions of the tobacco, and the sum total of it all being the same in the end.

If tobacco is cultivated properly and handled right when put in the barn, inexperienced curers, with no assistance but common sense, often make the very best cures, while many intelligent men, who stick rigidly to the printed schedule, without giving any thought to the nature of tobacco, generally fail; and as these facts often cause outsiders to think there is more luck than brains involved in a good cure, we wish that erroneous impression corrected, for no man can possibly be a success in curing fancy bright tobacco unless he gives the subject deep study and watches and notes in his mind's eye all the various changes as they occur with a successful cure, so he can repeat it under like or approximate conditions in his next cure, and make improvements with time. There are ever arising during a planter's life new contingencies with each year, some favorable and many very unfavorable; so it is the close observer who prepares himself for these happenings, one of which is a sudden fall and also fluctuating temperature, which requires extraordinary skill to overcome, since the best planters make total failures during such times, they not being able to control or obtain a proper, uniform heat in the barn unless very watchful. There is no time for sleep, as every moment must be used in watching the outside and inside thermometer, to see that there are just so many degrees of artificial heat, according to the printed schedule, making the basis or normal atmospheric heat 80 degrees to work on. For every degree that the outside temperature falls below 80 degrees during curing, he must drop as many degrees by the inside thermometer—that is, follow the fluctuations of the outside thermometer right along. To make it plainer: Should the planter reach the point of Mr. Bird's schedule, where 185 degrees were called for (which means 105 degrees of artificial heat, added to 80 degrees of outside temperature) and the outside temperature suddenly falls to 40 degrees, should the planter, under such conditions, run his heat up to 185 degrees he would have 145 degrees of artificial heat, instead of 105, since the outside thermometer, on which he had been basing his heat schedule, had fallen 40 degrees, making the equivalent of 225 degrees on the basis of a warm day's temperature, which would cook the tobacco, if it did not destroy the barn by fire. So it is such sudden drops of temperature that always confuses the curer, and this is why we advise early planting and early cutting, while the weather is still warm, day and night, doing away with the necessity and vexation of keeping up with the fluctuations of freaky weather.

We quote Mr. Creed M. Bird, of Putnam county, West Virginia, as our most recent guide in raising fancy bright tobacco, the way to cure it when the weather is favorable, and the approximate way, when the weather is chilly and fluctuating, and in order to favor these conditions it will always be necessary to have, in the first place, suitable land, then early plants, early setting, and early cutting. We give Mr. Bird's personal experience, as related to us, which

can be varied, since his best tobacco lands is a southeastern exposure, lying high, with perfect drainage. Another planter's best lands might be a southwestern exposure, while another's might be a strictly southern exposure, which, with the same soil conditions, would be the best of all. So there is no arbitrary rule as to the best land, just so they all have about the same timber growth, and exposed well to the sun, and consist of a gravelly subsoil, underlying a grayish vegetable mould of sufficient strength to make the plant fairly large and at the same time of a silky texture. The timber growth of Mr. Bird's tobacco land is oak, hickory, black gum, dog wood, spice wood, and a few scattering chestnuts. The land, which averaged him respectively \$45.00 and 45.00 per hundred for two separate crops, and 1,100 pounds per acre, is a gray soil, gravelly, overlying a yellow clay subsoil, and was assisted by a liberal supply of good fertilizer. Those who are not favored with this kind of timber growth and soil conditions can get as near them as possible, since the object is to avoid a very rich, deep black soil, which is more suitable for the heavy mahogany kind, and they are harder to cure yellow, owing to the excessive gum and sap in the leaf, and as hard to hold the color when a successful cure can be effected.

In addition, let us add: The tobacco planter too often selects the largest, coarsest plants for "seed" when he ought to select the average size and smoothest, then prune the top down to only a few branches, so the seed will be larger and healthier, consequently impart more life to the plant. We recommend our patrons to Major R. L. Ragland, of Hyco, Halifax county, Va., for improved seed of all varieties cultivated in Virginia and West Virginia. To make good tobacco you must have good seeds to start with, and if you are going to save your own seed, be careful to choose such as will prove a benefit and show improvement, for any intelligent farmer knows that, in the case of corn, if he select seeds from a "nubbin," he cannot expect to get any fine ears of corn; and just so with tobacco, you cannot expect to get a good quality of tobacco from imperfect seed. Therefore, always select the best you have, and if you have not that which you can depend on, get it elsewhere, and from some one whom you know has it pure and of best quality.

We give Mr. C. M. Bird's circular below.

Very respectfully,
CARR & DICKINSONS,
Commission Merchants for the sale of Fancy Bright Tobacco and Kentucky Burley, Richmond, Va.

C. M. BIRD'S PROMISE.

I always clear my land the fall or winter preceding cultivation of every particle of timber, large and small, and free the soil from all roots. When sufficiently dry all is burned with the leaves, and ashes raked uniformly over the whole. Then plough closely with a short steel bull-tongue or shovel, no deeper than the vegetable mould, and follow with a harrow until the soil is like a garden spot. I now (peculiar to myself) check off my rows three (3/4) and one-half feet apart by ploughing deeper than usual, and dropping compost or chemical fertilizer two (2) feet apart and make the hills right over the fertilizer. My object in furrowing the land deeper being to place the manure beyond the reach of a common drought and also below the immediate contact of the young plant, as such would give it a hasty, abnormal growth, and, should a wet season follow, spoil the crop. To make fancy tobacco early planting is absolutely necessary, so it can mature in the early fall, when the mean temperature averages about eighty degrees day and night, and when sudden drops of temperature seldom interfere with the curing.

My crop is generally in the ground between the 8th and 20th of May, as near the 10th to 15th as possible. My tobacco fields are now in such excellent order that very little hoe labor is required, and this should commence when the plant takes a little root, with great care, by drawing a little fresh soil around the plant. The second and last dressing should be given when the plant has well covered the hill, which should be done very lightly, so as not to disturb the roots, as such disturbance would cause it to take deeper root and a second growth, which would incline the plant to coarseness, rendering it more difficult

to cure yellow, and at the same time making it less valuable for fancy wrappers, cutters, and smokers, as an excess of fibre and rank green would unfit it for fancy work.
To be continued.

A MAHOMETAN'S LAST REQUEST.

He Leaves His Servants Money and Apologizes to Them for Dying.

NEW YORK WORLD.
A will has just been offered for probate that is something out of the ordinary, says a Calcutta (India) letter. A great Mahometan dignitary died recently, and his will, which he left behind him, deserves mention. This dignitary, a native of Oude, made his will according to the Anglo-Indian law, devising his landed estates to his nearest relatives. No mention whatever is made in his will as to the way in which his personal property, which is evidently considerable, should be disposed of.

He leaves each of his servants a small legacy, and a large quantity of advice, interspersed with a liberal amount of citations from the Koran. He thinks that it would be advisable to sell his furniture and jewels, but he cannot make up his mind as to the method of selling them. He strongly objects to having his furniture and valuables sold by auction, and he also does not want them to be hawked about privately. If purchasers will come forward on their own account and pay a fair price for any of his valuables, he has no objection to such sale, otherwise his household goods, etc., are to remain in his two palaces.

As to his female servants, he considers advisable to apologize to them for dying. The Nawab says in his will that his houses in Bagdad and Kazimain contain precious jewels, gold and silver rupees, sovereigns, Napoleons, Turkish coins and costly furniture, of which there is no account. The property in the outer apartments is in the hands of two male servants, one of whom can read and write; while the property in the inner apartments is in the hands of female servants.

To these female servants, black and white, he leaves a thousand rupees each, and requests that they shall be allowed to leave the houses after proper apologies have been made to them. After a recommendation to his female servants to lead a life of chastity and honor, he recommends that superfluous articles should be sold, but not by auction. One is not to go round with and sell them, lest they form the subject of joke and purchasers utter words bad and unbecoming. The Nawab's animals are to be sold at a just price, but as regards these he also has a terrible fear that they may be hawked about and fools should crack jokes over them. Finally, he recommends all his servants, male and female, to abstain from unlawful deeds.

Probably the Bones of Old Settlers.

While the workmen employed in laying a new track of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad were excavating near Bronx Kills on Wednesday, they came across some old skeletons lying against an old sunken stone wall. The bones were lying in a promiscuous heap, and from the history of the region they are supposed to be the remains of the early settlers who fell in a battle with the Indians. Pieces of old-fashioned muskets and several rusty canteens were also found close by. It is impossible to estimate how many bodies are represented in the crumbling bones. The police removed the bones in a large box to the Harlem Morgue. Old residents in Harlem say that the place where the bones were found was at one time, when Manhattan Island was sold by the Indians for a few copper coins, the scene of many fierce fights between the white and red men.—*New York Star.*

A young man named Spencer, living near Agusta, bet \$5 that he could shuck more corn in nine hours than could Herman Kelley, a young man on an adjoining farm. The money was staked, and both boys, ready and eager for their trial, began work early in the morning, straining every nerve to excel. At the end of the time Kelley had 129 bushels to his credit, while Spencer had but 118. The corn was hauled to town and weighed on the Browning scales.—*St. Louis Globe.*