

# The Durham Recorder.

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

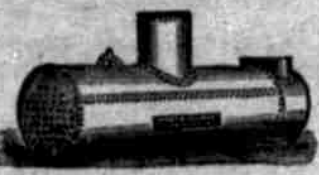
VOL. 71.

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

NO. 12

## 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 alums or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., N. Y.**



Bottlers of best quality, iron or steel made of two sheets. Engines, Tobacco Factory machinery, Cotton Presses, Saw and Gristmills, Elevators for Factory Warehouses, Stores and Machinery generally.

W. H. TAPPEY.

SUCCESSOR TO

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

Petersburg, Virginia Oct 30-ly.

## Thaxton & Watkins, JOBBERS Notions, White GOOD.

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## RALPH MARBLE WORK

417 and 419 Fayetteville Street, N. C. Branch Yard Lawder'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, Carving, Polishing, etc. Work delivered at nearest depot free of cost.

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Of all descriptions kept on hand and sent to an address upon application.

CHAS. A. GOODWIN, Proprietor.

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## 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!

GADESS BROTHERS,

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**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. **W. M. WOOLLEY, M. D.,** Atlanta, Ga. Office 107 1/2 Whitehall St.

## THINGS IN VIRGINIA.

### MR. GRASTY ACCENTUATES THE MODUS OPERANDI OF A MERITORIOUS SCHEME.

Whereby Men of Moderate Means May Advantageously Invest Their Savings—The Coming City of Salem.

Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

In this grasping decade the way of the world runs to schemes to "freeze out" the small fry. It runs in the direction of vast combinations, gigantic trusts, heavy capitalization, big blocks of stock, and other devices calculated ruthlessly to exclude people of moderate means from participation in money-making opportunities. This state of things a year ago threatened to bow-string the necks of the masses and to turn a strangled republic over to a financial oligarchy. In this critical condition the South has saved the nation. What an example of the irony of fate! And how has the South saved the nation? By offering money-making opportunities to the little fish. Perhaps, after all, the prejudice against the South was providential. But for the existence of this prejudice the resources of the country might have been long ago in the hands of the big fish. To illustrate: Mr. Chas. G. Eddy, the magnetic vice-president of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, told me the other day that a number of profitable industries had been established at Roanoke out of the savings of men and women working for wages and salaries; and that at this same wonderful city, which has Salem for a next door neighbor, companies and combinations formed exclusively from small monthly payments, had made such handsome profits in real estate, that it is hard to find in that vicinity a single sober, industrious investor of savings for the past three or four years, who is not in virtually independent circumstances to day.

The almost fairy tale of Roanoke's growth is going to have its counterpart here at Salem, whose outskirts are within three miles of Roanoke, and where the doors have just been flung wide open to men alike of large means and small, early in the morning of the day of opportunity.

Now, there is no place in the overdone and blizzard-stricken West, where a man with only a few dollars can get any sort of a "show for his white alley," as the marble-playing boys at school were wont "in odd lang'age" to say when adverse odds were too severe. The consequence is, many of the wide-awake men of the West are certain to come South.

Now let us instance a case showing what Southern resources, yielding to the irresistible impetus of American progressive genius, have to offer to the masses. Not that this case is exceptional, but by reason of certain novel features it may well be selected to point a moral and adorn a tale. I have recently been organized here at Salem a company called the West Salem Land Co., under whose plan of work, which is at once safe, simple and conservative, any man or woman who can save even so little as a dollar a month may invest that dollar to as much advantage, proportionately, as if it were a thousand. This excellent scheme is destined to prove a useful illustration of "the power of the little." The company's methods are but another exemplification of the old story of the strength of "a bundle of sticks" as compared with unfiled, nose-if-helpful, easily-broken single sticks. In this case each stick is a series or class or stock with a capitalization based upon actual value, and with shares at a price within the reach of all who earn and save. One of the novel features which suggested this letter, is that each series or class of stock in this company represents a separate and distinct asset. Another is that so long as the properties of each series are developed are sold off at retail, which is to be done just as rapidly as practicable, the proceeds, capital and profits, are to be distributed in cash among the stockholders of that particular series and the stock cancelled. Each series, or class, represents some particular parcel of land or some plan of profitable improvement. For instance, the company's charter gives it the right not only to buy and sell land, to build tracts, provide water and generally to better its holdings, but even goes so far as to authorize the erection of buildings. Now, for lack of a better phrase, I should call this house-building work when it is started "a plan-of-improvement series." The advantage of this feature

is that the several series are in effect a combination of small, easily handled, speedily consummated companies all under one vigorous management, whereby expenses may be reduced and development facilitated.

For a clearer explanation, let us take "Series A," which consisted of the company's first purchase. This was a tract of sixty acres on the main street of Salem, about a mile west of the courthouse. Not a dollar was represented in the capitalization in excess of the then actual value of the property, plus the necessary expenses of administration and management. These expenses were figured down to a minimum. The men at the helm were men of integrity and had a laudable ambition to carry out an honest scheme. That stock, i. e., "Series A," has all been taken and the work of preparing the lots for sale is now going on. In other words, a portion of the land which forms the basis of "Series A" was laid out into lots—streets were made, and at present values the lot, when sold, will realize a sum sufficient to pay the stockholders two or three for one. Moreover, a considerable portion of the purchase was for the present left unplatted, and this will ultimately make the profits to the stockholders at least four for one. It is likely that within 12 or 18 months all the lands in "Series A" will have been sold, the proceeds divided and the stock cancelled.

After the stock in Series "A" had all been taken, simultaneously with the development and improvement of that property, a new purchase of acre property was made and the books opened for stock in Series "B." This "B" stock will represent a hundred acres directly across Roanoke river from the point where, according to existing surveys, the Baltimore & Ohio's Valley extension will meet the Norfolk & Western Railroad. This land covers the glorious scope of "Twelve O'clock Peak," that immortal landmark of the upper Virginia Valley, whose summit is the church spire in a village of minor mountains. This delightful residential section, so soon as the new iron bridge is thrown across the Roanoke river, at the foot of Tinsley street, will be as accessible to business as any of the recent additions; and even now pedestrians may reach it over a suspension footbridge in 20 minutes, while to vehicles a smooth, safe and shallow ford offers easy access, and will be probably preferred by many even after the new bridge is built.

This high, dry, naturally drained one hundred acres will be laid off according to the configuration of the land with a view to aesthetic effect. Arrangements are already under way for running water mains.

Now there are some places that I know of where such a possession would be represented by a capitalization of hundreds of thousands. But the conservative men at the head of the West Salem Land Co. have placed the capitalization of this property, on which the "Series B" stock will be issued, at only \$25,000. This is divided into 2,500 shares of a par value of \$10 each, and may be paid in monthly installments of one dollar a share. So soon as half of the par value or \$5.00 per share shall have been paid in, the stock is to be issued as full paid and non-assessable.

Now let us for a moment consider the prospects of profit. There will be 400 choice 50-foot lots in this 100 acres belonging to series "B" at \$200 a piece, that would be \$80,000. Suppose expenses and improvements cost one-fourth of this sum, there will still be left \$60,000 to be divided among stockholders, or \$24 to each share, which, at the outset, costs only \$5.00. And if peradventure it should happen that the lots should not only \$100 over and above expenses, the result would be \$16 to each share, or a profit of \$11 on an outlay of \$5.

Whenever a good safe piece of property is discerned, one that promises speedy appreciation in value, no matter whether in Salem or in Botetourt county or Bedford, or in any county adjoining the county of Roanoke, the plan of this company will be to take it in and develop it, issuing upon it a series of stock for that purpose—such a privilege being incorporated in the company's charter. Thus there will be constant opportunities for investing at small outlays in good enterprises.

It is likely that so soon as the stock of "Series B" has been placed, which will be prior to March 1, a building series will be inaugurated, the purpose of which will be, primarily, profit

to the investors in that series, and, secondarily, the betterment of properties covered by preceding series. For instance, fifty houses at, say, \$1,000 apiece built on the lands owned by stockholders in "Series B" would bring in a rental of more than 10 per cent. over and above taxes, insurance and repairs. It will be easy to sell these houses at a good profit the day the keys are turned. Such profits will all go to the holders of stock in the "Building Series," although a portion of the profits will have accrued from the increased value of the lots built upon. At the same time the stockholders in "Series B" will have been benefited by the enhanced value of their vacant lots. And so, are plainly to be seen the advantages arising from allied enterprises—one bundle of sticks—each with a separate autonomy and yet all directed with a view of strengthening and helping one another.

THOMAS P. GRASTY.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, the favorite of the North, has passed his 70th birthday day. He received the surrender of Gen. Johnson's army a few miles from Durham, 25 years ago.

To love a girl; 'tis sad,  
On the whole;  
For there is no response  
To calm the soul.  
But to love a girl,  
An' fall to git 'er;  
Can death or life compass  
Aught of hope or art;  
That is so bitter?

The Legislature of Virginia has refused to establish a whipping post; failed to pass the bill allowing women to practice law, and has requested the members of Congress from Virginia to support the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to loan money to farmers at two per cent.

There were 18,000 cases of corporal punishment in the schools of Boston last year. The *Christian Register* of that city thinks the number excessive. The average to us seems rather small. If the old-fashioned school master of our early recollection had those young Bostonians in hand they would know the difference between the hickory and black gum dispensation and the methods of boy-culture at the Hub.

Gen. A. M. West, of the Legislature of Mississippi, introduced a paper memorializing Congress to take measures for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment. At last accounts the Legislature had not acted on the paper. In the meantime friends of the measure assembled in Jackson and organized an association called Friends of the Republic, the object of which is to work for the repeal. Committees were appointed to correspond with citizens of other States on the subject. This looks like a wild and reckless venture.

Another duel was on the tapis in South Carolina last week. All arrangements were made and the parties started for the fighting ground, but were arrested before they reached it. The penalty for challenging to a duel, or accepting, is very severe. Parties convicted are to be deprived of the right of suffrage, and be disabled from holding any office of honor or trust whatever in the State, and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court. The penalty is equally severe on parties convicted as seconds. It remains to be seen whether the law will be executed.

The Theological Department of Vanderbilt University is in a more flourishing condition than it has been at any time since its organization. It has fifty-five students enrolled this year. College education is required as a condition of entrance upon the theological course of study. Twenty-five Southern colleges and nearly all the Conferences of the Church, are represented among its students. The ten free scholarships of \$100 each, are awarded this year to students from the following institutions: Randolph, Macon, Emory and Henry, Trinity University of N. C., Wofford, Centenary, Southwestern University, Central, Kentucky Wesleyan and Vanderbilt University (Academic Department). Five of these scholarships are held by sons of preachers. Many of the students are looking to the foreign missionary work. Three of the present graduating class will enter the foreign field.

## CLEMANTHE.

We Shall Meet Again, Clemanthe.

George D. Prentice.

The fiat of nature is inexorable. This is no appeal from the great law which dooms us to the dust. We flourish and fade as the leaves of the forest; and the flowers that bloom and wither in a day have no firmer hold upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his foot steps. Generations of men will appear and disappear as the grass, and the multitude who throng the world to-day will disappear as the footprints on the shore.

Men seldom think of the great event of death until its shadow falls across their own pathway, hiding from their eyes the faces of loved ones whose living smile was the sunlight of their existence.

Death is the antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its dark passage may lead to paradise; we do not want to lie down in the damp grave, not even with princes as our bed fellows.

In the beautiful drama of "Ion" the hope of immortality, so elegantly uttered by the death-doomed Greek, finds deep response in every thoughtful soul.

When about to yield his young life as a sacrifice to fate his Clemanthe asks if they shall meet again, to which he responds: "I have asked that dreadful question of the hills, that look eternal, of the clear streams that flow forever, of the stars among whose fields of azure many raised spirits have walked in glory. All were dumb. But as I gaze on thy living face I feel there is something in love which mantles through its beauty that cannot wholly perish.

We shall meet again Clemanthe."

## The Tobacco Tax--Views of Manufacturers For or Against Repeal

Southern Tobaccoist, Richmond Va.

The credit is due the Western Tobacco Journal for obtaining 114 replies in twelve States on this subject, Virginia and North Carolina are decidedly in favor of repeal. The largest number of replies are from Virginia and North Carolina—38 of Virginia and 42 of North Carolina, total 80 replies, of which 58 are in favor of repeal of whole tax, 11 opposed to any reduction and 11 in favor of nominal rate. In Virginia one favors six cents tax, with State sharing half for collection; one North Carolina firm wants four cents tax; one in North Carolina favors repeal on principle, but thinks tobacco a good subject for taxation; another in North Carolina favors repeal on principle, but wants nominal rate to protect selfish interest.

From most of the largest factories in St. Louis, Richmond, Louisville, Detroit, Baltimore, New York, and Jersey City, no reply was made, though most are known to favor present tax rate, or a nominal rate to protect brands. The largest St. Louis factory was emphatic that no nominal rate was required to protect brands (our views precisely.—Eds.), and it did not make any difference whether tax was on or off. This honest reply from one of the largest firms in the United States in burley plug, is significant and refreshing.

Thirty-four factories outside of Virginia and North Carolina favor repeal, and the balance oppose reduction except as a last resort. Thus it stands 64 in favor of repeal, 50 oppose it, 29 would agree to reduction and all but a few to nominal rate of 2 cents to protect brands. In Kentucky one favors repeal, two oppose change and don't care.

Many big factories know that to carry the tax they are better able than small factories. The latter would largely increase if unencumbered by tax and bonds, etc. The above information makes notable exceptions. We fear the will of the people weighs lightly against the politicians.

Notwithstanding the strong opposition of a majority of papers of the Presbyterian Church, and many of the leading ministers, the work of declaring in favor of revising the Confession of Faith goes steadily on. If reports are true, 12 presbyteries, representing 499 ministers and 80,347 communicants, have voted against revision, while 35 presbyteries, representing 1,241 ministers and 175,859 communicants, have voted for it. So it seems revision is bound to come.

## Kind Words to Girls.

A word of advice to young girls: Never contract acquaintance with strange young men unless they come in company with those with whom you are well acquainted and in whom you place confidence. Even then be on your guard and see that the proprieties of life are not exceeded. There is not a day but we read in our exchanges of some poor girl who, from her confiding nature, has been basely betrayed by some heartless scoundrel, and thus placed on the high road to dishonor and ruin. The libertine is always cautious in his movements and shy in his approaches to the human heart, and unless his intended victim fortifies herself by the principles of virtue and refuses to place herself in his keeping except with honor, she is lost. Girls, guard yourselves against the vices and follies of the world, and let purity of soul, integrity, virtue and honor be your guiding star, and then, when age comes upon you, you can read the book of your life with pleasure, finding nothing written therein of which you would be ashamed when it shall be opened in the light of divine truth and read by other beings than those which inhabit this earth. —Butler Herald.

## An Old Farmer's Advice.

This is the advice of an old man who tilled the soil for forty years: I am an old man upwards of three score years, during two score of which I have been a tiller of the soil. I cannot say that I am now, but I have been rich and have all that I need, do not owe a dollar, have given my children a good education and when I am called away will leave enough to keep the wolf from the door. My experience taught me that.

One acre of land well prepared and well cultivated produced more than two which received only the same amount used on one.

One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog well fed is more profitable than two kept on the same amount necessary to keep one well.

One acre of clover or grass is worth two of cotton where no clover or grass is raised.

No farmer who buys oats, corn or wheat, fodder and hay, as a rule, for ten years, can keep the sheriff away from his door in the end.

The farmer who never reads the papers, sneers at book farming and improvements, always has a leaky roof, poor stock, broken down fences, and complains of bad seasons.

The farmer who is above his business and entrusts it to another to manage, soon has no business to attend to.—North Carolina Farmer.

## Health Hints.

Don't contradict your wife. Don't tell a man he is a stranger to the truth because he happens to be smaller than yourself. Errors of this kind have been known to be disastrous.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Leave them beside the kitchen fire, where they will be handy to put on in the morning.

It is bad to lean your back against anything cold, particularly when it is an icy pavement, upon which your vertebral arrangement, has caromed with a jolt that shakes the buttons off your coat.

Always eat your breakfast before beginning a journey. If you haven't any breakfast don't journey.

After violent exercise, like putting up the stove or nailing down carpets, never ride around town in an open carriage. It is better to walk. It is also cheaper.

When hoarse speak as little as possible. If you are not hoarse it won't do you any harm to keep your mouth shut, too.

Don't light the fire with kerosene. Let the hired girl do it. She hasn't any wife and children. You have.

Don't roam around the house in your bare feet at the dead of night trying to pick up stray tracks. Men have been known to dislocate their jaw through this bad practice.

When you see a man put the lighted end of a cigar in his mouth, don't ask him if it is hot enough. Serious injury has often resulted from this habit.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Some people oughtn't to pray to see themselves as others see them, for the terrible change of opinion that might ensue would be decidedly discouraging if not fatal.

There is great suffering among the cattle in the extreme Northwest owing to the cold weather and the depth of snow. The loss will be great.