

# THE DURHAM RECORDER.

WORDS SPOKEN MAY BE FORGOTTEN, BUT THOSE WHICH ARE WRITTEN OR PRINTED STAND RECORD.

VOL. 72.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MARCH 25, 1891.

NO. 11

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Winter Cabbage Plants, Strong and Hardy. Choice Evergreens and Magnolias, Boses, Greenhouses and out of door Bedding Plants, Tuberoses, the Fine Cut Flowers, Bouquets, Basket and Floral Designs, Large Flowering Pansy and other superior Flower seeds. Send for Catalogue. H. STEINMETZ Florist, Raleigh, N. C.

ROBERT SLAUGHTER Insurance and Real Estate, LAW BUILDING, ROOM NUMBER 2, Lynchburg, Va.

DURHAM BOOK STORE. BUY YOUR BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT THE Durham Book Store FROM W. H. ROGERS, Main Street.

FARTHING & DUKE. WHOLESALE Dealers in Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, etc. We carry in stock everything you can find in any general store.

W. L. DOUGLASS Shoes, Satter & Lewis & Co.'s Shoes.

OLD HICKORY and Piedmont Wagons and Road Carts. Ober's Fertilizer—The National and Durham Bull Fertilizers. The most goods for the least money.

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any preparation known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and so meritorious as well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep 'Castoria' within easy reach." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., "The Winthrop," 1518th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CHEMICAL COMPANY, 17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

## DRIVEN TO UNION.

THIS ISSUE IS ON US. THE GREAT PUBLIC IS AROUSED.

Donn Platt's Address. Edited Magazine.

The President of the United States has thrown the political arena in a tumult that is as novel as it is important. For nearly a quarter of a century the elections have been controlled by what we are pleased to call the issues of the late civil war and the personal praise and abuse of candidates. In these the contestants have resolved themselves into a mere struggle for power to be found in the possession of the offices. No measures founded on antagonistic principles of administration have been suggested or discussed. The country, divided into two hostile camps, has rallied to one or the other side on a mere difference of names. The platforms solemnly promulgated by Republican and Democratic conventions nominating candidates for the Presidency are so adroitly worded that to the keenest investigation they afford no material difference. The contests that follow are a shame to our manhood as a nation of civilized people.

This sort of political life has so degraded us that the blind following of party has degenerated to a stupid following of men. Each leader has his body of retainers, and is considered valuable in proportion to the number he can control. This is called personal magnetism. It really means the struggle for office, and the fascinating hope of plunder through a possession of the government.

The prospect of success depends upon the number of votes, and as opinions are apt to offend, opinions are carefully suppressed. Each party pledges itself, for example, not to disturb the business relations of the country. Now, as these business relations are based on the interference of the general government in the private enterprises of the citizens, the successful party must hold itself to the condition which it finds; and the result of a change, to one or the other, is merely the putting out of office one set to install another.

There is but one plane of degradation lower than this, and that is the one that exists in some of the Central and South American governments. There the factions, made up of personal following, appeal from the brute force of such voting to the brute force of arms. Failing to vote in a man because he is their man, the factionists seize their muskets and inaugurate what they are pleased to call a revolution, and go out to kill and get killed. We are edging closely on such a condition, and really it is about as sensible as the one to which we have come.

President Grover Cleveland, in his sturdy self-reliance, independence, and clear-sighted statesmanship, recognizing this condition of the country, has thrown himself and his political fortune into the arena with an appeal to reason that makes of his Message a startling platform of principle. The business relations of the country are as much disturbed, and its dealers are as much stupefied and astonished, as were the money-changers of the Temple when our Saviour ordered them out.

How brave this act of our President was, the more observant and thoughtful recognize. We all know that he is President not because he is a Democrat, but for that the solid South voted him in. Now, the South was and is sold not from any belief in or love for the Democracy. It was driven into that condition by necessity. When Lee surrendered, and his brave followers laid down their arms and returned to the peaceful pursuits of civil life, the Republican party went into the business of reconstruction. Instead of appealing, as Lincoln sought to do before he was so cruelly murdered, to the governing element of the South found in its intelligence, it appealed to its ignorance. This was a brutal assault not only on the political structure, but the social as well. An attempt was made to put the power of the state under the control of the plantation negroes, supplemented by carpet-baggers to instruct and bayonets to protect them in their newly-found power.

The consequences of this statecraft are matters of history. The white population of the South was driven to union and revolt to its social existence. They had but two courses open to them—either to abandon their country to the negroes, and cease to exist, or fight.

To realize this condition, let one picture New York City, for example, given over to its worst population, the toughs, as they are called, and this through a process that not only robbed the intelligent of their votes, but gave the toughs the power of the government, realized through its bayonets.

But we are assured that the negroes are not criminals; that they are citizens, possessed all the rights of such, and it was and is the duty of the government to protect them.

Let us see. We have at this writing a bill pending in the Congress of the United States, which has passed that august body of the millionaires called the Senate. This is "Blair's Educational Bill." This measure, which should be entitled "Act to Abolish, by Act of Congress, the Constitution of the United States," proposes to take from the treasury of the central government enough money to educate the masses. This proposal is based on the assertion made by its author and his Republican associates, such as Edmunds, Evarts, and Hoar, that all ignorance is vicious, and that, to protect the government, the people must be taught. This was strong argument in the shot-gun of the South as in the mouth of their dignified Senators.

Such conditions made the South solid for the Democracy; and so long as manhood remains and this disgrace threatens it the South will be found solid.

This left the Presidential contest at the North to turn on personal abuse, and there President Cleveland, had he been an adroit politician instead of a brave, conscientious statesman, would have left it. He defeated his opponent on that issue, and as his late Secretary Manning left the business relations untouched, there was every prospect of a successful return to power. Fortunately for his party and our country, he is of different material, and, scornful to hold office merely for the sake of office, he has thrust into the political field a great measure upon which to base an issue and supply a discussion.

To comprehend clearly all that is before us, we are forced to remember that our government some twenty-five years since passed under the control of a so-called political party that had no claim to such a title, because it is held together under property privileges—and these privileges have so shown themselves in our business relations that to disturb them is to revolutionize both political and business conditions. They are so unnatural and unjust that, if left to themselves, they must inevitably break down the government and bankrupt the country. The tariff, for example, passed from one of a purely marine character to one of high protection at a time when the government was in a death-struggle, under the pretext of raising a heavy income on which to prosecute the war. The war came to a successful close, and, for twenty-three years after, the government has been kept on a war footing, until the accumulated treasure threatens capital and oppresses labor, and all healthy enterprises are paralyzed.

It is hard to realize that the government, with its horrible weight, is in the field of private enterprise, crushing out the weak and lifting the powerful into a class that belittles the strongest aristocracy of Europe. With a vile lobby, made up of fast men and loose women, crowding the corridors of the Capitol, whose sole purpose is to suggest and carry through measures that will insure a profit to certain interests, the great masses of the people, mainly the agriculturists, have no voice in this unconstitutional plunder at their expense. This is but one illustration of evils that have come to us through the degradation of our government in passing the political fabric erected by the fathers to a commercial machine that enriches the few to the utter ruin of the many.

through long defeats of its traditional courage to meet in convention and nominate some other candidate, the issue would remain. The Caesar assassinated in the first part of Shakespeare's play holds the boards until the last scene of that immortal tragedy. The great public is being aroused. It will not content itself with killing a fly. Unrequited toil hungers for desperation in mines and manufacturers. The farmers stand dismayed in exhausted fields for whose products they have no paying markets. Alien flags float over the vessels that on the high seas convey American products. Millionaires multiply from government-sanctioned monopolies, while the masses see the gulf between a bare subsistence and a competence widen and deepen from year to year. Even the business interests are startled by the augmentations of capital in the government treasury, which threatens bankruptcy to business while it depresses labor.

## New Orleans Judgments.

The New York Tribune, of course, attempts to lug politics into the recent just action of the people of New Orleans. They once overthrew an iniquitous city government, in which course they were right, but the recent uprising had nothing to do with politics. Thirty or forty years ago a New Orleans "mob" arose in behalf of a negro slave and undertook to avenge his cruel treatment. Not only this. They pursued and would have hung the owner of the unfortunate slave.

That owner was a beautiful woman, immensely wealthy, and the giver of sumptuous entertainments. The story is one of the most thrilling in the history of the city, so rich in romance. It was whispered that the lady in the case ill-treated certain of her slaves, kept them chained in a dungeon, and subjected them to starvation. She was, however, a woman of great wealth and influence, and managed to quiet these rumors. A fire occurred on her estate, whether started by some of the slaves or not, is not recalled. When citizens flocked to the place and began to tear down the burning building the awful evidences of the maltreated slaves met their eyes. One of the poor creatures was chained and maggots were in his wounds. The fury of the mob was fearful. They besieged the palace of the beautiful woman, who, with unparalleled boldness, ordered her coachman to drive to her door, dressed in her most brilliant costume and, with as much composure as if she were taking her usual evening drive, stepped in, and directed the coachman to whip up his horses. The maddened mob followed, but she distance them. She managed to make one of the ships in the harbor and escaped to Paris. This historical incident proves that a New Orleans mob could rise even in slave days, in the interest of the slave and in the interest of humanity.

## A Veritable Jumbo.

Mr. W. R. Vickers, who conducted Merchants' Hotel in this city a few years ago, and who was then recognized as the largest man in the State, seems to be still gaining in wealth, if the information we get from a citizen of Reidville is true. Mr. Vickers leased his hotel in that town a few weeks ago to Mr. James Hall and then erected a large two-story brick residence for himself and family. To the surprise of Mr. Vickers, when he went to move into the house he found it impossible, on account of his size, to get either himself or his chair into either the front or back door. Our informant vouches to the statement and says Mr. Vickers was very much puzzled at the state of affairs.

## Went Down with 700 Hundred Aboard.

GIBRALTAR, March 17.—The British steamship Utopia, from Italian ports, bound to New York with 700 Italian emigrants on board, collided to-day with the British iron-clad "Rodney," anchored in Gibraltar Bay, and sank soon afterward off Ragged Staff. A southwesterly gale was blowing. Many women and children were drowned. A large number clinging to the rigging have been rescued by boats from the channel squadron.

Subscribe to THE DURHAM RECORDER, 1.50 per annum.

## POINTS ABOUT DREAMS.

If You Dream of Your Creditors It Means That You Are in Debt—Lovers Should Never Dream of Beggars Soldiers.

To dream in path both straight and fair, Your work doth happiness declare; But crooked ways denote much ill To those who have a headstrong will.

Of course if you happen to dream about crooked paths you can get out of it on the ground that you are not possessed of a headstrong will, and that it is as near as dreams ever come true. If the sign is right, it was the dream that did it; if the thing comes out as you had no reason to expect you can change it to one of the many exceptions that are required to prove the rule that dreams are reliable.

There used to be an old woman down in Illinois who had implicit faith in anything she saw printed. If there were any question of the accuracy of a statement, and one could bring her a newspaper declaration on the subject, she was convinced, and never again had a doubt. Now it would be highly improper for the skeptical reader to ask what she would have done had she happened to find counter statements on any subject.

Questions of that kind would knock the sentiment out of any old woman, or old theory either, for that matter. And if that ancient lady or any of her kin should be living let them be informed that dreams do come true. This cannot be denied, for a book has been printed setting forth all sorts of dreams and what they, and all any one need do if he wants a war map of his future is to eat mince pies and doughnuts and go to bed.

## DREAMS OF LOVERS.

Should he in the early watches of the night find himself in the midst of what the police reporter calls a conflagration let him be admonished that— To dream of burning doth imply A sudden danger ripe and nigh. Of all escapes you then beware, For though Fate threatens she may spare.

It will be noticed that Fate is a person in this case and not a glittering generality. And like many another person she has provided herself with an ample way of escape if the dream do not come true. In that case she may tell you she threatened all right enough, but on mature consideration concluded to spare you for future midnight lunches.

Lovers should never dream of beggars. It pretends disaster of some sort or another, and the man who finds himself in the act of beginning to dream about a beggar—himself or any other—and cannot wake up, must go to see his love with an accident policy in his inside pocket after that. For fate is on his track, and will not be switched off. But if you must dream of beggars, please be persuaded in time and give them something. Else you will never know peace.

If you dream of soldiers it means that your lady love—or your fellow, if the dreamer be one of the fairer, weaker sex—will have to quit his or her present residence, by paternal order, on your account. Now, if you know he or she is comfortable there, do not—let me implore you—do not dream of soldiers.

To dream that you are cutting hay indicates that you will have great influence in society—cut quite a swath, as it were. And if you dream of raking the hay together you are fated to stand at the head of assemblies. Now, what would be more proper than to dream of raking the hay after you have once dreamed of cutting it? The additional labor is trivial, and the difference in recompense is quite worth the trial.

## TO AVOID DISASTERS.

When, in the slumbers of midnight, a man or woman dreams that he or she is swimming in the world—or the water—whether his or her head is under or above the surface. If under, then look out for troubles, and plenty of them, but if you are navigating all right, with the placid element beneath you, flatter yourself that you will live to make all or most of enemies your footstool. To dream you wade in mire and stumble Foretelleth surely toil and trouble, Yet perseverance will not fail O'er toil and trouble to prevail.

Another chance to get out, you see, but there is one dream that admits of exception: If you should so far forget yourself as to dream of legacy, got up in the early morning and go about collecting all your available assets, for what you have in the hands of "another" will be wasted and dissipated without doing you any sort of good. To dream about fighting at single combat signifies lawsuits and marriages, the book says.

If you should get into the habit of dreaming, and in that pitiable condition should find yourself dreaming of a man with a lighted lantern, try to kill him off or otherwise attract his attention, for if he goes on without interruption and puts it out it signifies trouble for you, and plenty of it. If you dream that you hear a hen cackle it is a pretty good sign, but you can make it a heap better by catching the fowl. That clinches the sign, as it were, and after that fate can no more go back on you than if you slept with the scissors under your pillow to make your lover come back.

No married man should dream of eating garlic. In the first place, garlic is not a pleasant thing for any man outside of Gaul to put upon his table; and in the second—though that is a minor consideration—he will surely find out that his wife does not love him. And if you want to do the whole business at one fell swoop, then dream of eating dinner just after having concluded the dream about garlic. The dream about eating will never be fulfilled till the family of which you are now so valuable a member shall have been divided and scattered to the four winds or the three winds or the two, if there should not happen to be enough persons in the family.

## Appropriations Made by the Last Legislature.

Below we give most of the important appropriations made by the legislature just adjourned. We are quite sure the total amount including all told, will reach \$150,000, which shows very liberal legislation:

World's Fair	\$25,000.
Oyster Interest	15,000.
Geological Survey	10,000.
A. and M. College	10,000.
Raleigh Asylum (repairs)	15,000.
Goldsboro Asylum (repairs)	3,000.
Industrial Association, colored	500.
Governor's Mansion	1,250.
University (for repairs)	1,500.
Training School	8,000.
Colored Mechanical College	3,500.
Soldiers Home	3,000.
Colored Orphan Asylum	1,000.
R. R. Commission	15,000.
Expenses of Judges	4,250.

This does not of course include any of the regular appropriations to the State institutions.

## RAILROAD SUITS.

John Kelly and others against the L. & D. Company. Lynchburg Virginia. The committee of arbitration in the Lynchburg and Durham railroad suits, having taken the testimony and heard the arguments, have adjourned to meet again in Philadelphia in a few weeks, when and where they will make their awards.

The three suits in arbitration are as follows:

First, residence claim for work done on ten and a half miles north of Durham. Plaintiff, John Kelly, claims amount due him for this work to be \$36,000, while the company's final estimate showed amount due him to be \$23,000, making a difference of \$13,000.

Second, residence twelve miles north of Durham known as the Langhorne work, on which the plaintiff claims \$7,000 while the final estimate of the company shows amount due him to be \$5,234—making a difference of \$1,775.

The tie contract was settled by the committee agreeing on \$1,825 as amount due the plaintiff.

The cases of E. S. Moorman against the Lynchburg and Durham Railroad and Penn Construction Company, and T. C. no way against the same, will be heard by the same arbitrators some time in May. The exact time and place have not yet been designated.

A number of prominent lawyers are engaged in these cases, and the hearings have been in both Lynchburg and Durham.

An advertisement in THE RECORDER tells and "pulls"