

THE DURHAM RECORDER.

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

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE New York Times says "the chances are that at the close of the present administration between 800,000 and 1,000,000 people will be drawing pensions." Think of this, voters. It has been twenty-seven years since the close of hostilities, and yet the enormous army of pensioners is constantly increasing.

The man who is actuated by a spirit of justice never tries to throw a single obstacle in the way of a fellow man, who is honestly trying to rise in the world. On the contrary, he feels like extending to him a sympathetic, helping hand. It is only an enemy that tries to pull a man down.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



FOUTS' HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

For Sale by W. M. YEABBY, Druggist, Durham, N. C.



W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY? It is a question that, with no lack of help, should be asked by every man, woman and child. The shoe that is made of the best leather, with the best sole, and the best lining, is the shoe that is worth the money. W. L. Douglas's shoes are made of the best leather, with the best sole, and the best lining. They are the shoes that are worth the money.

For Sale by the DURHAM SUPPLY COMPANY.

J. T. WOMBLE.

Hardware for Builders

Hardware for Farmers

Hardware for Factories

Hardware for Everybody

Paint Lead and Oil.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

COOK STOVES

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

For several years I have recommended your Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results.

NEWS IN THE STATE.

What is Heard [Around Eight Towns.

Newbern Journal. Mrs. Julius F. Congdon, aged 42 years, died last Sunday night at her residence from heart disease with which she had been afflicted for some time past.

Raleigh News and Observer: Gov. Holt has made a requisition upon the Governor of Maryland for William P. Brasieus, who is wanted for the embezzlement of nineteen watches.

Gastonia Gazette: Near South Point last Monday Mr. E. L. Hudspeath accidentally shot himself while fooling with a pistol. The ball entered his left leg just below the knee and ranged upward under cap, making a painful wound.

Charlotte News: The work of grading and macadamizing the public roads of Mecklenburg county, has proven such a success that the county commissioners have decided to buy a new crusher. The old crusher had a capacity of forty-five tons of rock per day, but the new crusher will have a capacity of eighty tons per day.

Louisburg Times: The case of the State vs. Arch Williams for killing Ned Allen, both colored, was tried Wednesday morning. After the examination of the State's witnesses and one witness for the defendant, the defendant's counsel agreed to take a verdict of manslaughter, which was consented to by the Judge and Solicitor. The prisoner sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

CAMM'S EMULSION

will positively arrest Consumption if used in time, cures Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, and other Lung Diseases. It is composed of the purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda with Iron, and is freely prescribed by the Medical Faculty throughout this country and in Europe. Rev. Dr. Hayes says: Beyond all doubt "Camm's Emulsion" is a most capital article. I am almost prepared to say that it owes my life to it. I was taken sick last January. Had a narrow escape from pneumonia, was left with considerable inflammation in my lungs, and was in a bad condition every way. My physician, Dr. Jas. T. Spencer, prescribed this "Emulsion," and I lived on it for three months or more. My health is now better than it ever was at this season of the year, within my recollection—in fact, almost perfect.

HERBERT H. HAWES, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Staunton, Va.

For sale by all druggists.

E. A. CRAIGHILL & CO. Manufacturers, and Wholesale Druggists, Lynchburg, Va. Jun-10-74.

Am. Nabe & M.

Grand, Square and Upright

Piano-Fortes.

Fifty Years before the public. Upon their excellence alone have attained an unapproached Pre-eminence which established them as unequalled.

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mark-4 Space, Washington, D. C. sept 18

TONS, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.

An ingenious camera for photographing the internal organs of men or animals has been invented in Germany. It is cylindrical in shape, is contained in a rubber tube, and has two hemispherical shutters and two minute incandescent lamps. Pressing a pneumatic ball moves the camera forward in the tube, opens the shutters, and makes the electric light contact. Removing the pressure closes the shutters, puts out the lights, and replaces the camera.

A French bee-keeper has experimented with his bees as carriers of dispatches. One difficulty of the bee service is that the insects will not return over a distance of more than 2 or 3 miles.

A company has been organized in Augsburg for the manufacture on a large scale of artificial silk, the invention of Dr. Lehner, a chemist. In appearance and elasticity, the product cannot be distinguished from the natural silk, its strength is two-thirds as great, and it costs only a fourth as much.

If you don't believe that this world is full of great men, go to the patent office and look at the churns and washing machines.

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of the State has recently rendered a decision of interest to physicians and also to vendors of proprietary medicines. At the Spring term, 1891, of the Superior Court of Washington county, action was brought against L. W. VanDoran for the statutory offense created by chapter 181 of the laws of 1889. The indictment charged him with unlawfully practicing and attempting to practice medicine and surgery, without having procured as required by law, a license from the Board of Examiners of the State of North Carolina, or showing a diploma issued by a regular Medical College prior to the 7th day of March, 1885, and not having obtained from the clerk a certificate of registration. On trial he pleaded that he had a diploma from a College in Chicago which he had lost, and that he did not come legally under the classification of physician in this State, as he prescribed only proprietary remedies prepared and sold by himself. It was shown that on several occasions he had diagnosed cases, claiming to be a physician, and had prescribed for them and had agreed to effect cures for a stipulated sum. He was convicted and took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which sustained the decision of the lower court and held the opinion that a vendor of proprietary medicine diagnoses a case and prescribes for that act in the eye of the law constitutes him a physician, and brings him within pale of the statute.—Oxford Ledger.

The Getting of Riches.

Banker Henry Clews some time ago wrote an article for a journal upon the subject of how to make a fortune. It is very good reading, but it is mighty hard to put into practice. His whole science and art of getting rich, boiled down to one sentence, seemed to be: Save your money and watch your opportunities. One point Mr. Clews emphasizes particularly is to keep out of the way of speculation and speculators. Money is lost, seldom made, in this field. But the field of legitimate investment is still broad enough for every one who can see his opportunity. W. H. Vanderbilt was a constant investor, never a speculator. Opportunity lies all around us. One man in the midst of the poorest, most unpromising surroundings can amass a fortune; another man in the midst of dazzling openings to wealth remains a poverty stricken creature all his day. The will, the determination to become independent pecuniarily lies behind all the rest. When this is steadily and always there, the man or woman in due course of time becomes well off.

At least this is likely to be the case. It is true that a man might do all that Banker Clews recommends and yet have ill fortune pursue him to such an extent that he would remain poor. But such instances are very infrequent. And even then those who constantly try will be far better off in the long run than if they had slumped down in discouragement and despair and said: "Luck is against me. I will strive no more." The men who say that are the persons who become the loafers and tramps of society, die in the pauper houses and have their bodies utilized upon the dissecting tables of medical colleges, this being the only benefit they ever confer upon their fellow men.

Good Government.

Rev. Thomas Dixon recently said in New York: "Bad government is the result of the negligence of good people." This is frequently true. Good people should be actively concerned about the welfare of the government. Good government is something every true citizen desires, and for which he should earnestly labor. His own interests and the interest of his wife and little ones and all his loved ones demand that he shall devote his best energies to the promotion of good government.

But a good man's desires and feelings reach out even farther than the circle of those in whom he is specially interested by ties of personal friendship and love. His philanthropic heart beats with devotion for the welfare of the whole human family, and this furnishes another reason why he should not neglect the work of establishing and maintaining good government.

The advancement of civilization, society, religion and everything else that is a factor in contributing to the happiness, prosperity and pleasure of the human race is largely dependent upon good government, and no man who seriously ponders the subject can fail to come to the conclusion that a solemn obligation rests upon him to take an active interest in governmental affairs.

Post Yourself.

It is the duty of every man who desires to cast an intelligent vote, to post himself in regard to public affairs in this country. He should study the legislation of the Democratic and Republican parties without prejudice, and form his own conclusions as to which is the better party for him to affiliate with. The Democrats have a record in favor of the people and against monopolists, that they are proud of, and to which they invite the most searching investigation of those desiring enlightenment. They have nothing to hide from the world. They believe in campaigns of education, and want the voters to become posted so they can vote as intelligent freemen should vote.

A Chair 192 Years Old. It is a child's chair, and it was made in 1692, and is now 192 years old.

The little old-time chair has been handed down in the family of Mr. R. K. Redus for several generations. It was made for the oldest child, a daughter, and it became the property of each succeeding oldest child, which in every generation except the last; happened to be a girl.

Mr. Redus will give it to his oldest daughter. The chair was taken to pieces by Mr. Redus' mother to save it during the war.

It is a rare piece of antiques furniture.—Atlanta Journal.

The Public Roads.

The people do not always take the most interest in questions in which they are most interested. If they did they would show more interest in the public roads than they do or ever have done in this country. There is not a State in the Union that has roads which are half-way respectable, while in many of them they are an absolute disgrace to people who claim to be progressive.

The people of the leading nations of Europe have better ideas on these things than we have, take a more sensible and business-like view of it, and although they do not use their roads half as much as we do ours, there is not a shadow of comparison between them, for nearly all their main roads are paved or macadamized and so level and hard that one horse can draw with ease over them a heavier load than two horses equally strong could draw over the average road in this country in fair dry weather, when the roads are considered good, and yet we venture to say that if the time spent in the so-called working of the roads be considered worth anything, our roads cost more to keep them even in the shabby condition in which they usually are than the roads of any country in Europe cost, including the first cost of construction.

There they have some system about it, while here we have none, and the result is that they have good roads while we have none that are worthy of the name. There they are built by contract and kept in repair by contract, while here they are only laid out, never built, and are kept in so-called repair by a method of working which is really more of a frolic than anything else. The system, if system it can be called, for working our roads must be improved or revolutionized before our roads will be improved or become what they should be.

There are but three ways by which this can be effectually done. One is by taxation, and taxation heavy enough to amount to something. But this would be a heavy burden upon property-owners. The second is by the voluntary co-operation of the people of the towns and of the country. The third is by the employment of convict labor, which would be the most effective and the least expensive.

In a densely settled State, where the farms were small and a correspondingly large number of land owners to share the burden between them, the system of taxation might work satisfactorily, but in a thinly settled country the burden on each individual to keep long stretches of roads in good condition would be more than they could stand. The co-operative system is one in which the people of the towns and of the country mutually aid each other in doing something which will benefit each. Good roads help the merchants and other business men of a town by enabling the farmer to come to town oftener, and to bring more to sell, and to buy more than he would if the roads were bad and it was hard work to get to town. It is a fact, too, that the roads are nearly always in the worst condition in the spring and in the fall, when the merchants put in their heaviest stocks of goods and are most anxious for sales to meet their maturing bills. Thousands of merchants have been bankrupted by bad country roads. Good roads help the farmer not only by increasing the value of his lands, but by reducing the labor, time and expense to him of marketing his crops, and enabling him to market more quickly and thus take advantage of advance in prices.

In some of the Western states, in order to do this, the farmers take advantage of the dry roads when they can spare the time from their farm labor, and haul their corn, oats, hay, &c., and crib or store them close to the railroads, so that they can be shipped at once when the prices prove satisfactory. The convict system is gaining favor, and our opinion is that the day is not far distant when this labor will be largely used in this way. The more it is discussed and agitated the better it is understood and the more popular it becomes, because it provides a way of employing the convicts without putting them in competition with other labor, and makes it possible to construct a good system of roads for less money than could

be done in any other way. This is especially true of the South, which is more sparsely settled than the North, and where the convicts could be employed on the roads many more days in the year than they could in the North, where winter's frosts and snows would interfere with work for a considerable portion of the year, and where it would be necessary, if worked in the winter, to construct close quarters to keep the convicts reasonably comfortable.

This subject is now attracting earnest attention in Georgia. A Road Congress which met at Atlanta last week, and called for the purpose of devising some system of improving roads of that State, adopted the following resolution: "It is the opinion of this Congress that it is to the interest of the people of the State that the labor of her convict should be utilized upon her public roads, and that no lease of convicts should be made after the expiration of the present leases. We further hold that the present convict force now used in working the public roads can be, and should be, greatly increased by lowering the penalties for certain crimes." They not only favor working the convicts the State has but want to get some more of them by lowering the penalties so as to send some criminals to the public roads who now probably, under the laws of that State, go to the gallows. That's what we suppose the concluding portion of this resolution means. We don't know so well about that, but their idea of working convicts on the roads is a good one, and should continue to be agitated in that State and in every other State. It is a growing idea and the more it is discussed the bigger it grows.

The Story of Ohio.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati to the Atlanta Constitution says it has been fully and completely demonstrated that half a million dollars can carry any election in Ohio. The republicans had the money, and the republicans have won. William McKinley, Jr., is our Governor.

The legislature will, of course, be republican and if there are any other offices the republicans particularly desire they can have them. It is a republican victory—but is it a protection victory, as is being loudly claimed? In a state reliably republican by 20,000, at least—a state covered with the manufacturing establishments which they claim have been built up by their protection system, and a state which should be naturally expected, therefore, to be well nigh unanimous in support of the system; in a state presenting these conditions, and with the aid of a corruption fund little if any less than a half a million dollars, the special high priest of protection has managed to barely squeeze through to success. It doesn't seem a very great victory, does it?

A gallant fight Campbell has made, and one that deserved success. Personally, he has certainly won national fame as a campaigner, and he is bound to figure prominently in the politics of the future. He has had splendid assistance from a few men who have devoted their time and talents to the campaign, and had the democratic managers had even the small amount of money necessary to bring out the full democratic vote, the result would have been different. But it is settled now and it does no good to deal in ifs or what-might-have-beens.

Work is the Thing.

We would like to see every man actively engaged in some useful avocation. Idlers contribute nothing to their own or the world's welfare. They are drones and amount to nothing good in this world. Most of our criminals come from this class. When a man is not engaged in some worthy calling he is apt to be doing something wrong. To build up enduring character, to make an honorable living for himself and family, to amass fortune, or to accomplish any thing useful, man must be a worker. The Bible enjoins diligence in business as positively as in any other duty.

PERHAPS it would be better for those who favor uniform divorce laws to return to the divorce laws given by Christ. They are good enough for all who are disposed to do right.

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