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THE DURHAM RECORDER.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The implied news now comes from Raleigh that if you have anything to analyze send it to New York. This is encouraging! The State chemist's laboratory is on a boom. Would it not be well to employ more chemists and get through with the rush?

When a party gets perfect it dies and joins the angels.

The more often a patriot gets the more he wants.

FOUZZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No horse will die of Cholera, Typhoid or any other disease if FOUZZ'S HORSE POWDER is used in time. FOUZZ'S HORSE POWDER will prevent Cholera, Typhoid, and all other diseases, and will cure them if they occur. It is the best and most reliable medicine for horses and cattle.

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

W. L. DOUGLAS

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a genuine shoe, with no tar or wax, made of the best leather, and is the most comfortable and durable shoe ever made. It is the best shoe for the money.

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

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

Issued by the Committee that Met in Raleigh Some Weeks Ago.

At a recent conference of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party, which was attended by many of the leading citizens from different sections of the State, and in which our present political condition as a party, was discussed in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation, it was deemed wise to issue an address to the friends and adherents of the party urging that the same spirit shall enter into and control all our discussions and actions preparatory to and during the great struggle of 1892.

At this conference the undersigned were selected to prepare and issue the address, and we were especially enjoined to voice, as nearly as possible, the spirit of harmony and unity and loyalty to the Democratic party which characterized the conference.

It must be apparent to any thoughtful observer that there is a general depression in agriculture and a consequent feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest among those engaged in that pursuit, though the tillers of the soil are not the only ones who are suffering from this general depression. This want of prosperity among the farmers has seriously affected in great measure those engaged in the other vocations; in fact but few have escaped its baleful influence. Then we are common sufferers from a common cause. If this be true, can there be any reason why we should not work together to remove this cause and drive from power its author?

The real author of the grievances of which the people so justly complain, is the Republican party, which has administered the Federal government for the benefit of favored classes and against the toiling masses of the American people. And we appeal to our fellow-citizens of all vocations to stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight we must make against this great adversary.

In the dark days following 1868 and 1869, we stood together against this same enemy in State affairs, and we conquered. The lessons then learned should not be forgotten, and we expect them to bear fruit in 1892, if we do not mistake the temper and patriotism of our people.

Let us not be guilty of the folly of wasting our strength and dividing our forces in uncompromising, acrimonious contentions among ourselves as to the best means of accomplishing a deliverance from the evils which now environ us and from the burdens which now weigh us down.

Among these evils and burdens we will mention two about which it seems to us we can all agree and from which we cannot hope to be delivered till we overthrow the party which created them. The first of these is the inadequate supply of money in the country and the want of a better system for its distribution, so that it may be procurable more easily and at reasonable rates of interest; and the other is the unjust and burdensome system of Tariff Taxation. The former we regard as the chief cause of the stagnation in business, and the latter a powerful ally in robbing agriculture and labor of just rewards. That the supply of currency is wholly insufficient for the business transactions of the country needs no argument to prove. It is the experience not only of the farmers but of most men engaged in other business and professional pursuits. Now, and to this inadequacy of money supply and its improper distribution, the unequal and unnecessary burdens of Tariff Taxation whose cruel exactions have now realized the wildest dreams of the most exorbitant monopolist, and we find a sufficient cause for the unrest and disquiet existing among our people. We affirm that these evils are the direct offspring of Republican legislation. Other causes of greater or less weight may be assigned for the present depression in agriculture and other pursuits; but they too, so far as their origin can be traced to legislation, must be charged to the same Republican party; for there has not been an hour in the last twenty-five years when that party did not control one branch or other of Congress or the Executive and thus hold an effectual check at all times upon the power of the Democratic party to give the

people relief and redress by repealing vicious legislation and enacting remedial measures; so that it cannot in fairness be said that the Democratic party is responsible for failing to do these things. In our opinion the shortest practicable road to the redress of the wrongs and evils which oppress the country is through the complete triumph of the Democratic party, which is the party of the people, whose fundamental principles are in harmony with their interest.

The committee, composed of ten Democrats, five of whom belong to the Alliance and five of whom do not, but all speaking the sentiments of the Democratic party, sympathize with and unite in the strenuous demands of the people, uttered through the Farmers' Alliance, the various industrial organizations, and otherwise for such thorough reform in the financial system as will give to our people a sound currency in sufficient abundance and properly distributed, and relief from the burdens of tariff taxation.

As to the particular methods and plans by which these objects, desired by all true Democrats, are to be accomplished, it is but natural that there should be honest differences of opinion. One man may assign one cause for the general stagnation in business and suggest a remedy which he believes to be a sovereign remedy. Another man equally intelligent and honest may differ with him as to the real cause or the proper remedy to be applied. It is manifestly unjust to charge either of these men with dishonesty or enmity to reform where reform is needed. Our friends must learn to discuss all questions concerning these matters in a spirit of fairness, good will, and mutual confidence and esteem, within the party lines, and when the time for action comes unite upon such men and such measures as seem most likely to lead us to victory and to secure for the people such wise and needful reform in our national legislation as shall have respect to the good of the whole people and shall not be for the benefit and enrichment of the few. If we will remain united and determined, we may dislodge the Republican party from power and in time work out these needful reforms, but if we divide up among ourselves it can but result in continuing this party in power and thus perpetuating the evils of which we now justly complain.

The unity of the Democratic party in the whole country is essential also to prevent the enactment of the Force Bill which would forever destroy the freedom of elections, perpetuate the rule of the Republican party and its vicious measures, which have so oppressed the people, and ruin especially the South. We have reason to apprehend that this dangerous bill, which we all had hoped was dead, will be revived again and enacted into a law if, by our divisions, the Republican party should obtain once more full control of the law-making power of the Federal Government. Then too, we have so much at stake at home in North Carolina.

From 1871 to 1891 our State Legislation has been wise and for the best interest of our people. From 1875 to 1891 these wise laws have been wisely administered, and during all that period we have had a clean, pure, progressive administration of our home affairs; and we do not hesitate to say that the State government given us by the Democratic party is as near perfect as human institutions can well be made. It would be madness in us to divide up among ourselves and by this division turn our State government over to the party of 1868 and 1869; and we think to sow the seeds of discord and promote division in the ranks of the Democrats of North Carolina, from whatever motive, would imperil the best interest of the State and should be avoided by all true men.

In view of these facts, and of the far-reaching consequences of the great struggle of 1892, we urge upon Democrats in every section of the State and of every shade of opinion to lay aside all feelings of prejudice and distrust, and to study and discuss every proposition made for reform with an earnest desire to secure the best.

Speaking by authority of the State Executive Committee, we urge all our people to refrain from fault-finding; we condemn abuse and vituperation in whatever quarter, exhort all to practice a prudent and rational forbearance, and commend to you the supreme virtue of charity. Let us concede to all, as we claim for all, the inalienable right of opinion.

The members of the committee appointed to draft and issue the above address, whose names are appended thereto, signed it some weeks ago, but, as I could not hear from Mr. J. S. Bell, a member of the committee, to whom a copy had been sent for approval and signature, a delay was caused in its publication. Mr. Bell, though endorsing the address, has now declined to sign it because of his official position as State Lecturer of the Alliance and, as chairman of the special committee, with this explanation, and regret for the necessary delay, I give it to the public.

ED. CHAMBERS SMITH,
E. A. MOYE,
ELIAS CARR,
WM. M. ROBBINS,
A. LEAZAR,
THOS. J. JARVIS,
S. B. ALEXANDER,
H. A. GUDGER,
C. B. WATSON.

Respectfully,
ED. CHAMBERS SMITH,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 2, '91.

Boring for Coal and Oil.

Professor Holmes, the State Geologist, has been boring for coal and oil on the Greensboro mining company's property at Town Fork, Stokes county, for several weeks. After he had gone down 250 feet with a three inch bit a two inch drill was put in; when he had driven 100 feet further, it was ascertained that it would not work, consequently came back to where the two inch drill was put in and reamed the hole in order to keep any soft substance from clogging the drill. A hundred feet below the main body of coal was found, no oil was found, however, as they anticipated.—Concord Standard.

The Billville Banner.

One of the biggest church affairs ever held in this section, has just closed a successful engagement. After figuring for three days, the committee reports that the fair is only \$40 in debt.

Some men are born lucky. While plowing in the field the other day, Judge Jones turned up a twenty-dollar gold piece. We've been over the ground a thousand times and all that we ever struck was a ten rail fence and a tough light wood knot. If the river was turned into soup, we would be caught with a fork in our pocket.

Our wife is running for mayor of the town. Whether she is elected or not, she is bound to take everything by storm. Our justice of the peace divorced a couple the other day, and hearing that the woman had \$60 in her own right, he married himself to her on the spot. Unless a man is a business man, there ain't no use in living.

We return thanks to the Christian Endeavor Society for the two tracts, a Bible, one shirt and a white necktie. Now, if we can only get a license, we'll go right to preaching.—Atlanta Constitution.

At the election held in Atlanta Wednesday, the anti-barroom ticket was defeated by a majority of fourteen hundred. The Constitution says the people were tired of agitation and the continual infusion into every municipal campaign of the liquor question, and "the success of the citizens' movement puts agitators and factions upon notice that we are going to pull together for the best interests of our city, with perfect harmony in our councils, and without a single element of discord to interfere with our progress."

Of Feminine Interest.

Mrs. Kendal, the great English actress, is the inventor and patentee of a lamp and candle shade, from the sales of which she derives a handsome profit.

A Swiss woman has just invented a watch for the blind, on the dial of which the hours are indicated by twelve projecting pegs, one of which sinks every hour.

Hon. James B. Baker of Izard, lately introduced in the Arkansas Legislature a bill "debaring women from filling positions of trust and responsibility."

A woman in Manchester, N. H., earns her living in a blacksmith's shop. She works from morning till night in her husband's shop, and can do everything except shoe a horse.

According to a vote taken by a popular woman's Journal, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is one of the ten most popular novelists of America among men or women.

The Empress of Austria has ordered that 50,000 rose trees should be planted around the statue of Heine, to be erected on her property at Corfu on a rock over 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

It is told on high authority that Queen Victoria's favorite scents are patchouli and marachale. Those famous Indian shawls which she gives as wedding presents are perfumed with marachale.

Not Pleased With it.

The Republicans don't like the result of the recent elections in Iowa and Massachusetts. It looks too much like they are losing control of two of their former strongholds and they are not pleased worth a cent. But if they will look at the matter calmly and honestly they will soon arrive at the conclusion that they are to blame for it. The policy of the Republican party is not calculated to give it a lasting place in the affections of the people.

When we turn to the history of Massachusetts we find that Democratic Governors have not been numerous, and the re-election of one for a second term is something that has never before been witnessed by the present generation. It is no doubt a fact that Gov. Russell's re-election is due to a great extent to his personal popularity and spotless record, but it is also largely due to the fact that he was fighting for principles that met with the approval of the people of the old Bay State. The contest was made upon party issues. Both parties went into the campaign with energy and a determination to win. The debates were made by leading party men upon principles which divide the two parties and after a hard fought battle Gov. Russell was victorious.

The thoughtful people of this country are becoming tired of paying a high protective tariff. Tariff, limited to the expenses of the government economically administered, is all that strikes an honest man as being just. All tariff above and beyond this is an unjustifiable and unpardonable oppression. It is taking from the pockets of the toilers and wealth-producers their hard earnings, by a fallacious pretext, than robbery. The people do not object to paying the legitimate expenses of the government, but since the days when they kicked against the unjust taxation of the mother country, they have been opposed to oppressive and burdensome taxation.

A Warning to Lazy Men.

Miss Cartharine Allcorn, of Rome, Ga., is in her ninety-third year, having been born April 1, 1798. She reads without stopping to rest, is in excellent health, and according to the Rome Tribune, "is as gay as a lark." In explanation of her failure to marry Miss Allcorn said that she received court from a number of young men, and had opportunities to marry but that she never saw but one man that she cared enough about to marry, and when asked why she rejected him, her reply was: "Well, I loved him more than I ever did, but he was lazy, and I never could make up my mind to become the wife of a lazy man."

Curiosities of Currency.

Salt was the ordinary money of the Abyssinians. The Carthaginians used a stamped leather currency. Shad scales are used as money in many of the North Sea islands.

In parts of Scotland nails were formerly used to pay for ale and food.

The Burmese, Karens, Hanges and Ghans use lead and silver in bullion.

Dried fish was formerly and is still to some extent a medium of exchange in Iceland.

In the interior towns of China slips of mulberry bark serve as money.

Leather coins with a silver nail driven through the center were issued in France by King John the good in 1306.—St. Louis Republic.

Board of Agriculture.

The State Board of Agriculture met yesterday evening and were in session last night. The report of Commissioner Robinson for the past fiscal year was read and approved. The usual appropriations for the coming year were made. The meeting adjourned subject to call of the chairman. There was a full attendance. The matter of making a proper display of North Carolina products at the World's Fair will probably be brought up to-morrow, and the Chronicle will be glad to record that they will make an exhibit at the World's Fair, as has been so beneficially done at other exhibitions of late years. The State expects it.—Raleigh Chronicle.

The Baby Crop.

Cotton and corn crops may fail, but the baby crop never. See this: It has been computed that between 36,000,000 and 37,000,000 babies are born into the world each year, or about 70 per minute. A line of cradles containing them would extend around the world unbroken, but the silence would be broken in several places.—Concord Standard.

Judge Waxem's Proverb.

Age don't show on the old flag.

Thar's only one genuine American eagle; all others is bogus.

Uncle Sam may ware homade close, but thar ain't enny patches on 'em.

Most men air in politicks perphershally because there ain't room for them ennywhere's else.

Nature Asserted her Rights.

Fashionable Physician (in surprise, to patient)—"Why you're getting better!" Patient—"Yes doctor."

Fashionable Physician (in-censed)—"Well didn't I tell you there was no hope for you?" Patient (meekly)—"Yes doctor, you must excuse me; I couldn't help it."—Puck.

How you People eat.

An average man of 50 has spent 6,000 days, or nearly twenty years in sleep, and has consumed about 17,000 pounds of bread and 16,000 pounds of meat, washed down with 7,000 gallons of liquids. Some people eat this much, but the average man does not discharge his duty—he hasn't the wherewithal.—Concord Standard.

Among the Coming Events.

Seedy Wanderer—"Needing any showers in this part of the country?" Farmer—"Of course not. Can't you see everything's drowned out?"

Seedy Wanderer (much dejected)—"Yes, it looks that way. Say, can't you give a plate of cold victuals to a poor rainmaker out of a job?"—Chicago Tribune.

C. F. KING writes to the Atlanta Journal from Tifton, Ga., stating that Capt. W. H. Snow of tobacco barn fame, has purchased a 200-acre farm at that place and will reside there, putting in fifty acres of tobacco the next season. Mr. King thinks this will create a genuine sensation throughout the old tobacco sections of North Carolina and Virginia. As the old farmer said: "Phaps it may, and phaps it mayn't."

It takes 1,000,000 pounds of ink every year to print Uncle Sam's paper money and revenue stamps.