

THE DURHAM RECORDER.

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

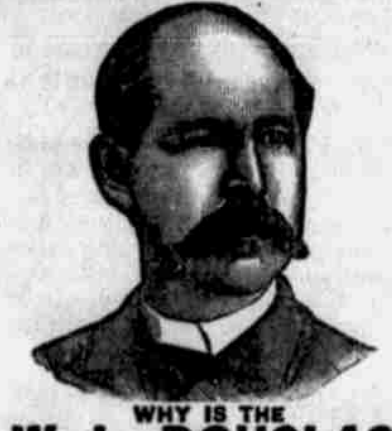
VOL. 72. DURHAM NORTH CAROLINA WEDNESDAY JANUARY 13, 1892. NO. 42

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THERE are no cats within the limits of Leadville, Col., the thin atmosphere at that altitude, 10,200 feet, being fatal to them. They are, however, not required, the town being free from rats and mice from the same cause.



WHY IS THE W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a reasonable shoe, with no laces or wax threads to hurt the feet, made of the best fine calf, kip, and goat, and because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer, it is always ready to wear.

50 Cent Leather Hand-sewed, the finest calf \$5.00
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For Sale by the DURHAM SUPPLY COMPANY.

FOUZE'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

So many of the old-time horse and cattle powders are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will never use any other.

Boys' \$2.00 and \$1.75 school shoes are made by the best workmen, and are the best in the world.

Ladies' \$2.00 and \$1.75 school shoes are made by the best workmen, and are the best in the world.

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

J. T. WOMBLE.

Hardware for Builders
 Hardware for Farmers
 Hardware for Factories
 Hardware for Everybody

Paint Lead and Oil.
 CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
 Some of the best and cheapest

COOK STOVES

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is well adapted to children that it is known to be so. It is a work of nature, and is the only medicine that intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach.

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

Edwin F. Parker, M. D.,
 "The Watchdog," 1215th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

STORM IN GEORGIA.

A Cyclone Carried Death and Destruction in its Wake.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 6.—Last night, as the residents were at their supper, a gradually increasing noise in the southwest, and a dense black cloud gave indication of an approaching storm. Louder and louder it became. The wind blew fiercely, and every one sought shelter. Then the wind began to ease, while a thousand cannon seemed simultaneously booming. All of a sudden a huge funnel-shaped cloud burst upon the town, and in a moment later all was still. The heavy rain that followed fell in torrents upon more than a dozen wrecked homes. Immediately those who had escaped the cyclone rushed from their homes to ascertain the damage done. There were groans and cries of terror, the negroes adding to it by their frightened shrieks. The storm covered a width of 200 yards. It grazed the tree tops in the woods, and just as it reached the town seemed to swoop down upon it, and, like an undulating wave of smoke and fire, gathered up its prey, and either dashed it to the ground or carried it through the air.

The first house struck was the barn of Mr. J. W. Graham, local agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company, and some fine stock was killed. In his home near by his family of twelve had huddled with fear in a large room. The storm struck the chimney, throwing it upon Sallie Kate, a child of eight years, pinning her to the floor, lifeless. Then the house collapsed, and was soon in utter ruin. All the occupants were hurt, more or less seriously. Mr. Graham's gin-house, a blacksmith shop belonging to B. L. McGough, and a cottage, out of which Dr. Davis had just moved, followed in the track of destruction. The Fayetteville seminary, a building which withstood the war, was soon a mass of broken desks, books, tables and wood. Three hours sooner eighty laughing school children would have been buried in the ruins.

At the home of Mrs. Lizzie Henderson, a widow, Mrs. Travis, her daughter, was lying sick. She, herself, was tending a baby a day old. When the wind began to beat against the panes Mr. Will Travis rushed to move his wife away from the window. He was drawn through it and carried 200 yards through the air. The house was crushed, but the mother and two children were but slightly hurt. Two hours afterwards Mr. Travis was found by Charlie Walter lying dead.

The storm next struck a tenement house occupied by Walter and his family. All that remained today is a dog, still chained to the ground. Yet neither the negro nor any of the residents received a scratch. The escape is a mystery.

Anna Smith's family of three saw their home leveled to the ground, yet they, too, were without a single injury. A barn, containing eleven mules, belonging to Mr. A. O. Blalock, was blown away, and not a single mule was harmed. The house of Freeman Simmons, Sr., and Freeman Simmons, Jr., and the dwelling of Sang FAVOR, and the large house of T. F. Garrison were blown to pieces. The home of Dr. Davis was lifted into the air. The pillars were shattered and the building fell to the ground, remaining standing without its former supports. The occupants survived this peculiar ride without a trace of injury.

The big alliance warehouse was the last to go. But a few bales of cotton were left, and today Luther Evans found a part of the structure in Henry county, fifteen miles away. It was easily identified, being the only building of corrugated iron in the section around about.

Just over in Clayton county, not far from Jonesboro, not an outhouse remained. The barns of Andrew Chatham were ruined, and a negro blown out of his cabin and into the air. He was carried through a tree. The branches checked his fall, and he tumbled to the ground with both legs and an arm broken. He was discovered by Mr. W. G. Travis, of Selma, a brother of the man killed here, who thinks that the negro will recover.

The wrecked portion of the town is away from the business section, several hundred yards to the south. Most of it will be rebuilt immediately.

The loss is variously estimated at from thirty to fifty thousand dollars, and it falls heavily upon the owners of the property.

The landholders of the South have received a great deal of advice to raise more grain and less cotton. As a matter of fact, they raised more corn and wheat, as well as more cotton, during the past year than they ever raised in any previous year. From statistics in hand, it appears that the corn crop of 1891 in the States South of the Potomac was about 368,000,000 bushels, or 117,000,000 more than that of the previous year, and that the wheat crop was 59,000,000 bushels, again of 116,000,000 upon the year before. The price of cotton is unsatisfactory to its raisers, who indulge in gloomy anticipation of next year's markets, but the price of grain is high enough to remunerate its growers, who are very sure to enlarge next year's acreage of corn and wheat. The New York Sun thinks that the Southern landholders are able to raise far larger supplies of the cereals than are needed for consumption in the South.

The first bill introduced in the general assembly at Columbus, Ohio, after its organization was for redistricting that state for representation in Congress so that the republicans will have seventeen congressmen and the democrats four. Columbus, which has been in a democratic district for twenty years, is thrown in a republican district, though the majority is less than 1,000 in a total vote of 35,000. The four democratic districts will have an average majority of 10,000. Congressman Outhwaite is thrown into a republican district.

From a study of the observed transits of Mercury of two centuries, M. Tisserand concludes that the increase in the length of our day, produced by tidal action, has nearly the same value as the diminution which results from the contraction of the earth caused by secular cooling, and that the two compensating effects keep the length of the sidereal day very nearly invariable.

A CURIOUS fashion has found its way into the manufacture of table hardware. The handles of table knives are new made in China to match the plates. There are sets for each course. Those for poultry have heads of the victims and little fluffy chicks and ducks upon them; those used with the game course have tiny flights of partridge and miniature long-legged snipe painted on them.

THAT the foreign business of Newport News is forging ahead rapidly, is shown by the clearances from that port during the past two months. In November fifty-five vessels cleared for foreign ports, and during the month of December the number increased to fifty-eight.

IF the Republican members of the New York Senate decide, as the latest news from the Empire State indicates will be the case, not to accept the recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State as final, the political centre of interest in the country will be at Albany as long as the contest lasts.

AFTER the recent crash in Berlin Europe can hardly cast the reproach of financial recklessness into the teeth of Americans any more. Ten per cent interest on money in Europe would be a tolerably certain indication of financial unsoundness, yet the stiff old German nobles who deposited their cash with the houses that went down continued for several years to draw that amount in quarterly payments. If they had stopped to consider one moment, they might have known this could not go on, but they did not stop. Then when they lost their money, with no one to blame but themselves, a great howl went abroad through the land about dishonest bankers who had dared to swindle members of the German nobility. The audacity of the thing was what took away the breath of the counts and barons and princes. To think a low, common mortal would dare!

To make promises and not keep them gives all honest people a bad opinion of you.

SUB-TREASURY LOANS.

A Government Scheme in Russia that Satisfies the Farmers.

Consul General Crawford, at St. Petersburg, has transmitted to the Department of State a report upon the details and workings of a system now in practice in Russia (resembling certain plans incorporated in the platform of the Farmers' Alliance of this country) of making advances on farmers' grain stored in warehouses or delivered to officials of railways of the country. The salient points of the system, briefly stated, are as follows:

The advance on grain may be made by any railway company on account of the Imperial Bank of Russia, authorized by the ministry of finance. They must not exceed 60 per cent of the value of the grain at the nearest market place, except in cases of loans for six weeks or less, when 80 per cent advance may be obtained. The usual interest is 6 per cent, payable in advance, with further small charges on account of a sinking fund and commissions to railroads.

The loans range from six months to one year, and, if not repaid at their expiration, the grain is sold by the railroad company at auction. Grain may also be sold in danger of deterioration or if it is feared that the value will not cover the loan and expenses of storage. The railroad companies bear the entire responsibility for the loans by the bank and are required to meet their liabilities within seven days of settlement of a loan or auction sale of grain. In calculating the percentage of advance the cost of transportation to the point of destination is charged as part of the loan. No distinction is made between farmers and middlemen in making advances, the loan being made only on the grain.

In conclusion, the Consul General says:

This scheme went into effect on June 14-26, 1888, and at the present day it is generally adopted throughout the country, and business is carried on under it on a very large scale. I should also add that the scheme gives great satisfaction to the farmers, many of whom declare that it has been an essential feature of successful farming in Russia.—Washington Post.

A Democrat of Jackson's Day.

Jacob Currey, of Fountain and Ogle streets, Manayunk, died on Saturday, aged 92 years, from illness produced by an attack of the grip. Mr. Currey was hale and hearty until a few days ago and recently had made the assertion that he had not tasted medicine from his infancy. He was a resident of Manayunk for seventy-two years, to which place he came from White Hall, Montgomery county, where he was born September 10, 1800.

He was the son of Enoch Currey, a native of the North Ireland, who was a soldier on the patriot side during the Revolutionary war. He was the father of nine children, the eldest of whom, James D. Currey, was killed during the battle of Antietam while serving in the Union volunteer service. Forty-three grandchildren and thirty-seven great-grandchildren survive him. He was uncompromising in his Democracy and cast his first ballot for the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1824 and his second vote for President was in 1828, when he voted for Andrew Jackson. Since then he had voted for every Democratic candidate.

A Question of Buttons.

There is still trouble over the infant industry of making pearl buttons. McKinley taxed the button, but nobody seems to have done the rest.—Chicago Times.

A Back Indication.

When the minister sees his congregation scratching their backs on the edges of the pews he realizes that buckwheat is the flour of the flock.—Binghamton Leader.

As to the Tax on Tin.

The tin-plate tax will reach nearly \$20,000,000 a year. It will come out of the people's pockets. If the employment of American labor is the purpose of the tax it would be cheaper to tax the people to pay the wages of the tin-plate makers while they did nothing at all.—Cleveland Press.

Interesting Paragraphs.

It does not pay to jump on a man when he is poor—so the town of Natick, Mass., learns. James Minion was arrested there in June and fined \$2, which he could not pay. He was sent to jail, and the town has been paying \$1.75 for his board ever since.

A poor fellow has just died in a dentist's chair in Pittsburg. He took vitalized air and the dentist was successful in getting the tooth out, but he could not restore the man to life. This was what is called 'laughing gas,' and yet it was no laughing matter to the man who received it.

It would cost \$950,000 to put wings on the White House; but, then, we should have an edifice worth about \$975,000, which would be a credit to the country. (Philadelphia Record.) It might be better to put wings on Benjamin, and let him go up with the angels. So adds the New Orleans Picayune.

In New York the other day the case of Baily vs. Drew was decided after twelve years weary progress, the court ruling that the famous Daniel Drew was solvent when he gave his son, the defendant, half a million dollars, and therefore the latter is entitled to the property. So he has been a rich man in all the years he was supposed to be poor.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has been established eighty-seven years. During the long period of its existence it has issued 124,000,000 copies of scripture writing, translated into 390 tongues. While people are sending forth their good wishes for the New Year we would like to extend our good wishes for the success of the Bible in 1892. That means a great deal for the good of the country, for happy homes and for humanity.

Does John L. Want Forgiveness?

John L. Sullivan is losing prestige through his singular actions, but if he will brace up and administer a sound thrashing to one Charles Mitchell, of England, all will be forgiven.—Chicago Post.

Brown—"Did you take any holiday this season?"
 Jones—"Yes, of course."
 Brown—"How did you manage your business while you were away?"
 Jones—"Oh, I just took my advertisement out of the papers until I returned, so there was no business to manage. Capital idea, wasn't it?"

IS it worth anything to keep business promises? is a question that some people ask themselves too late in life; it is nevertheless one when answered in the negative must sooner or later hurt. Men are not expected to do impossibilities, nor would they be blamed for failing to do what is utterly impossible to be done, but they at least owe it to those whom they have incurred obligations to give explicit reasons for their failure to comply with them. No man is too young when he starts out in life to keep his promise, nor is any man too old or any firm too rich or powerful to do so. You can perhaps take your own way, do as you please in your own business transaction, but if you will pardon us for reminding you of it, you are making history and you may bet your sweet life that bad history will hurt. In time sooner or later comes to any individual when he needs favors, and if he has shown himself unworthy of those he has enjoyed, then the chances for getting them repeated grow less.

IT is a fact that in general the greatest naturalists have been slow to learn from books. They learn from things, not from books. Darwin was very slow. At eight years old he knew little of printed lessons, but had a notable collection of shells, plants, coins and minerals. It may comfort some parents to remember that in his childhood Darwin was a great liar, that is to say a liar in the line of boasting of what wonderful things he could do by his experimenting. His imagination was so powerful that he seemed not always to know the difference between what was really true and what he imagined to be true. Not all youthful liars make Darwins however.

SEVERAL bills have been introduced in the House for public buildings in different parts of the country. Durham is not in it yet. We hope Mr. Bunn is working on it. Durham should not be overlooked this time.

WELL-DIRECTED work is a sovereign remedy for the blues. It chases away hard times and makes a man happy and contented.

WHEN a Connecticut paper wishes to state that one of its citizens is in the penitentiary, it says he has gone to make shoes on a State farm.

THE Democrats of Newport, R. I., are on top for the first time in forty years. The Council stands 8 to 7, which seems to be a touch of retribution.

THE BAPTIST FEMALE UNIVERSITY.

A Statement from the Committee Showing the Condition of the Enterprise.

Messrs. N. B. Broughton, C. Durham, W. N. Jones, J. C. Scarborough and W. G. Upchurch, constituting the local committee in charge of the matter of the Baptist Female University, have issued through the financial secretary, Mr. J. B. Boone, a statement to the contribution, to the proposed institution, showing the progress and condition of the enterprise. In this statement the committee says:

The citizens of Raleigh offered to the trustees of the University \$25,000 and a site to secure the location in this city. The trustees canvassed all the propositions, and decided to locate the institution in Raleigh; and after looking at all the available suburban sites, selected the present location, including the Pullen, the Grisson and the Adams lots. They agreed that if the citizens of Raleigh would pay for the above-named property they would locate the institution thereon.

The members of the board who were citizens of Raleigh, after consultation among themselves and with many of our citizens, agreed to accept the proposition. After a thorough canvass to secure the funds to pay for the site, the necessary amount was not obtained. This result was reported in a meeting of the board of trustees at Goldsboro, N. C., in November last. At that meeting the whole subject of the University was fully discussed and the trustees unanimously agreed to stand by their decision to locate the University in Raleigh. They also expressed their preference for the site already chosen; but appointed a committee of five of their number, residents of Raleigh, to whom they entrusted the matter of changing the site if necessary, and to whom they gave instructions to collect and use the funds already subscribed, and to solicit other funds in and outside of Raleigh and to make such purchases as might be necessary, and press the work committed to them as rapidly as possible. The Committee met a few days after their appointment, and after ascertaining that they could obtain the vacant lot of the Gen. H. Adams property, adjoining the Pullen lot, unanimously agreed on that plan; and have purchased said lot at a cost of \$2,000, paid the money for it and obtained a deed therefor. The Grisson lot has been purchased and paid for at a cost of \$2,100, and the Pullen lot has been contracted for at a cost of \$10,000, of which \$3,000 has been paid—leaving a balance due of \$7,000. The late purchase of the Adams lot gives a key to the situation, so that we have the very site on which the building would be erected, even though we owned the whole square. We now have two acres of ground.

Collections are now being made as rapidly as possible to finish paying for the Pullen lot. There are good subscriptions, sufficient when paid in the hands of the financial secretary, to finish paying for this lot.

The committee are greatly encouraged by the progress of the work already attained, and hereby desire to ask all those who have subscribed to this enterprise to pay their subscriptions as soon as possible, to the end that the Pullen property may be paid for at the earliest possible moment and a deed obtained therefor. When this is done work will be commenced upon the building.—News-Observer.

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