

State Library Raleigh

THE DURHAM RECORDER.

"I KNOW NOT WHAT THE TRUTH MAY BE; I'LL TELL IT AS IT WAS TOLD TO ME."

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LINCOLN'S IMMORTAL WORDS

Congress has officially determined the exact text of President Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg address by incorporating a copy of it into the bill creating the Gettysburg Military Park which will be on the statute books within a few days, as it is certain to have the approval of the President. The government's official sanction is thus given to this particular version of the address in Section 8 of this act which appropriates \$5,000 to enable the secretary of war to cause to be made and erected in the Gettysburg Park, "a suitable bronze tablet, containing on it the address delivered by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, at Gettysburg on the 19th day of November, 1863, on the occasion of the dedication of the National Cemetery at that place"—and then, after providing that the tablet shall also bear "medal lion likeness of President Lincoln" proceeds to furnish the text of the address with the following introduction "which said address was in the following words, to wit:"

"Four score and seventy years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor longer remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

PRINTS NEWS

Southern Tobaccoist: The American Tobacco Co.'s affairs have been investigated in Boston and moved on further South. —There is a Virginia Tobacco Co. unincorporated in Richmond, composed of several reputable gentlemen, who are well known buyers of brights, and also large exporters of same. Since the New York Leaf casts some ridicule on a company by that name, said to be chartered in New Jersey, it is well to note the wide distinction. —A court of appeals case was lately decided in English courts. The American Tobacco Co., and Allen & Ginter were sued by the owner of the painting, in Munich, Germany, in England for the unlicensed use of "A Love Letter"—copied from a photograph, the defense said. According to copyright convention at Berne, authors, painters and sculptors, whose works are in home or foreign lands, are equally protected as they would be in the country of their owners. The decision was in favor of the plaintiff.

THE GOLD MYTH

In his great speech on the free coinage of silver Senator Jones of Nevada, said: "Gold, Mr. President, cannot with entire truth be said at the present time to form any part of the money of this country. Who but a bank clerk ever sees a gold piece? With the exception of a few million dollars on the Pacific coast, gold is not really in circulation in this country. It is performing no useful function whatever. While I am engaged in delivering these remarks, I venture to say no senator within the sound of my voice has in his pocket a single gold coin of any denomination whatever, or any paper representative of one. This is the answer to the fear expressed by some senators that when those who hold gold shall observe the enlargement of the money circulation by the issue of the proposed treasury notes they will be likely to hoard it. They are already hoarding it. Everybody knows that that is about all that gold is used for

in this country. It is hardly possible for it to be hoarded to any great extent than it is at the present time. So little is this metal in circulation that I do not deem it any exaggeration to say there are millions of people in the United States, "native here and to the manner born," who have never in all their lives seen a gold coin. How absurd, then, is the claim that any loss is to be suffered by the alleged future hoarding of gold, or that any calamity can occur to 65,000,000 people by the disappearance of that which has long since disappeared."

This is much nearer the truth than Secretary Carlisle's recent statement that the people now have circulating among them over \$300,000,000 in gold.

The truth is, gold is a holiday, dress parade money. It is not in common use. It cuts no figure in our every day transactions, and during our long green back period, when gold was hoarded and sold at a premium, our people were better off than they have ever been since.

So far as actual circulation is concerned, gold is a myth. It is used to conjure with by the colossal Shylocks who juggle with the finances of nations, but they know perfectly well that it does not make a bit of difference whether we have a treasury full of gold, one full of silver, or full of both metals, or an empty one, provided we have in circulation enough full legal tender greenbacks to meet the demands of business.

But the Shylocks will never give in, so long as our "endless chain policy" enables them to profit by the alternate filling and emptying of the treasury with the yellow metal. The whole business would be unspokeably childish, if it were not so cruelly dishonest.

On with the robber dance—the people foot the bills!—Atlanta Constitution.

He Was on Top

An aged Irishman was walking down a grade, when suddenly he slipped and swatted the earth with himself. "Ah!" said a wag, "that's the time the sidewalk downed you, Mike."

"Not by a jugful," said the witty fellow, brushing the snow from his coat-tails, "wasn't I on top?"—Ex.

The Fight On

There is a fierce war going on among Chicago millers which has already resulted in a considerable cut in the price of flour, and promises a still further reduction. The equanimity with which the people look on while this battle rages is only equaled by incident in history. That was where Betsey contemplated with beautiful composure the fight between her husband and the bear.

EIGHT DOLLARS IN HIS POCKET

Some young American, ambitious but handicapped by being well born and well cared for, once said, "One can't amount to anything in this country unless he's born in Ireland of beggars as a bootblack or a news-boy." Illustrious examples bear out his statement. It is said that David B. Hill, about whom we occasionally hear these days, is a Connecticut farmer's son, and when eleven years of age went to Syracuse to make his fortune, with \$8 in his pocket. He met Dean Richmond, president of the New York Central, and made a business proposal to that gentleman which he accepted, more out of amusement than confidence. Hill became a train boy, selling candy and papers on the train between New York and Albany. In fact, he was the pioneer train merchant on the New York Central railroad. When he retired from this lucrative employment he was the possessor of \$500.

Colorado no longer depends upon silver as her chief resource. The increase of gold production in that state has been remarkable. The Colorado output of gold leaped from \$7,802,000 in 1893 to \$12,499,000 in 1894, bringing the state for the first time very close to the record of California, and every thing indicates that it will lead the list this year. The discoveries of gold at Leadville are considered fully as important as those of silver fifteen years ago; Cripple Creek is doing equally well; Creede bids fair to become a gold camp; Boulder county is producing largely, and many old mines which could not be profitably worked before now pay well by reason of new processes which have been invented. The effect of all this upon the spirits of Colorado people is excellent.

That state is the head center of the free silver craze, but since its people have learned that their prosperity does not depend upon silver, they are coming to take a more sensible view of the currency question. Even the Rocky Mountain Times admits that Colorado will prosper whether we have the free coinage of silver or not.

There are evidences accumulating every day to show that the people are coming to their senses even in Colorado.

There is now pending before the legislature a proposed law which is known as the "Two-Cent Fare Bill." It is probably natural that Texas, like all other comparatively new states, should at each recurring session of the legislature have more or less legislation to consider, enact or amend, touching railroads and their management. Railroad companies and the public expect this. It is the natural result of growth of communities and expansion of private industries and public enterprises. When judicious and unharsh legislation proposed, no objection should be urged against it. Much of the legislation that has been enacted in Texas touching railroads has been based on wisdom and tempered with fairness. Some of it has been on the opposite kind. This "Two Cent Fare Bill" certainly should be classed under the head of unwise, unfair and pernicious legislation.—Dallas Herald

The whiskey trust is in a bad fix. A great show of indignation was made when receivers were appointed, and the claim was advanced that there was no need for receivers. But the proceedings before the court showed that Greenhut, the president of the whiskey trust, and who had been appointed one of the receivers, was engaged at the time of his appointment in depreciating the stock of the concern, and his removal was promptly ordered. All of this goes to show that when the manipulations of a trust are brought to light the fellows on the "ground floor" have a creak on the outside public, and they work it to the full limit.—Nashville American.

BUTLER FOR THE UNIVERSITY

In the Caucasian Marion Butler, who is, by the way, a trustee and a graduate of the University and one of its most earnest friends, antagonizes the Baptist memorial which asks the withdrawal of appropriation. The two fusionist chairmen are in line on this subject. Chairman Holton, Republican, says positively that the appropriation will not be reduced; that he opposes any curtailment of State aid; that he takes the high ground that the State, or no political party in it, can afford to go backward in the matter of education. Holton spoke with much earnestness and a very public-spirited way in regard to this matter. The Caucasian says: "A memorial is presented to the Legislature, signed by a committee of the Baptist State Convention, asking that the State reverse its policy of higher education and gradually withdraw all aid from the University and the other higher institutions. The request virtually is that the State withdraw entirely from the field of higher education. This seems to us entirely impossible. North Carolina cannot consent to be the only Southern State without a system of higher public institutions. We need more education, not less. There is need of both Church and State to work for higher education. Let the State institutions be carefully inspected and let any mismanagement be exposed and corrected. But they must not be destroyed, for this is to stab the State in a vital point." THE RECORDER agrees with Butler on this point. Rev. C. Durham, the mainspring of the anti-University movement, comes out in a card in the Caucasian and says that this higher education question will be taken into the campaign in 1896. The Caucasian thereupon says that "as to this trust we have no fear as to the result of any such action."

He Was a Dream

"Does he smoke?" asked one girl. "Never," replied the other. "Drink?" "Certainly not." "Use profanity?" "No." "My dear, I almost hate to see you marry him." "Why?" "He seems too good to be true."—Washington Post.

CORNER-STONE LAID

Last Thursday in the city of Raleigh the corner-stone of the first President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, Col. L. L. Polk, was laid at his grave in Oakwood Cemetery. The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State conducted the ceremonies assisted by the National Council of the Farmers' Alliance. Sleet and snow poured down and the wind blew a gale, but besides the Alliancemen and Masons many citizens witnessed the ceremonies.

Bob Ingersoll had only one hundred people to hear his lecture in Augusta, Ga. Hurrah for Augusta! Bob is out of his element when he comes South.—Atlanta Journal.

The promoters of the whiskey trust have the sincere sympathy of Hon. Ben Tillman. It will be recalled that he tried to organize one in South Carolina.—Washington Post.

Some of the members of the present congress boast of being "self-made" men. But they didn't do much of a job after all. If they had let the contract out to some one else the work might have been considerably improved upon.—Wilmington Star.

Those of the New England cotton-mill owners who have smiled for some years at the thought of southern competition, are growing

serious over it. They have become aware that their southern competitors can obtain an abundance of capital and of labor, can get as many skilled operatives from the north as may be needed, can manufacture the finer grades of goods, and can market both the coarse and the fine grades more cheaply than they can be marketed from New England. Some of the northern mill owners who had established branches in the Carolinas and Georgia, are transferring their plants to these states because of the superior facilities obtainable there. The truth is that the change, which began in a small way a few years ago, has steadily increased in magnitude, and has become a matter of gravity more especially for Massachusetts and Connecticut. It is folly to try any longer to belittle that change.—New York Sun.

News and Observer: News reached here Saturday of the burning of Stanly county jail at Albemarle Friday night. The building was set on fire by one of the colored inmates, and when the fire was discovered it had gone too far to be checked. The jail was entirely consumed. Buildings near by were several times in danger, but were saved by hard work. Six prisoners were in the jail at the time. All were rescued. A crazy man who was kept in the jail discovered the fire first, and by his cries gave the alarm.

Wilmington Star: The steamboat Frank Seasons, from Fayetteville, arrived yesterday morning covered with ice. Capt. Robinson says the weather Thursday night was the worst he had ever experienced. The Killam with flat in tow, also from Fayetteville, got in later in the day. During the gale she was driven ashore and got aground on a rice field near Navassa.

Waynesville Courier: A little 3 year old child of Mr. J. L. Queen's was seriously burned last Saturday at his home near Waynesville. The child with some other small children was left in a room for a short while by their mother. The child in question was stooping by the small fire which was burning in the fireplace when its dress caught fire. An 8 year old sister who was nursing the baby came to the rescue and gave the alarm which brought in their mother. They extinguished the flames as quickly as possible but it was not until the little fellow was badly burned from his hips up to its head. The mother and two of the older children had their hands badly burned in trying to save the little one. Dr. Allen is the attending physician and is doing all he can to save the little sufferer, but it is a bad case.

Not Satisfied

Reidsville Review: Chairman Holton is a walking and talking "individual disappointment" nowadays, and he is not backward, by any means, in letting his sentiments be known. He considered himself a man with a grievance and from the way he is delivering himself it is plainly evident that he has it "in" for somebody. The following, from the Winston Sentinel, may suffice to show the style and amount of talking he is doing as the days go by:

Chairman Holton, of the Republican State Executive Committee, while here Thursday, was informed that his friends in this part of the State regretted to see him get left in the race for United States Senator. His reply was that "we cannot get everything we want." The chairman admitted that it looked like Butler and Pritchard made a trade during the campaign to "pull" for one another when the Legislature met. "They had to form a combine to beat me," said Holton. "Did Pritchard do much campaign work?" the Chairman was asked. "Very little; about the only

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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

work he did was to make a few speeches in the Asheville District for Pearson."

Another Machine Co

Articles of incorporation of the Venners Continuous Cigarette Machine Company were filed in the county clerk's office in Jersey City a few days ago. The company's object is to break up the cigarette trust, so it is stated. It has a capital of \$100,000, and with its improved patented machinery it claims to be able to manufacture cigarettes cheaper than the trust can do. The incorporators are Thomas Venners, of Pittsburg; James H. Venners, of Brooklyn; Walter Carroll, of Lynchburg, Va.; Edmund C. Moore, of New York; and Robert Carey, of Jersey City. The company will establish a factory in Jersey City. —Unless more liberally construed than constructed, the North Carolina anti-trust law will act as a terrible boomerang. It prohibits limiting production of product by or commodity by any one, etc. Mills and factories can't agree to shut down, nor planters to reduce acreage, but if it serves the prime purpose of putting out trusts, we trust it will prevail, and it will no doubt, unless the tobacco men themselves, representing many interests, interfere, as they did before.—Southern Tobaccoist.

The organization of the Appomattox National Park association at Lynchburg, Va., and the character of the citizens who have identified themselves with the movement, says the Washington Post, show that vigorous effort is to be made for the preservation of the grounds made forever historic by the capitulation of Lee to Grant and by the grand parole of the confederate army. It is true, indeed, that the list of memorial parks would be incomplete without Appomattox, and no doubt all objections to the project will be ruled out on a point of order; albeit something of a feeling has been engendered in congress that there should be some limit set to further expenditures by the government in these commemorative directions.

The thing may be considered settled, however, so far as Appomattox is concerned and the American people generally will, in all probability, fall into line with a chorus of unanimous approval. What particular shape the movement will take does not appear to be determined as yet, but the promoters, with due regard to the commanding dignity of their enterprise, have deemed it best to enlist the president of the United

States in its behalf at the outset by intrusting to his discretion the appointment of a general preliminary committee representative of the Union and Confederate camps to meet upon the battlefield on the 9th of April and outline such plans for the future as it may consider expedient and best. In the meantime the local Virginia committee will send an advisory committee to Washington to take such further steps as may be necessary to enlarge and perfect the organization.

Now that the Appomattox post-office has been rescued from the change of name to which the department here had unaccountably and sacrilegiously subjected it, there will be a readier disposition, perhaps, throughout the country to perpetuate and save from any future menace of mutilation or oblivion the name by which this famous locality has gone into the world's history. Henceforth and through all time it will be Appomattox; and in some respects, for sentimental considerations it may be or the impulses of patriotic emotion, evoked by the peculiar association here intermingled, rather than for any topographical interest from a military point of view, this memorable field will possess an attractiveness to the American people attaching to none of the great battle-grounds on which as fratricidal combatants they decided momentous issues and gave heroic illustration of American valor.

LARGE SORES ON FACE

Lost Use of Hands from Blood Poisoning. Physicians and Remedies. No Benefit. Cured by CUTICURA Remedies.

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and can truthfully say that they are ever-lasting and more than you represent them. Last spring I was greatly troubled with blood poisoning caused by Dythiria. Large sores made their appearance on my face, and my hands were so much corroded that I could not use them. After trying numerous physicians and remedies and receiving no benefit therefrom, I was advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and did so, and I am now free from all my skin trouble. I cannot praise enough for your remedies. SAMUEL J. REEHER, 2222 Fairmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

BABY SEVERELY AFFLICTED

My baby was severely afflicted with some dreadful skin disease. Its head, face and hands for awhile were nearly one solid sore. I had doctors prescribe for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I saw an advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely cured. GEO. W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

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