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AGITATORS WANT NO AGITATION

The gold organs, says the Atlanta Constitution, seem to be very much disturbed because Mr. Bryan has announced that the movement which the people have made him the leader of is to go on for the next few years.

Some of them go so far as to deprecate the continuance of "the silver agitation." But why do they not show some consistency in the matter? The announcement that has been made in Mr. Bryan's behalf was some days behind the happy declarations of the gold standard heralds that Mr. M. A. Hanna had been engaged for another four years, and that he would immediately proceed to open headquarters to the end that the people might have some more education on the money question.

What is this but an announcement that the "agitation" is to be continued by the "sound" money "forces"? When the gold men propose to renew the agitation, why should they go blubbering about in the public prints deploring the continuance of a campaign that they themselves boast of having inaugurated? Why should the ridiculous Editor Godkin in one column applaud Hanna's proposal to "agitate" and in the other weep over the announcement of the free coinage men that they will meet Mr. Hanna at Philippi, or porkopolis, or wherever the meeting is to be and help him agitate.

EDITORIAL EDITORS.

The only thing Kansas needs in order to make it one of the greatest States of the Union is a different set of inhabitants.—Chicago Tribune.

It may be, as James Wilson says, that Iowa is raising too much corn, but that is better than what Kansas is raising.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

Queen Victoria is going to revise her will and it is William E. Chandler's unalterable conviction that she is doing it in order to make a special bequest for that man Bayard.—Chicago Record.

Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold can now return to their graves. They will be notified when needed early in 1900.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Since his attack of paralysis, Cornelius Vanderbilt has practiced so assiduously that he can now sign a bigger check with his left hand than most men can with the other one.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It has again been demonstrated that American juries are slow to convict Cuban filibusters. If the facts are against the offenders so much the worse for the facts.—Boston Herald.

Uncle Sam is going to keep the Monroe doctrine constantly on tap after this. It is a wonderful stimulant.—Detroit Journal.

The declaration by Ohio republicans that there is harmony among them is somewhat modified by the fact that the music has not yet really begun.—Washington Star.

Secretary Olney is too diplomatic, of course, to say that some of our missionaries in Turkey are liars. He confines himself to intimating that it would be well for them to cultivate more diligently the habit of telling the truth.—Providence Journal.

Hon. John W. Daniels, of Virginia, speaking of Cuba recently said: "I have always been, and still am, in favor of the immediate recognition of the Cubans. They have fully established their right to this. I hope the president will say something in his message to that end; but I have no idea what he thinks of the situation. I think the first Republic of the world ought to be the first to recognize a people struggling as they are, to throw off the yoke of an odious European nation."

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

Attorney General Osborne has submitted his biennial report. In his report he says that during the past two years there were eighty-two murder cases, first degree; seventy-six in the second degree; twenty-eight rape cases; fifty-nine assault with intent to rape; forty-seven arson; fourteen burglary, first degree; fifty-one burglary, second degree; thirty-three manslaughter; fifty-six house burning. He then closes the paragraph with this sentence: "Not a single execution was reported during the two years, and this is very remarkable. There were two lynchings—James F. Bragerson, white, in Beaufort county, charged with murder, and Robert Chambers, colored, in Mitchell county, charged with chloroforming and attempting to rape a white woman."

The above shows that there is something radically wrong in our laws or else a lot of innocent people have been made to suffer by being wrongfully arrested and tried for their lives.

General Osborne's report says that two hundred and twenty-seven people were charged with a crime that required a life to atone for it, yet there was not a single execution in the state. It does not speak well for the state. Such a showing is damaging to the state for good citizens do not want to live where over two hundred capital crimes have been committed and not a single person made to suffer. So long as the above state of affairs exist there will be lynchings and it is a wonder that there has not been more than two in the past two years.

DOES NOT LIKE THE PARLOR.

Barrie, the novelist, took a dislike to the American parlor, and in the course of some remarks in Washington about it he said: "The idea of having the largest and best-furnished room in the house reserved for infrequent callers, instead of allowing the children of the household to enjoy it, was never a pleasant one to me. It was once told by a bright boy that he seldom was allowed to enter the parlor of his home unless it was during a funeral ceremony or something like that." This may have described the situation too strongly, but it was much nearer to the truth than otherwise.

TOMMIE SETTLE TALKS.

Representative Tommie Settle, talking in Washington with a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, said:

"The trouble with my state is that there are too many silver men there. I believe the proportion of silver men to gold men is as great in North Carolina as it is in Colorado."

The Raleigh News and Observer copies the above and then says: "As to the white population of the state, Mr. Settle is correct. Of the 208,000 votes cast by the white men in the state, Bryan received 174,000. The negro is not to be considered. He votes the 'Publican ticket, whether it is for gold, silver, pewter or brass."

INDIANS INCREASING.

An exchange says that the Indians now under the direct care of the government number 177,235, exclusive of the remnant of the Five Tribes of the state of New York. The number indicated represented the red men who formerly possessed the great territory of the West. They are fragments of the powerful tribes which had to be subjugated to make way for the Western advance of American civilization, and now that they enjoy the greater comforts of better food, better clothing and better shelter together with more settled habits of life and labor, their number is steadily increasing. The appropriation for the benefit of the Indians for the fiscal year of 1897 amounts to \$7,189,496.

DOES NOT LIKE THE IDEA.

Senator Wilson, of Washington, takes very little stock in the idea of passing the Dingley bill this winter. "History shows," he said a few days ago, "that every party which has undertaken to make a tariff bill has been beaten on it at the next election. We have enough risk to run in trying to pass one bill. What is the use of becoming responsible for two?"

Wilson's plan is characteristic of him. He wants to have an extra session called and have a complete tariff bill introduced and passed in the House the first week. Then it is to be sent over to the senate and reported back from the Finance Committee without any long hearings. "After that is done," he says, "let Aldrich and Allison and a few of the big men make their speeches and explain the bill. That is all the country wants to know. After they have got through talking they can turn the bill over to the other side and tell them 'Now if you want to filibuster go ahead. You have got eighteen months to filibuster in.' How long do you suppose they would keep it up?"

WOMAN VS. MAN.

When editors get to "scrapping" each other it is about time for everybody else to quite the business.

At La, Ala., a young lady editor—Miss Emma Monroe—met Wm. H. Cather, her brother editor on a contemporary, on the streets and proceeded to cowhide him because he published something about her father being short in his accounts. The editor did not want to hurt Miss Monroe, who attacked him, so he darted up a flight of steps to get out of her way.

It is a bad thing to fight, and especially so with a woman, but if he had "lit into her" in a regular "rough and tumble" fight no one could have blamed him. When a woman puts herself in the place of a man and so far forgets her womanly ways as to assault a man on the streets she should be treated in exactly the same way as a man.

We have no patience whatever with a woman who thinks "because I am a woman I can do so and so and no one will bother me." When she steps into man's place she should be treated as man.

WILL GO AGAIN.

The plucky little vessel, the Three Friends, which has been arrested several times for carrying arms and men to Cuba to assist the Cuban patriots in throwing off the galling yoke of oppression, has been admitted to bail for its last "crime" and will start for Cuba again in a few days.

A Telegram from Jacksonville, Fla., where the vessel was last seized, says: "The owners will furnish bail after which they will load arms for Cuba, but will carry no men, so as not to be amenable to punishment under the statute referring to armed expeditions, as passed upon by the Supreme court. Cubans have quantities of arms in Florida, which they will send to Maceo at the earliest opportunity, he having notified the junta that the supply was running low."

The "Friends" have not only persisted in supplying Cuba with arms and ammunition but on one occasion skipped off with a United States office on board. The United States is simply acting as police detective for Spain but in spite of all their vigilance the Three Friends goes on with its work.

Near Georgetown a man put some dynamite in a cave to thaw it out. It did not stay there long, neither did the man. He took a short route to eternity.

HIS LATEST WHINE.

Of all the offensive dogmatists who figured in the recent political campaign none out-ranked Mr. Henry Clews, the resuscitated Wall street speculator. He understood precisely what would happen should the democrats triumph and he predicted with exactness what would follow McKinley's election. He foretold a perfect flood tide of prosperity. But now he bobs up with a pitiful whine about the dull times. In his latest financial circular Clews says:

"We are now within three weeks of the beginning of the winter holidays, and during the interval financial operations may be expected to lapse into comparative dullness. It is not easy to form any definite opinion upon the course of our securities in the foreign markets during the next few weeks. The effects of the election abroad have certainly not been what was expected on this side of the Atlantic; for we have had to take 20 millions of returned securities where we had anticipated sending out about that amount."

Baldness Due to X Rays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—"Superfluous Hair Removed by the X Ray Process" will be one of the signs of the future when Roentgen's discovery is made use of commercially. It has been demonstrated in this city that there is danger, at least of baldness, from the use of the X rays. The case of Captain Webster has already been described, and now W. B. Hammond relates an experience which shows that depilation may follow the use of the Roentgen apparatus.

Mr. Hammond, who is a clerk in the Capitol Hill Post Office, was struck in the head by pieces of an exploding torpedo years ago while in the navy. On November 3 and 7 he submitted to a half hour exposure to the Crookes tube for the purpose of discovering if some of the pieces of the shell were imbedded in his skull.

The development of the photographic plate showed several pieces of iron in the frontal bone, but it was decided that an attempt to remove them would be more dangerous than profitable. Consequently, Mr. Hammond has gained nothing by the experiment.

He has lost hair, however, for about the temple and around the back of the ear, where, indeed, the X rays struck, he is perfectly bald. In speaking of the experiment and its results, Mr. Hammond said:

"I never thought anything about it till last Thursday, when I brushed my hair in the morning and this patch of hair just slid off. It did not hurt, and it wasn't inflamed, but the hair just naturally came out. Dr. Gray says that it takes long and repeated exposures to have any effect on the hair. Well, there were only two exposures in my case, thirty-one minutes each, at an interval of almost a week. Then the hair brushed out. There isn't anything the matter with the rest of my hair" and he twisted his fingers into his pompadour shock and gave it a yank that almost took him off his feet. "It's good quality you see, and there isn't a sign of baldness except here."

This from an exchange is very true: "In this age of advancement one has so many things to remember. When a man reads your first and only ad it may strike him in a favorable way. But, alas! How prone is the mind to forget. For most probably when he is in need of the article advertised by you he has entirely forgotten your existence. A constant reminder, while one ad is but a corner stone of a future trade."

WHAT NECESSITY BRINGS.

Since the radiant orb of civilization, followed in the wake of the Star of Bethlehem, and threw its effulgent light of Christianity over awaked humanity, men have oft had wild weird personal experiences, both in war, in contact with the elements, and with beast more savage than the men who claim to be formed in the image of the great Creator and arbiter of all things, which happen here in the mundane sphere of trial and tribulation.

As one of the sin-cursed sons of Adam, we have been there. While meanness and venality may dominate the world by a large majority—while there are lots of hypocrites in the churches, who take high seats in the amen corner, and cover their speculations in the gambling and cheating world with the borrowed cloak of Heaven. Mankind are not all mean, nor is religion a myth. Faith in one, and trust in the other is the only hope peace here or happiness in that of nearby, but never ending future, to which an Alwise Providence has assigned that intricate part of humanity of which we have only imate definition, known as the soul.

A great many people, we doubt not, will reach the beautiful shade under the trees beyond the river Jordan without effort, and with a moderate charge by the ferryman. They were born so, and the accident of fortune had placed them beyond those trials and temptations which show the darker side of humanity, and cause involuntary, or irresistible sin.

Who shall assume to be his brothers keeper? Today is Sunday—set apart by Jesus of Nazareth as the one in which we should render thanks to Him and His father, that if we will only knock, the door shall be opened to the beauties and enjoyments of eternal bliss in the New Jerusalem.

WHAT AILS THE "JUNTA"?

As time passes it becomes clearer that General Gomez has other obstacles than the Spanish troops to overcome. Not the least of them is the strange gnaty and apparent incapacity of the Cuban Junta in New York. What is the matter with Senor Palma and his associates? No doubt they mean well; no doubt they have the interest of their unhappy country at heart. But are they doing all that is in their power to do in behalf of the struggling cause of liberty and patriotism?

It does not seem so to even the least sympathetic Americans; and to more than one devoted Cuban it seems that they are doing the very least that is consistent with their making even a pretence of activity.

What the Junta appears to lack most is enthusiasm—the kind of enthusiasm that keeps the hot blood rushing through the brain, enriching it with an inexhaustible supply of ideas, projects, expedients. If it had some of that kind of enthusiasm it would be playing strongly and unremittingly upon the ready sympathy of the American people. It would be holding public meetings and making public opinion in favor of intervention by the United States. It would be raising money in the great sums that need only to be asked for aid to be obtained. In a word, it would be of some use to the brave and indefatigable men who are doing the hard work in Cuba.

Somebody in the island should stir Senor Palma and company up with a sharp stick.—N. Y. Journal.

Do not allow your system to get weak and debilitated. It is easy to keep well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

If the next congress carries out the wishes of the American people it will recognize the Cuban patriots and belligerents and put a stop to the merciless butcheries of Weyler. At a recent mass meeting of Cuban sympathizers in St. Louis they sent the following letter to President Cleveland which expresses the desire of nine-tenths of the citizens in the United States:

"The press reports that have been published for months past, and are being daily published from the island of Cuba, indicate that the war being waged by the Cuban people for liberty, on the one side and by the forces of the Spanish government, for their subjugation on the other, has degenerated into a bloody and merciless system of extermination in which the women, children, the aged and infirm, and other non-combatants are subjected to inhuman and barbarous treatment by the Spanish soldiery."

The letter then refers in length to the previous rebellions and of their barbarous character and concludes:

"In a spirit of christian charity, we appeal to you in the name of humanity and American civilization to make effective the repeatedly expressed will of the vast majority of your fellow-citizens by granting to the Cuban people the right of belligerents which we believe will at once modify the horrors of this war and tend to its speedy termination."

ALL NATIONS TO SIGN A TREATY.

The congress of the International Postal Union to meet in Washington on the first Wednesday in May, 1897, will consist of about 100 delegates, representing every country of the civilized world. Three countries not yet in the union will be taken in—the Chinese empire, the Orange Free States, and Korea. The treaty to be signed at this congress is probably the only treaty in the history of the world in which every nation attaches its seal and signature and where there is no conflict upon the agreement of its terms. The business of this congress will be conducted behind closed doors, and in the French language. There will be a preliminary meeting the day before the session is officially convened. Some representative of the Postoffice Department will be named as presiding officer of the congress, which will, according to precedent, be the first Assistant Postmaster General.

The United States can appoint as many delegates to this congress as it desires, but it would have but one vote. Postmaster General Wilson has made no selection yet, and he may not do so, preferring to let his successor make the appointments.

The Postmaster General of the United States will open the proceedings with an address of welcome. Committees will be appointed to prepare the business for the congress, which will be in the nature of formulating the treaty, making modifications and improvements based upon experience since the last congress adjourned. All questions will be decided by a majority vote unless a country could not agree on the ground that certain features of the treaty would be incompatible with the country's interests. But few such objections arise. The last act of the congress will be the signing of the treaty, upon which the signatures of the representatives of all countries are attached. The congress will be in session about a month or six weeks, or maybe two months.

Postmaster General Wilson has broad views in the matter of providing for the expense of the convention, and it is his desire to uphold the United States in its reputation for courtesy and hospitality. A request for an appropriation of \$250,000 may be made in a special message to congress.

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