

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TRUTH FEARS NO FOP, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY. TERMS—\$1.50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Hillsborough, N. C., JANUARY 23, 1878. Old Series, Vol. 57.

MARK THESE FACTS! THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Let the suffering and agonized read the following. Let all who have been pained by cholera, and all who are now suffering from cholera, read the following. Let all who are suffering from cholera, and all who are now suffering from cholera, read the following. Let all who are suffering from cholera, and all who are now suffering from cholera, read the following.

Extracts from Various Letters.
I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one.
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I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Disorders of the Kidneys.
For Stomachs out of Order.
No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by indigestion or improper diet.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
None are genuine unless the signature of J. D. CAMERON, as printed for the United States, appears each box of Holloway's Pills. A false name will be given to any one who attempts to imitate the name, and who does not have the signature of J. D. CAMERON on the wrapper.

VICK'S

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE
Seventy-five pages of illustrations, with descriptions of the most beautiful and rare plants in the world, and the way to grow them. Price, 25 cents.

VICK'S

Flower and Vegetable Garden
The most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 1000 illustrations of the most beautiful and rare plants in the world, and the way to grow them. Price, 25 cents.

W. A. MYATT,

Wholesale Grocer,
Cotton Buyer
Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

DR. WARNER'S

HEALTH CORSET.

With Skirt Supporter & Self-Adjusting PADS.
This corset is fitted to the natural form, and not a artificial and distorted model, thus insuring the healthiest and most comfortable.

GRACE AND BEAUTY

OF FORM, WITH
HEALTH AND COMFORT
OF BODY.
Ladies are invited to call and examine this CORSET, AND ALSO DR. WARNER'S NURSING CORSET.

LETTER FROM HON. J. J. DAVIS.

Dear Sir:—I see in the News of today the following copied from the New York Journal of Commerce, one of the gold organs:
1. If the Bland-Silver Bill should become a law, would the new four per cent United States bonds, which have already been issued, be payable in principal and interest in gold?
2. Would the mortgage bonds of railroads, now expressly payable in gold coin, be payable in principal or interest in silver?
Reply: 1. In case the Bland Bill becomes a law, all the public debt as it became due, would be legally payable at the option of the government, in silver; and provided enough dollars could be coined, and the administration chose to exercise the right, that might be done.
The answer is true as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. To have been entirely correct the Journal of Commerce ought to have told you that when the bonds were issued they were payable in gold, and that in gold—that is gold or silver, at the option of the Government. When the new four per cent bonds, which were issued in gold, were issued, they were issued in gold, and the Government has the right now to pay all bonds, except those that specify on their face that they are to be paid in coin, in gold, silver or greenbacks; but it cannot, under the Bland Bill, pay the new four per cent bonds in anything but gold. The standard value of the coin of the United States, on the 14th day of July, 1870, was the date of the founding Act. These four per cent bonds specify upon their face, that they are to be paid, (not in gold,) but in coin of the standard value of the coin of the United States, as it was on the 14th day of July, 1870. Silver dollars were then legal coin of the United States—the standard value of the silver dollar was 37 1/2 grains, and upon the face of every one of these bonds it is stated that they are payable, (not in gold,) but in coin of the standard value of that day. Who, therefore, can, with any regard for truth, say that the government is guilty of a breach of faith, if it pays these bonds, according to the contract, in coin, (gold or silver,) of the standard value of July 14th, 1870? I say nothing of the attacks of those who professed the passage of the Act of February, 1875, denouncing the silver dollar, but I do say it was a gross wrong done to the country, and one that ought to be repaired at once.

GEN. BUTLER'S LATEST SPEECH

It was characteristic of Gen. Butler's interesting address that he should find an opportunity for his second attack on Hayes at a dinner given by Pink's Bazaar to ministers to Banks, who supports the Administration in a feeble and spiritless fashion. Pushing Banks under the table, so to speak, and looking upon the heads of Banks' astonished auditors, the dauntless Republican chief addressed his remarks directly to the man who lives in the White House.
If you were honestly elected, says Gen. Butler to Mr. Hayes, why do you discredit your own title? I have no respect for a man who will dishonor his mother's marriage certificate. Mind I don't say that I believe you were fairly elected—I really haven't examined the facts closely enough to form an opinion. But it was your duty to find out the truth; help you accepted the office. If there was any wrong or fraud, you ought to have abdicated your claim. Instead of doing so, you took the office without any question, and you proceeded to throw overboard men who were better Republicans than yourself, and who had more votes than you had. You are either a fraud or a contemptible sneak—a fraud if your own decision in the cases of Packard and Chamberlain is to be respected, and a sneak if you bargained with the Democrats to elect them out of the office to which they were fairly elected. In either case the Republican party must wash its hands of you.
This is Gen. Butler's argument, and almost in his own words. The argument has been employed before, but never with greater clearness and strength. It is unanswerable.—New York Star.

PROVERBS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

"A wise son maketh a glad father," and a prompt paying subscriber maketh an editor to laugh.
"Folly is a joy that is destitute of wisdom," but a delinquent subscriber causeth suffering in the house of a newspaper-maker.
"All the ways of man are clear in his own eyes," except the way of the delinquent subscriber who has not paid his news paper.
"Better is a little with righteousness," than a thousand subscribers who fail to pay what they owe.
"Better a dry morsel and quietness therewith," than a long list of subscribers who cheat the printer.
"Better is the poor man that walketh in integrity," and payeth his subscription, than the rich man who continually telleth the collector to call again.
"Judgments are prepared for scorers," stripes for the backs of fools," and lasting punishment for him who payeth not for his newspaper.
"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," is a proverb sadly realized by the publisher who sendeth out bills.
"A righteous man hateth lying," hence a publisher wavereth with a subscriber who promises to call and settle on the morrow, yet calleth not to settle.
First rate female—I'd hate to be in your shoes! Second-rate—You couldn't get them!

AN ENGLISH EXPERIMENT.

The English Railway Commission has now reported its findings. The terms of its report are as follows:—The Commission will not be asked to decide whether it shall stay. As the Commission is the same in scope and power as that which many Americans think should be introduced in all the States of the Union, some reference to the work done by it during the past year may be of interest in this country. Its fourth annual report has just been issued. The contents of the report are extremely interesting. It seems that the Commission, during the past year, have heard and decided only sixteen cases, and confirmed only five working agreements. These are striking losses for three men, who are paid in the magnificent English way, and some of the London papers declare that the result is not worth the money, and oppose the continuance of a tribunal, the effects of which are so uncertain. Nobody complains that the Commissioners have slighted their duties. It is concluded, that they have promptly settled every question referred to them. As the Commission has jurisdiction over all the English railways, under the act of 1875, and is required to take notice of every violation of the law on complaint made to them, the tightness of their labors is indeed remarkable. The principal part of their hearings and decisions relates to the refusal or delay of railways to give facilities to merchants for forwarding and delivering goods. In this country there is scarcely a line which treats its shippers fairly in these respects. If we had a commission in New York with jurisdiction over such matters, it would have plenty of work to do for a while until all the railways learned to be just and even liberal to their patrons. The English Commissioners also have the right to order the stopping of trains at places or times which need accommodation. As to this subject they have received but few complaints during the year. The most difficult questions, that come before the Commission, are those of the appointment of through rates on connecting lines. But only two cases of this kind are reported for the year. It was with regard to this department of the Commission's work that the most fearful apprehensions were expressed by railway stockholders when the Board was created. They dreaded the abuse of power, so great, and predicted immense injury to the value of railway property if the authority to fix through rates were given to any such body of men. Nothing of the kind has happened. The Commission has not interfered unduly for the regulation of freight. The fact is that the companies have taken good care that the Commission should have no reasonable pretext for disturbing their affairs. They have made their freight schedules acceptable to the public. For the same reason—to avoid the meddling of the Commission in their concerns—they have been anxious to give facilities to all persons living along the lines, and so have caused the complaints, which used to be many, against their management to cease almost entirely. These great improvements should be attributed to the moral power of the Commission. The railway companies saw, four years ago, that they could then be compelled to respect the laws and satisfy the people, and they have been careful to do so. The services of the Commission are not to be fairly measured by the work it has directly done, but by the great amelioration in the English railway system, which has taken place in the past four years and has led in little for a commission to do. We should be glad to see a railway commission in every State if it could reduce the number of complaints to the yearly minimum reported by the English Board.

GOOD FOR PAT.

From Rockwell, Illinois, we have word that Foley is a red dyed Irishman, still lives, and is able to get outside of his regular life.
The other day one of the boys thinking to have a little fun out of him said:—
"Foley, have you heard the news?"
"No, what news?"
"Why the devil is dead."
Not a word said Foley, putting his hand in his pocket and pulling out a ten cent slipshooter, handed it to his questioner, who asked, what it was for.
"Why, answered Foley, in the old country, when I came from, it was the custom to give the children something when the parents died."
At this there was considerable laughter, but on further inquiries,

HE HAD STAYED

until the clock hands hung together at 11, and that valuable reminder of time was menaced a stiffle. She had yawned till her mouth had felt large enough for a horse collar, and yet the young man evaded to pay one of a speedy departure. "I've been working on a motto today," she finally said, as she held her eyes upon with her fingers: "don't you want to see it?" He said he did. She brought out the article and passed it to him for his inspection. He held it up to the light and read the cheerful sentence: "There's no place like home." The young man gazed he'd be going—Rockwell Courier.

ONLY A GRAIN OF WHEAT

It is stated that in 1875, Mr. Decker, of Centre county, Pa., found a grain of wheat in a package of coffee procured at the village store. He planted that single grain, and it is said he thrashed twenty-five bushels. It is a white wheat, very large in grain, and weighs sixty-six pounds to the bushel. Mr. Decker calls it the coffee wheat. He sowed sixteen acres this fall, all from a single grain planted four years ago.

THE "HELL" QUESTION.

[From the New York Tribune.]
The domestic press teems with theological lore. The local editors throughout the land, from Cleveland to San Francisco, are lution-holding ministers of the Gospel and putting them through the catechism.—"Good morning, reverend sir; what do you think about Hell anyhow?" is the accepted formula. The clergy seem to be only too glad to undertake mission work in the newspaper offices, and the number of lay sermons, or eternal punishment which are now being laid before the American public in the form of local interviews, is beyond reckoning. A Southern reporter who called upon Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, got a story as well as a theological argument. The Bishop said that in Virginia, many years ago, a youth was under the care of one of the old negro "monitors." He used to picture to him many vivid and terrible things that were to be encountered in the bad place. By these descriptions of the torments of hell, she sought to make him abhor evil and seek to escape its penalties. One day, after hearing the place spoken of from the pulpit, the little fellow said to his nurse: "Mammy, you say the wicked folks go to the bad place? Yes, honey, dey

POLITICAL CATECHISM.

Who owns the United States?
The people.
Who owns the people?
The Politicians.
Who owns the politicians?
The Devil.
What is Democracy?
A country where every man has a vote.
What is a Greenback?
A Government promise to pay which the government dishonors by refusing to receive in payment for dues.
Who depreciated the Greenbacks?
The speculators who by corrupt legislation prevented its issue as a full legal tender in order that they might run up the price of gold to \$2.85.
What brought about the hard times?
These same speculators, by forcing the Government to contraction.
Who have aggravated the hard times?
The politicians who have piled up the people's tax.
Who are the dangerous classes?
The corrupt men in places of honor and trust.
Who are the ignorant?
The men who do not understand the importance of the money question.
Who are the strikers?
Those who combine to elect themselves to office, only to fill their pockets.
What is the present penalty for stealing?
If you take a shilling three months in the lock-up. If a million—excommunication and a chance to do it again.
What are men called who are idle?
If they are poor men, out of work, they are called Tramps. If they are office holders, they are called Politicians.

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