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his own cause to think aught of policy. 'Olympia,' he said eagerly, looking into her face, 'Olympia, there could be no one reason for your refusing George Vining.'

'Do you think so?' she questioned, laughingly. 'And that,' he continued, 'is that you love another. Olympia—my darling cousin—say it was me you loved!'

And she threw open a door, through which Olympia could see a spectacled matron of fifty, sewing industriously at the end of the hall.

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Olympia could endure it no longer. She rose and left the room, hurrying through the green village lanes as if there were a spirit of restlessness in her anxious footsteps, until she reached the little cottage where Jessy Vining lived.

'Am I? It is because I am tired walking!' bravely asserted the girl, as she sat down beside Jessy in the pleasant room and tried to smile.

'Every one is talking of it—how he returns this morning from Hull with his bride, and—'

'No, nor likely to be, unless—'

'Unless,' chimed in the voice of Mr George Vining himself, coolly walking in from another room, the door of which was slightly ajar—'unless Miss Olympia Martin will consent to be my wife; otherwise I shall remain an old bachelor to the end of the chapter.'

'George!' Olympia had sprung up with a slight shriek.

'Which is it to be, Olympia?' he demanded playfully, putting both her hands in his, 'a crusty bachelor or a gay wedding before the oaks at Goldescombe turn yellow with the October frosts!'

And Olympia, the tears scarcely dry upon her cheeks, confessed that she did! Jessy Vining was delighted at the unexpected turn that things had taken.

'But for all that,' she said demurely, 'if a young man comes wooing me, I shall tell him the truth at once, and not risk his constancy by letting my fate depend on a second courtship!'

Stuart's Portrait of Madame Bonaparte. Since the death of Madame Bonaparte mention has been made of her portrait—three heads on one canvas—by Stuart.

That picture is at present in the rooms the Maryland Historical Society. For a long time it remained in the studio of Stuart, who would not give it up—

who, in fact, ordered it to be taken to the garret of his house, where it was left with many other portraits that had met with the same fate. The reason for this is not generally known.

Although Stuart was slow in finishing his pictures, he could turn them off very rapidly if he saw fit to do so, but he had a habit after working a picture up to certain point of leaving it for a time and working on other heads. This procrastination sometimes extended through years, particularly when sitters were crowing in upon him.

The friends of Madame Bonaparte had seen enough of the picture to make them impatient to have it finished, for it was very beautiful; and one of the most urgent was her husband. Bonaparte deemed it an insult to be so treated, and when the two came together—Bonaparte and Stuart, both men of violent tempers—the breach was so widened that it could not be bridged over.

Stuart thought the remarks addressed to him by Bonaparte were impertinent, and the result was that Bonaparte could not get possession of his own or his wife's portrait on any terms. Years after this occurrence, Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Bonaparte's father, went to Boston to sit to Stuart for his portrait. In the course of conversation with Stuart the portrait of Mrs. Bonaparte was mentioned, when Stuart had it brought from the garret. Mr. Patterson was delighted with it, and Stuart, though he could ill-afford to do so, gave it to him—'not,' says Miss Stuart, who related this incident 'that he did not value his work, but to show the world that he valued still higher his position as an artist.'

What Fashions Predominate. Spanish lace veils are again in fashion. Woolen satens have the merit of washing well.

The newest buttons imitate mulberries in various colors. Armure grenadine, at \$3.50 a yard, is a stylish new dress stuff.

Lace mittens are worn only at parties where there is no dancing. Hand-shaking at introductions is not as general as it used to be.

Bands of jet are among the stylish trimmings on walking hats. New York florists are making bouquets in the shape of a horsehoe.

Panama tweed, a light, loosely-woven woolen stuff, is a new dress fabric. Linen dresses in pink and blue, and brown and blue, are turned out by the French costume makers.

Throat bows are made of long loops of gay Persian ribbon. Some of them are fastened by a tinsel lizard or bee.

The 'English walking hat' is the principal shape for round hats, and is very suitable for the promenade and for traveling purposes; but even young ladies wear bonnets for full dress.

For street wear black chip is the material, and it is quite stylishly trimmed with black satin or soft twilled or figured silk, a spray of flowers, and perhaps one ostrich tip. Gaiters containing gold or silver threads are also in favor, but the heavy gold beads and strings of pearl beads, so popular last year, are altogether discarded.

The shirred flounce is simple and pretty. It is made of straight silk ten inches deep, hemmed by machine on both edges. It is then laid in side plaits, each an inch wide, three in a cluster, and a space a finger long is left between the clusters. The plaits are pressed smoothly at the bottom, the length of a finger, while above this each plait is gathered lengthwise—one row of gathers to each plait—and drawn down to a space the length of the flat plaits. This makes frilled plaits at the top and plain plaits below. Sew to the skirt an inch from the upper edge of the flounce, and also below the frilled part of the plaits.

Fred Douglas's Advice. Fred Douglas, the colored U. S. Marshal of the District of Columbia, in the course of a lecture at Staunton, Va., after advising the colored people to stay where they are and work honestly, rather than emigrate to the West, addressed the white portion of his audience as follows: 'These negroes are among you, and will remain with you. You need not expect them to die out like the Indians. They are too fond of civilizing influences for that. An Indian is contented with a blanket, while a negro's ambition is a swallow-tailed coat; the Indians don't like churches and steeples, while the negro thinks the higher the steeple the nearer they are to heaven.'

They are essentially imitative, and if by their efforts they seek to raise themselves from poverty and attain to the excellence of good citizenship, give them a chance. Sell them lands, and let them practice your economy and thrift. Teach them to be honest, industrious and systematic, and you will yourselves reap the reward, for on the trade winds of eternal justice there will come to this land a peace and prosperity it has never known before.

Bread and Butter. Dr. Hall, in his Journal of Health, gives the following bit of wisdom: 'Bread and butter are the only articles of food of which we never tire from early childhood to extreme old age. A pound of the flour or Indian meal contains three times as much meat as one pound of butcher's roast beef, and if the whole product of the grain, bran and all, were made into bread, fifteen per cent. more of nutriment would be added. Unfortunately, the bran, the coarsest part of which gives softness to the teeth and strength to the brain, is generally excluded. Five hundred pounds of flour give to the body thirty pounds of the body aliment, while the same quantity of bran gives more than 125 pounds. This is time, the phosphate of lime, the indispensable aliment of health to the whole human body, from the want of which millions of persons go into a general decline.'

Is it to Prove a Failure? The Woodruff scientific expedition around the world is ready to start, except for one thing, and that is the lack of passengers. There is no lack of people who seem to intend going; indeed, a hundred and fifty have already sent in their names, with requests for state rooms, while as many more have verbally signified their intention of going.

But scarcely anybody has thus far deposited the booking fee of \$500, which must be paid by at least two hundred persons before the projectors will start the ship. More than that number of people seem to really intend going, but everybody is waiting for everybody else, before depositing his \$500, and so the matter is almost at a standstill. The steamship procured for the voyage and the general arrangements are in good conditions.

Some Nevada mines that need to go down are going up.

A Veteran of Many Wars. A reporter has unearthed the history of a war-worn veteran now quietly living in Youngstown, Pa., as the justice of the peace of that quiet Pennsylvania village. His name is Francis Van Swatner, and he claims the rank of captain. He was born at the Hague during the reign of William the Second, King of Holland. He was the companion of the prince, and saved his life when on a hunting excursion when attacked by a boar. He graduated from the military college of Delft with the reputation of its best swordsman. He served during the Belgian war of 1830, participating in the assault on Saarluc, and led the party that first entered the town. Existing in the cause of Dom Pedro, he took part in the sieges of Oporto and Lisbon; in 1833 he commanded an expedition to put down an insurrection in the Cape Verde Islands, but was taken prisoner and sent to the Isle of St. Thomas.

Released from there, he sailed for this country, landing at Charleston in 1835. He was drill-master to the marines in Washington, assisted in quelling the riots in Philadelphia in 1836, and commanded a regiment during the bloodless Buckshot war in Pennsylvania. As captain he served in the Mexican war, and during the late civil war he acted as captain drill-master over all cavalry and infantry officers.

It is related in the neighborhood that at one time, when he was drilling seven companies at Cammelville, he was very much put out by their unmilitary bearing, and told them that a few horsemen could break through their ranks. They laughed at him, which exasperated the old gentleman very much. He was on horseback, and bidding them prevent him if they could, he rode through their ranks without the least difficulty, wounding one of their blows with his sword. He has been and is personally acquainted with Clay, Webster, Van Buren, Polk, Dallas, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Scott, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson and Grant. He has been in fifty-seven battles, without counting skirmishes, and has been wounded eleven times.

Vincennes on the Stage. Writing of this topic in Scribner for May, Dr. Holland says: 'The average playwright has a fixed opinion that certain definite appeals must be made to the groundlings, in order to produce a successful play. These must be coarseness or profanity, or the half-dignified obscenity that can be put forth in a double entendre, or else the great multitude will not be satisfied. As a consequence of this, many ladies do not dare to go to the theater, or to take their children there. There is no question that these objectionable elements in plays have kept many more people out of the theater than they ever attracted thither. People—even vulgar people—are not pleased with vulgarity, and it is quite worth while to call attention to the things that the people are pleased with, both in the fictions of the book and of the stage. We have had a lyrical comedy running in all the theaters of the country during the last season—'Her Majesty's Ship Pinelore'—which will illustrate a part of what we mean. Since we began to observe theaters at all nothing has had such a run of popularity as this. Young and old, rich and poor, have been amused by it, and there is not a word in it, from beginning to end, that can wound any sensibility. It is simply delightful—pure fun—and the most popular thing that has appeared on the stage for the last ten years. We call attention to it specially to show that fun, when it is pure, is more popular a thousand times than when it is not. Nothing can be more evident to a man of common sense than that any admixture of unworthy elements in this play would damage its popularity. What is true of this play is true of any and every play. There is no apology whatever for making the stage impure. Even vulgar people do not seek the stage for impurity. They seek it for pleasure, and they find the purest plays the most satisfactory, provided only that the plea-sure-giving element is in them. A playwright who is obliged to resort to coarse means to win the applause of coarse men, convicts himself of a lack of capacity for writing a good play.'

American Products. A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Germany, says that trade on the continent is very bad, the poorer people are in serious distress, and capitalists are earning less and less by their investments, the limit to the profitable employment of money seeming to have been reached in many branches of industry. There is also great uneasiness in Germany and Holland on account of the growing favor in which American products are held and the continual increase in their sale. American stores and hardware are largely sold in these countries, and now 'American butcher shops' are being opened in Amsterdam and elsewhere, which will sell American meats exclusively. Holland finds that its butter trade with England, which has been very extensive and profitable, is menaced by American competition, the butter furnished from this country, while less esteemed for quality than the Dutch article, being cheaper in price and more salable in the present hard times.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST. The total amount of lumber cut last season is set down at 4,344,216,220 feet. President Greely has recently signed pardons for eight hundred communists in France.

There are over 4,000,000 acres of public land in Alabama subject to entry or homestead. The Michigan legislature has appropriated \$12,000 for the purpose of opening an agricultural college for the girls.

The mayor of Wyandotte City, Kansas, has issued a proclamation intended to check the colored emigration to that place. At one-half cent clear profit per yard, the thirty-three cloth manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., would net about \$1,400,000.

The first comptroller of the treasury decided in favor of the claim of the State of Oregon for \$72,000, expenses in the Creek and Seminole war. The settlers along the Texas frontier are well pleased that the legislature has made it a penal offense for cattle kings to inclose the public lands.

Seven hundred violators of the revenue laws appeared before the United States court at Nashville, Tenn., and most of them accepted amnesty. Hereafter all new railway postoffice cars and those undergoing repairs will be provided with safety heaters carrying water for the purpose of extinguishing fires.

The Missouri legislature has a novel proposition before it to punish voters who stay away from the polls three elections in succession with forfeiture of their right to hold any office in the State. The indications, according to the New Orleans Press Current, are that the sugar yield of last year will reach 212,000 hhd., or an increase of 70 per cent., and the molasses 318,000 hhd., or a falling off of 5,000 hhd.

H. P. Taylor, the traveler on horseback to Patagonia, has arrived at Tucuman, Ala. He is accompanied by Dr. Louis H. Ayne, who joined him at Lynchburg, Va., and who goes to Patagonia as a scientist. The members of the legislature of Maine, from 1872 to 1873, are called to disgorge, in the matter of excessive mileage illegally paid them, the supreme court of the State having recently decided that the payments in question were not warranted by law.

There has been a general cutting down of rents in New York this spring, and many brownstone fronts that were formerly occupied by wealthy families, are now rented as first and second-class boarding houses. The 'flat' business has been greatly overdone, and scores of them stand empty. During 1873, in the United States and Canada, 1,377 horses started in 1,658 running races, winning a total of \$491,395 in money and plate. The Duke of Magenta won the largest amount, \$35,025; Bramble next, \$12,285; Gray Alice least, \$10; Dank won the largest number of races, fourteen.

There has been a great Catholic demonstration and display of sacred relics in Rome in honor of the Virgin Mary as a protest against the alleged sacrilegious teaching of the Protestant minister, Dr. Ricketts, who had posted handbills announcing a discourse entitled 'Glory to God Only.'

Another coachman has married his employer's daughter, James A. Weeks, coachman and waiter for the family of Wm. Townsend, a wealthy New Yorker, privately married the eldest Miss Townsend in January last, near Nyack, and the alliance has just been discovered, to the scandalization of the young lady's family.

The tobacco cases at New Orleans have been compromised by the parties in the ring paying considerable sums to the government, one of them paying as high as \$10,000. Since the trial was made there has been a material increase in the revenue from tobacco manufacturers in that city, the increase amounting to \$10,000 per month.

In Miss A. M. Singleton's beer saloon in Nashville, Tenn., Thomas R. Baker treated several friends, and, refusing to pay, was locked in by Miss Singleton, who attacked him with a stick of wood. Her brother, A. M. Singleton, shot at Baker, slightly wounding him. Baker returned the fire and killed Singleton. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

A man named St. Gemes has been acquitted of the murder of H. Hanan in New Orleans. Another party was held for the murder, and on the hearing St. Gemes appeared as a witness, and when asked who had fired the fatal shot, confessed that he had. As twelve jurors had declared upon their oaths that St. Gemes was innocent, he emphatically takes advantage of it and is free.

The legal obstructions having been removed, work has been resumed on the great suspension bridge between New York and Brooklyn. The wire cables, each as big around as a man's body, are complete, and one thousand men will soon be employed in pushing the work upon the suspended roadway. It will still require two years, at least, to bring the bridge to the point of opening to the public.