# The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1882

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor.


If the white men of North Carolina will turn out and vote, Bennett's majority will not be less than 25,000.

The Legislature next winter will re-district the State, that is, the State will be divided into nine new Congressional districts. Do you wish those districts to be democratic? If so, vote for the democratic legislative candidates!

Even Charley Price cannot swallow all the nominees of the liberal, anti-prohibition, republican, mongrel ticket. He said in his speech at this place that he will vote for Judge Shipp. And he is not the only one who will scratch that ticket!

The Colored republicans have become disgusted with the coalition, or "liberal" movement, and indeed it has gotten so low down that hardly any one can be found to do it reverence. A number of the leading colored men of the State, while in attendance on the Colored State Fair at Raleigh last week, held a meeting and took strong grounds against the "liberal" movement. Speeches were made by some of the most prominent colored men of the State, and a decided opposition was manifested to giving up their old party to be officered by democratic deserters. This feeling is very general among the colored people throughout the State, and we have heard it expressed in very emphatic language by the leading colored men of this county.

The importance of a few votes is shown at nearly every general election. At the recent election in Ohio we notice that a republican candidate for Congress was elected by a majority of only eight votes in a total of about thirty thousand. It must add very much to the poignancy of a candidate's defeat to have victory almost within his grasp, and it must make the absentees of the party feel very much ashamed of themselves for remaining at home and allowing the opposing candidate to be elected by so small a majority. Let the democrats of North Carolina take warning! Every man ought to act as if the result of the election depended upon his one vote. Every voter ought to consider his vote a link in a long chain, which is broken if a single link is missing. Let every man feel the importance of his vote, and be sure to cast it.

The result of the elections in Georgia and Ohio carries dismay and despair into the hearts of republicans and their allies, the so called "liberals", and in a corresponding degree cheers and encourages the democrats. In Georgia a great effort had, for months past, been made to disrupt the democratic party and give a "boom" to the "liberal" movement. It was hoped and predicted by the republicans that they would carry the State, and their victory in that State would insure the November elections for them in the other Southern States. If the "liberal" movement succeeded in that State then it was confidently believed it would "sweep" the Southern States. But all their hopes have been disappointed and their plans frustrated, and the "liberal" movement is killed so dead that the hand of resurrection will never reach it. Georgia more than ever before deserves the title of the "Empire" State of the South, and has set an example to the other States of the South, that her sons may well be proud of.

In Ohio the result is somewhat surprising, for while we expected to gain two or three Congressmen, yet no one had dared to hope for such an overwhelming victory. It will greatly influence the November elections in the other Northern States, and insures a democratic majority in the next House of Representatives. The elections in these two States prove that the democratic party is not only holding its own in the South, but is gaining ground in the North, and will elect the next President of the United States. The Ohio election we would commend to the serious consideration of those persons in North Carolina who pretend to think that prohibition is a democratic measure, and for that reason talk of voting with the republicans. The liquor question was the main issue in the Ohio election, and Gov. Foster in the opening speech of the campaign bitterly denounced the democrats for "affiliating with the saloon-keepers". Yes, in Ohio the republicans denounced the democrats for sympathizing with and encouraging the liquor men, and in North Carolina the democrats are denounced as being prohibitionists. If any democratic anti-prohibitionist in this State votes the republican ticket through fear of prohibition, he will be "jumping from the frying pan into the fire" And don't you forget it!

The next Legislature elects a United States Senator. If any democrat wishes Ike Young or Dr. Mott to be elected as Ransom's successor, let him vote for the republican candidates for the Legislature. If not, then vote for your nominees!

The State Fair was formally opened by Gov. Jarvis, on last Tuesday, in one of his most sensible and practical speeches. We are pleased to learn that the exhibit is larger and better than usual, and we hope that this, the nineteenth annual fair, will be more successful in every respect than any of its predecessors. To day (Thursday) is the "big" day of the fair and we doubt not that several thousand visitors are in attendance.

The tariff is so unjust and so odious that even some of our republican friends are opposed to it. But while this is so it must not be forgotten that the republican party in North Carolina is pledged to its continuance. At their late State convention they deliberately adopted a platform, or declaration of principles, in which appears the following:

"Resolved, That sound policy, based upon the experience of the past twenty-two years, requires the CONTINUANCE of the TARIFF which enables the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers."

The great bulk of American labor is employed in the great industry of cultivating the soil, and all these millions are taxed by this iniquitous tariff to "protect" the few who work in factories. And the republican platform declares in favor of its continuance! We cannot think that the people will now favor a continuance of the republican party!

## How the Tariff Works.

The following explains very clearly the injustice of the tariff that oppresses the farmer to protect the manufacturer. We copy from the Southern Cultivator:

"Once upon a time there lived in Leeds, England, an old man by the name of Jones. He had a meeting shop and made all kinds of agricultural implements. He had two sons, Tommy and Sammy. Tommy was something of a duker and took to the shop. Sammy wanted to farm Land being high and hard to buy in England, Sammy concluded he would emigrate to America. The old man seeing Sammy bent on coming, persuaded Tommy to come with him, engaging to set them both up in their respective business. So the boys came over, and the old man bought Sammy a farm in Georgia, and bought an agricultural manufacturing shop in Pennsylvania for Tommy, and feeling them both to be good boys and stick to each other, he sent back to his shop in Leeds, ready to respond to any call the boys might make upon him, either for "plant," or for plows and rakes.

Well, the boys went to work and both prospered. Sammy found the soil rich and generous, and made oodles of corn, wheat and cotton. Tommy found coal and iron in heaps at his foundry door and made any quantity of plows and harrows and rakes. Sammy sold his farm truck for what he could get and was content, but Tommy was not a little more than that for his wares, and when Sammy journeyed from the old farm over the waters, that he could get a hoe to his rents that Tommy charged him one dollar for, and as any one of us would have done, sent his order to his father for the next year's supply. Tommy kicked upon big power happened at once to be government to step in and protect him: and would you believe it, the government did step in, and in order to help Tommy to double his wealth and increase his business by making Sammy buy all goods from him, it imposed a duty of fifty cents upon every hoe Sammy bought from the old man, and compelled him to buy all his hoes from Tommy, at just double the price he could get them from the old man. And they keep that thing up yet, for notwithstanding the cotton worms came and eat all Sammy's cotton up and the drought cut his corn short, and then the fly got in his wheat, and he was actually on the verge of bankruptcy, and would have had to sell his farm and hire himself out for his victuals and clothes had not a commission merchant stepped in and taken a mortgage on his crop and advanced his supplies. I say, notwithstanding all this bad luck that fell upon Sammy, and notwithstanding further, that a decline in wages, and advance in his goods have made Tommy a millionaire, the government still puts fifty cents upon every hoe Sammy buys from the old man, and make him buy from Tommy. Sammy is beginning to kick, but it is no use. Tommy is a millionaire, and knows how to buy up Congress and the tariff commission, and Sammy may kick until he raises corns on his heels as big as a Yazoo pumpkin for all the good his kicking will do. Tommy has got the money and money makes the law go."

## An Unworthy Candidate.

From the Franklin Times.

The Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic says that Dr. C. K. Faust, whom the Republicans have nominated for the Senate from Alamance, owes his subscription to that paper and it can't get it out of him. Pass him around. Any man who will refuse to pay the small subscription price of a weekly paper is not a person to represent a people.

## OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

Geneva, August 7, 1882.

From Heidelberg we went to Baden-Baden which is a pretty little village which does not seem capable of holding the 40,000 visitors who flock there. It contains one of the most finely fitted up bath houses in the world—of stone with statues and medallions adorning its exterior while the interior is beyond description. The Conversation House, the place where the gaming used to go on before its abolishment, is nothing very striking and only recommends itself by the reputation of the great house table. The grounds around contain one of the handsomest bandstands I ever saw, bronze and chandeliers, &c. We went into the Trink halle and got a glass of the hot mineral water and looked at the frescoes on its front, under the roof however which covers a long promenade. It was showery that we did not enjoy or appreciate our visit much and were glad it at the rain had had the dust not we would have been put to some trouble to shake it from our feet. Leaving there for Strasburg we first begin to see hills, the foot hills of the mountains of Switzerland, but they are low and insignificant. Strasburg is a mixture of French and German—money of both nations passing. It is cut up by canals formed from the river which runs through it. The Cathedral is quite handsome, adorned with rose windows and stained glass. Numerous equestrian statues are arranged on the outside about half way up. The interior is wide and low, so that the effect of music is much more harmonious than in the others we have seen, narrow and high. The pulpit, of carved stone, is very handsome but we made for the clock and saw it perform at noon. You have all read descriptions of this and so mine is needless. From here we went to view the whole thing from the spire, seeing the mountains and Black Forest in the distance and Strasburg at our feet with numbers of veritable old storks standing on the chimney tops near their nests. From Strasburg to Triberg the scenery is lovely; we enter the tiny Black Forest and ascend the hills. Tunnel follows tunnel interrupted only when the train shoots along the face of the hill with villages away down below. Triberg in the heart of the Forest, is noted for its waterfall. This breaks over the rocks making seven leaps, but none high ones; it is only pretty, not anything more. On all sides it is surrounded by great gray rocks almost completely covered with moss, and placed in the most picturesque fashion. Triberg we consider the most beautiful place we saw on the valley of the Danube and it was that we were sorry to leave from. Then to Schaffhausen, Winterthur and Zurich which is the first Schweizerland likes. It is small and pretty. At Zug we saw Pilatus not unclouded, the Rigi and the Bernese Alps. Lucerne on the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons. Very older and more picturesque is the only sight of Lucerne and perhaps its superior. Blue water and sky with green mountains around make an almost earthly Paradise.

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In coming from Lucerne to this place Geneva we were informed that we had better engage seats in the diligence a head of time. The diligence carries the mails and tickets and seats are secured through the Post Office. Expecting here we learned that unless we went Sunday we could not get a seat for several days except inside where one can see nothing. So we concluded to go Sunday evening, taking the Steamer for Ouchy at 2 p. m. Although it was very cloudy and showery we had no fear as we could not wait. The clouds hung low and obstructed the view, but Mont Pilatus became very polite and even took off his cap for us to get a full view of him entire. This is rather rare, for this mountain is nearly always enveloped in clouds, forming a hat, hence the name Mont Pilatus—hooded mountain. The five rough gray peaks stood out in bold relief, steep and bare, coming down with a somewhat steep descent to the very edge of Lake Lucerne. This lake, to use a vulgarism, "takes the cake", being much grander and more picturesque than any we have seen. Surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains it has, in very truth, what is called in romance and coast; great gray cliffs and boulders covered with the greenest of moss, and wherever there is a footing a symmetrical pine of world oak rises up—all washed by the most beautiful water of a dark as a green color in which the whole scene is reflected, making it doubly beautiful. For two hours, in spite of the drizzling rain, we enjoyed this and almost regretted reaching Ouchy. Here we found the diligence awaiting us. This is a lumbering old vehicle, being a load for four horses, but is fitted up with an eye to comfort; no rain can reach you in that. We had secured seats in the Banquette which is behind and above all, being the most desirable place. We climbed to by means of a ladder and had soon fixed ourselves in a position to see all and defy the weather. The rain only came at intervals and then very little and the clouds lifted so that we could see very well. "Ye crags and peaks" were all around us but we could see none in their white mantles, but you may be sure we looked eagerly for them. We slowly climbed along the valley, passing pretty little villages each having a church and that with the very splendorest brown spire. We soon began to climb the mountains and entered the Brunig Pass, having the green meadows and arm of the lake away below and steep cliffs away above us. It would have been Western North Carolina on a grand scale but for the fact that the road we were going over was a splendid one, macadamized and having stone guards along the entire side. Such as that would put to shame a North Carolina mountaineer. You can't begin to imagine how grand it looked nor could I begin to tell you but we enjoyed it thoroughly, only regretting that the clouds hid the huge snowy Alps which should have formed the background. Darkness soon came upon us and we shut ourselves up and nodded and talked by spells until we reached Brienz at 9:30 where we stopped over night. The very first thing that our eyes beheld on awaking on the morning of the last day of July was snow. There they were just across the pretty little Lake of Brienz, towering away up with the snow looking so soft and white, the Bernese Alps. We feasted and looked until we became so cold that we remembered that we hadn't done anything that morning but to tumble out of bed. We embarked on the lake at 7 o'clock for Boenigen at its other extremity, about 10 miles. About halfway we came in sight of the Giesbach Falls, tumbling down with seven jumps from a great height. Of course we saw a fine large modern hotel perched away up upon a ledge or shelf, and going up to it was a stairway, worked by an engine above. This is quite long and has no inclination of over one foot in four, with switches half way up, for two cars to pass. At Boenigen we found a train awaiting us having two storied cars, the upper one being open except a cover so that every thing could be seen. It was very comfort to see these great, tall, awkward-looking engines preceded by an almost tiny engine; it looked like the great fat man and his little poodle pulling at his string which you have seen in pictures.

## Dockery's Position.

From the News and Observer.

The North State, knowing that the Liberal ticket is doomed to overwhelming defeat, is seeking to detach Dockery from the Liberals, putting up a claim that he is not a Liberal but a Republican. It must be borne in mind, however that Dockery was nominated by the Liberals, and that he wrote his letter of acceptance to the chairman of the Liberal party, and that he would not accept Bennett's invitation for a joint canvass because Capt. Cooke would not allow him to do it. And it must be remembered that this same Capt. Cooke is the man who, in his letter announcing himself as a candidate for Congress, speaks of the Republican party as "the late Republican party." He says it is dead. Dockery avows himself to be a Liberal, and in his letter of acceptance the word Republican is studiously forgotten. In his editorial letter more than a column long, he does not write the word Republican a single time. He, too, apparently despaired of the death of the Republican party and in its absorption in the new Liberal organization. He counts himself as one of the Liberals and says, "I trust the organization of the Liberal party will be productive, on lines of non-partisan political considerations, of permanent good, &c., &c. But not a word does he say of "the late Republican party." Under these circumstances it is fair for the News to try to detach him from the Liberals. He has adjured Republicanism.

## A Bloody Fight.

A despatch from Atlanta says: At Tyson's Mill station on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, a serious shooting affray occurred yesterday, the news of which has just reached here. Green B. Mayo and Marion Harrell, two turpentine producers, were hunting quail, not at the court ground, and when Mayo asked for a retraction of certain things in an insulting letter to him from Harrell, the latter fired. Between twenty-five and thirty shots were fired. Both of the principals fell mortally wounded. One of Harrell's supporters, named Jordan, was instantly killed, and a man named Burkens was seriously shot.

A despatch from Pensacola states that one third of its inhabitants are dead or dying from yellow fever.

James Bean, a desperado charged with murder, was shot and instantly killed by a sheriff's posse near Sunset, Mo.

The Masonic Order in Utah have taken strong ground against "the abomination of Mormonism" and refused to receive Mormons into the fraternity.

A man who was confined in the jail at Evansville, Ind., on a charge of wife murder, was taken out and killed by a mob. In a fight with the Sheriff and his posse one of the lynchers was shot to death.

On last Thursday the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster was celebrated with imposing ceremonies, at Marshfield, his late home. President Arthur and a number of distinguished persons were present.

Reports from Pittsylvania county, Virginia, state that the ravages of diphtheria, in certain localities, have reached an alarming extent, nearly 300 having occurred within the last 60 days. Not a family has escaped the great scourge.

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There is more strength-restoring power in a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. As an appetizer, blood purifier and kidney corrector, there is nothing like it, and invalids consequently find it a wonderful invigorant for mind and body.—Commercial.


# SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

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How? By getting one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, and taking it regularly according to directions.

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Brown's Iron Bitters is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

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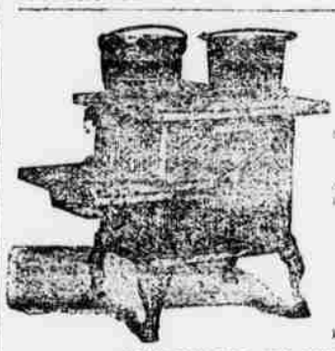

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