The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On next Monday the Legislature will formally adjourn, and its members will return to their respective counties and their aggregated wisdom be scattered throughout the State, and, as a little leaven leaveneth the loaf, it is hoped that these scattered specimens of wisdom will infuse some of their wisdom into their constituents and save the country until another Legislature is elected. For several days past both branches have been rushing bills through with lightning rapidity, trying to make up the time they wasted in the earlier days of the session. In this they make a great mistake and may commit a great wrong. Hasty legislation is to be dreaded more than dilatoriness, and we fear that many a bill will be slipped through without half a dozen members knowing it. Many of the most important measures will fail because of the want of time to consider them, and we venture the prediction that when the work of the session is finished it will be found that this Legislature has fulfilled fewer of its promises than any Legislature that has met since 1876. The people have expected much—too much—and they will be sadly disappointed. The slowness with which the House has transacted business may be illustrated by their action on the revenue or tax bill. This bill is usually discussed more thoroughly and considered more carefully by every Legislature than any other bill, but at this session the House was so slow in its action upon it that it reached the Senate only in time to be considered last Tuesday, when it should have been sent to the Senate two weeks ago. The result is, the Senate has not had time to consider it with proper care. Both branches have placed the tax levy at 20 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of property, which will cause a deficiency in the treasury, and may render a special session necessary. Probably this is what many of the members desire, as they know that they can never be elected again. The appropriations are larger than ever before, and yet they attempt to deceive the people by reducing the rate of taxation. They propose to give $150,000 a year for the support of the penitentiary—a larger sum than ever yet appropriated for that institution—because they have given so many convicts to the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co. and to the swamp lands. If these convicts were hired out, instead of being given away, the penitentiary would be made nearly self sustaining.

On last Tuesday the House discussed all day the appropriations to the University and the proposed industrial and agricultural college, and much demagogism was indulged in. We heard many of the speeches, and were ashamed to hear such sentiments expressed by any men pretending to be respectable. They were such as to make every true North Carolinian and friend of education ashamed of his State having such legislators. We cannot believe that the Senate will disgrace itself and the good people of North Carolina as the House has done.

The House has incorporated in the revenue bill a clause to tax lawyers and conveyancers ten dollars a year. This was done, we suppose, to express the prejudice and spleen of certain narrow-minded men against lawyers. But in doing this they have gone farther than they intended, for this clause will include every man who writes a mortgage or deed for another. It is well known that nearly every magistrate, register and clerk is frequently called upon to do this, and they will all have to pay this special tax of ten dollars a year or stop writing deeds and mortgages, and leave all this business for the lawyers to do. Thus by trying to tax and spite the lawyers they will give them more business to do! But it showed such a mean and contemptible spirit, picking out one particular class of men to tax!

The most ridiculous act of legislation that we ever heard of any Legislature attempting was the passage by the House of a resolution construing a clause in the State Constitution. We had supposed that only the judicial department—the courts—could construe the constitution: that this was their exclusive duty. But it has been reserved for this mongrel House to make itself the laughing stock of everybody by usurping to itself the powers of the judiciary. No doubt many of its members think they know as much about the constitution as the judges know. Well, after this we think it time for them to adjourn and go home, where most of them are likely to remain.

Our Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26th, 1887.

But five more working days remain to Congress, unless that body decide to work on Sunday, as Congresses have often done before. This Congress will probably however work nights during the short remaining term of its life, and this way partially make up lost time and neglected legislation. It has been the custom of former Presidents to spend the last few hours of a congressional term at the Capitol, in order to sign the bills that Congress may hurry through in its last moments. But President Cleveland it is said will not sign bills until he has had time for their critical examination. Congress has been unofficially advised of this fact and it is quite probable that some half cooked measures may fail for lack of the presidential signature.

Statesmen of both House and Senate have been too busy during the past week to give much attention to the question about an extra session, but it is not improbable that one will be called. There are pressing questions that cannot well be put aside until the regular meeting of the fiftieth Congress.

It is beginning to be very generally conceded that the Congressional session ending at noon on the fourth of March is all too short for the interests of the country. It might have done for 1787, when the entire country had a population inferior to that of the state of New York and not one tithe of its wealth. But we have grown apace in the last hundred years—grown in almost every thing but the industry of Congressmen. They still retain their stage coach habits and traditions. Something must be done to get out of this. The prolongation of the session will be only a partial remedy; and, since a day can not be stretched over twenty four hours, and since a Congressional daily session is only about five hours per day, interrupted by frequent adjournment, [illegible] filibustering, and long, drawling speeches, it can be seen how all too little time is left for deliberate and [illegible] action on national questions. Here on the very eve of the adjournment of Congress important bills such as the Legislative, Naval, Sundry civil, Deficiency, Fortifications, Military Academy, Post Office, District of Columbia and Indian bills have not yet been placed before the President for his signature.

By a vote of 37 to 15 the Senate decided that it would be wise to detach the Weather Bureau from the Army and place it under the proposed new Department of Agriculture and Labor. The decision was taken by adopting the proposition as an amendment to the bill to raise the present Agricultural Department to the dignity of an executive Department. After this had been done the bill was passed without resort to a roll call. The measure having already passed the House will now go to a conference committee of members of each branch. It is not certain that the conferees will retain the amendment, but it is generally believed that the Weather Bureau will be taken from the War Department in some method, if not in the way suggested by the Senate.

During the debate on the bill Mr. Miller stated that there were many and serious difficulties in the way of a transfer of the Weather Bureau, because of the fact, among others, that those now engaged in that branch are enlisted men and officers of the army, and all the supplies, instruments, and other material of the bureau are the property of the army. If the conference committee can prepare an amendment that will remove these troublesome difficulties to a minimum, or wipe them out altogether, the proposition will receive a good many more votes than the scored for it already. As for the special object of the bill, which is to make the commissioner of Agriculture a cabinet officer, that has now been agreed to by both houses, and Congress will hardly let it be killed because of any failure to agree about the transfer of the Weather Bureau. Unless the President sees fit to object to the measure, he will have an opportunity to add another to his present list of advisers.

Selling a Vagrant.

CHICAGO, February 23.—A special from Augusta, Ky., says: The trial of Henry Dodson, charged with being a vagrant, came off yesterday before George L. Bradford and a jury. The jury, after hearing all the evidence, returned a verdict of guilty and ordered him sold to the highest bidder at public auction for a period of seventy five days. Judge Bradford has fixed the 5th of March as the day of sale. This is the first case of the kind that has occurred in this county for a great many years, and much interest was manifested. The proof showed Dodson to be a worthless, insolent vagabond, who lived in a state of filth and misery. He ill-treated his family in every way imaginable.

Six Boys Killed.

EASTON, PA., Feb. 26.—Seven boys, ages ranging from 12 to 15 years, who had been hunting muskrats, were walking home on the track of the Lehigh Valley Railroad today. They saw a coal train approaching them on one track and stepped to the other to avoid it, when a fast passenger train ran into them at the moment the coal train was opposite them.

The boys were all struck by the passenger train. Some were knocked against the coal train and some to the opposite side of the road. Six were horribly crushed and instantly killed. One escaped unhurt, having been struck by the body of his brother and knocked off the track.

Sustain Your Home Papers.

We copy from the Statesville Landmark the following, which we commend to the careful consideration of our countrymen:

The Wilson Sentinel says of a certain juvenile journal published in Boston, that it has 12,000 subscribers in North Carolina, more than the entire circulation of any native journal. We are prepared to believe it. It is seen almost everywhere. There is no guessing how many copies of it are taken in Statesville. We saw it recently in the hands of a boy here whose father does not take The Landmark and who did not pay for it when he did take it. The subscription price of the Boston paper is $1.75 per year. Thus we see that it drains North Carolina annually of $21,000. Yet it is constantly being said that the papers of this State are of a lower standard than those of other States, and we are daily told that the price of The Landmark is too high. Why? Because a handful of people have to support it. It has about 1600 subscribers. $3,200. This hardly pays its expenses, to say nothing of the support of its editor. If it were not for the advertising and the job office he would have to starve or go out of business. It costs as much to publish a paper with a small circulation as one with a large one, the only additional expense for the large circulation being in the cost of white paper, which is cheap, and in the postage, which is [illegible]. The Landmark 2,500 subscribers and it would reduce its price to $1.50. Give it 5000 and it will come down to $1.25; 8,000 and it will drop to $1.00, give it 12,000 and it will be published at $1.00 per year, and double its size. If it were twice as large, if its editorial staff were doubled and its subscription price were reduced one half, it would not have 12,000 subscribers nor half as many. People would continue to send their money to Boston for a paper no better than it, and a paper which probably has not had the words, North Carolina, in it for twelve months, though The Landmark works all the time for North Carolina, and speaks here every day in it [illegible]. There are scores of people in Iredell county who do not take The Landmark but [illegible]

[illegible] the proprietor of [illegible] paper [illegible] to The Landmark. The [illegible] made at the outset of this article, who [illegible] takes the Boston paper and who himself reads The Landmark [illegible] offers it more suggestions about what it ought to do to advance the public welfare than any man in Statesville.

We are not a greater sufferer, perhaps, than others who are dependent for support upon popular favor, and we are only advising now in behalf of the newspaper business what we have been advising year after year in behalf of every other business: keep your money at home.

Earthquake in Italy.

2,000 PERSONS KILLED.

ROME, Feb. 23.—Ash Wednesday was ushered in at Nice with an earthquake which has killed five people with terror. The first shock was felt at [illegible] o'clock this morning, and it was followed a few moments later by a second movement of the earth much more perceptible and disastrous to life and property.

At the time of the earthquake the hotels were crowded with Englishmen, Americans, tourists and persons of distinction.

When the first shock occurred the streets of Nice were fairly thronged with persons in fantastic costumes returning to their homes from the last carnival ball of the winter season. To these the earthquake came with peculiar terror. The shocks were felt with great severity at Savona, Genoa, and a number of houses were wrecked and eleven people killed at that place.

The people are panic stricken, and the whole population is in the streets. The railway station is besieged with visitors who are anxious to leave at the first chance that offers.

ROME, Feb. 24.—Details have been received of the results of the earthquake showing that the effects were far more serious than was thought. The loss of life and destruction of property is learned to have been terrible. The most startling news comes from the Genoese Riviera. Over 1,500 people were killed in that district. At the village of Bajardo, situated at the top of a rock, a number of the inhabitants took refuge in a church when the shocks were first felt. A subsequent and greater shock demolished the church, and 300 of the people who were in it were killed. The destruction of property in the sections of Italy visited by the earthquake was immense and widespread.

It is difficult to find shelter for the great number of people, and last night many were compelled to camp out. A more confident feeling prevails today.

The very latest reports from the various stricken cities and towns show that fully 2,000 persons have been killed. The people in many of the afflicted districts are passing the night in the open air. The damage and loss of life is confined to a belt of country extending a few miles from the seashore. The inland towns suffered but slightly, although the shocks were perceptible throughout a wide area.

Folly.—Babies are allowed to suffer with pain from colic, for want of [illegible] Baby Syrup.

[illegible] quarter of a century's constant [illegible] proves the value of Day's Horse Powder. Twenty five cents.

If there's anything in the "survival of the fittest," Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills must be "counted in."

Guaranteed genuine, Drexell's Bell Cologne.

A Mysterious Burglary.

From the Charlotte Chronicle.

Yesterday morning's Chronicle announced the return of Judge W. P. Bynum from an extended Southern trip. The Judge arrived here on the 6:15 o'clock train Wednesday evening, and proceeded to his residence; he turned the key in the lock and crossed his threshold for the first time since the 28th of last January.

When the Judge came up town yesterday morning he did not wear a very cheerful countenance, and a Chronicle representative shortly learned the cause of his troubled appearance. Judge Bynum had made the discovery that during his absence burglars had effected an entrance to his residence and had stolen all his solid silverware, a fine collection valued at $2,500. Before leaving home last January, Judge Bynum had carefully packed his silverware in a trunk, which he locked and placed in his dining room. The mansion was locked and barred and an old colored servant was left in charge of the premises. On making an investigation, Judge Bynum discovered, that the burglars had effected an entrance to the house by sawing a slat from a window blind, thus giving access to the fastenings of the blinds and making it easy work to throw down the [illegible]. The burglars went directly to the [illegible] room in which was placed the treasure laden trunk and breaking open the trunk they secured its contents and stole quietly away with the booty.

The silverware that was stolen included some fine old material in hand-some designs, and prized by Judge Bynum as heirlooms, while a portion of it was of more modern manufacture but none the less elegant. The loss of this valuable ware greatly disturbed Judge Bynum, and in his efforts to get a clew, he made a visit to the office of the Southern Express Company in the hope of finding a trace of its shipment. In this, however, he was unsuccessful, and he had turned to leave the office when one of the clerks called him back.

"There is a heavy box for you here," said the clerk, "shipped from New York."

"Well," the Judge answered absently, "send it down to my house."

Judge Bynum then returned to his law office, and all thoughts of the box passed from his mind, but when he went home to dinner he found a heavy iron bound box awaiting him. It bore a tag of the New York City Express and was marked

T. W. P. BYNUM,
Charlotte, N. C.

Curious to know what the box contained, Judge Bynum proceeded to open it. He found that it was a double box, and when the inner lid was removed he was astonished to see his missing silverware. The goods were packed in the most careful manner, and as the now thoroughly mystified but delighted Judge removed the articles one by one, he found that every single piece of the stolen silver had been returned. Not so much as a spoon was missing, and the ware had not been injured in the slightest degree.

Judge Bynum left here for Florida on January 28th, and the express office records show that the box was received here from New York, three days ago, so that the burglary must have been committed after his departure. The mystery of the theft and the return of the goods is one of a most puzzling character, but one that Judge Bynum has recovered his silverware [illegible] having honored [illegible] advancing thieves. All the silver has its return, fixed upon it, some of the most elegant pieces bear [illegible] name in raised letters. Part of it was originally bought from Tiffany and New York was almost a favorable place for the thief to attempt to pawn or sell it.

Feats of an Armless Man.

From the Boston Transcript.

There recently died at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Richard Donovan, who was in some respects one of the most remarkable men in northern New York. Twenty years ago, when a boy, Donovan worked in a flour mill. One day he was caught in a belt and received injuries that necessitated taking off both arms at the shoulders. This misfortune did not discourage him, and, after recovering his health, he set about earning his livelihood as best he could without the use of hands or arms. Part of the time he had lived alone, and from the necessity of helping himself he became wonderfully adept in performing all kinds of work, using feet and mouth principally. He owned a horse, of which he took the entire care, harnessed it, fastened the buckles with his teeth, and drove with the reins tied around his shoulders. Being in need of a wagon, he bought wheels and axles and built a box buggy complete and painted it. He went to the barn one winter day and built a cow stable, sawing the timber with his feet, and, with the hammer in one foot and holding the nail with the other, he nailed the boards on as well as most men could with their hands. He dug a well 12 feet deep on a farm in this town and stoned it himself. He could mow away hay by holding the fork under his chin and letting it rest against his shoulder. He would pick up potatoes in the field as fast as a man could dig them. He would dress himself, get his meals, write his letters, and in fact do almost anything that any man with two arms could do.

It is estimated that there has been a decrease of nearly two millions in the public debt during February.

The Democratic House of Representatives has sustained the President's veto of the "Pauper Pension Bill", which the tax payers ought to appreciate.

A Woman Hanged.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The morning of the day fixed for the execution of Mrs. Roxana Druse for the murder of her husband, dawned bright, clear and very cold. The condemned woman slept little during the night. She did not retire until midnight and then she refused to undress, saying it was hardly worth while, as she expected to get little sleep. When she did sleep her mutterings indicated acute mental torture. At short intervals during the balance of the night Mrs. Druse would jump up and nervously resume her writing. She wrote letters to her friends, and appeared to find relief in the occupation. After dressing herself in a most careful manner, putting on a black cashmere dress, the murderess sat down to breakfast, but could not eat any of the food. She was then joined by the Rev. Dr. Powell, her spiritual adviser, who prayed with her, and in every way tried to comfort her. The morning was spent in praying, writing and singing, with now and then hysterical periods on the part of the condemned. At about 11:15 o'clock the jurors, deputies and other persons appointed to witness the execution were led up stairs to the cell of the condemned woman by the deputy sheriff. The Rev. Mr. Powell, H. D. Luce, Mrs. Druse's counsel, and superintendent Terry of the Onondaga penitentiary were also present. The death warrant was read to Mrs. Druse in her cell by Sheriff Cook. Mrs. Druse then broke down almost completely and it was feared that she would have to be carried to the gallows. She, however, after having received some encouragement from Dr. Powell recovered her composure, and the procession to the scaffold was formed. Sheriff Cook led the way, followed by the prisoner, leaning heavily on the arm of Rev. Dr. Powell. Her face was greatly flushed, but no tears were shed, although an expression of utter hopelessness and resignation and lone despair were plainly visible. Upon reaching the fatal spot, Mrs. Druse stepped to the middle of the trap platform, bent upon the ground, and knelt while Dr. Powell offered up a prayer. Happening to cast her eyes upward she caught sight of a dangling noose which she had not noticed before and a convulsive tremor shook her light frame. She also sobbed great sobs at intervals. The executioner then stepped forward and pinioned her arms and legs close together. The noose was adjusted and the black cap drawn down over her face. At this point the prisoner again showed signs of collapse, and began to scream, and shriek at the top of her voice in a hysterical manner, but the drop of the 213 pound weight choked her cries in her throat and the body of the murderess, whose awful crime has shocked the entire county, was sent flying upward about four feet, shooting forward to the right and swinging back to within a foot and a half of the platform. After the lapse of a minute a spasmodic clenching of the fingers occurred, followed by efforts to draw up the legs. In thirteen minutes life was pronounced extinct by Dr. Sniter. The body was lowered into the stretcher, a rosewood coffin was brought in. When the black cap was drawn back, it was found that death had resulted from asphyxia. The neck and lower portions of the face were much discolored, and the rope marks were plainly visible. The body was at once put into the coffin, and turned over to Dr. Powell.

The Baptist Orphanage.

From the Charlotte Observer.

Mr. J. H. Mills, the superintendent of the Baptist Orphanage, situated at Thomasville, was in the city for a few hours yesterday, and we succeeded in getting a few facts concerning the enterprise under his management. In reply to a question as to how the work of building the institution was progressing, Mr. Mills replied that the progress was satisfactory, that while it was not such as some thought it ought to be, he considered it as fairly advanced, considering all things. There are at present 55 orphans in the institution, some of them having been there over a year. In a short time the building will be sufficiently advanced to accommodate 24 more. So far the superintendent has been unable to admit all applicants, on account of room. The idea seems to be to complete the building by sections, and the probability is that this course, if pursued, will result in having the institution well filled by the time of its completion. The wisdom of this course cannot be questioned, for if it had been determined to complete the building before receiving any orphans, there would probably be none there today.

The institution is located in one of the healthiest sections of North Carolina, and a remarkable proof of the assertion lies in the fact that notwithstanding it has been in operation for something over a year, there has not been a single case of sickness among the children of sufficient gravity to call a physician.

The orphans there are now divided into two schools—male and female—and everything points to a successful and useful termination of the enterprise. A tract of land containing something over 300 acres belongs to the Orphanage, and it is the intention to cultivate most of this land. A good part of it will be put down in clover, and Mr. Mills intends to have a stock farm of sufficient consequence to supply his large family with milk and butter. We hope the people throughout the State will give this institution encouragement in other ways than good wishes. It is calculated to save many little unfortunates from a life of suffering in childhood and perhaps one of sin and crime in the end.

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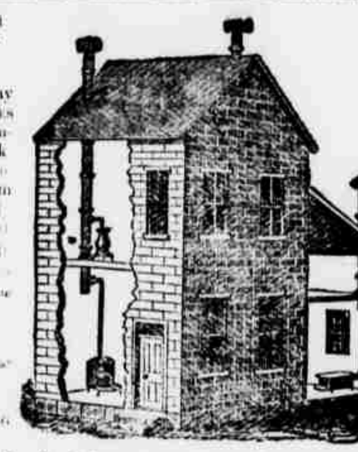
CHIMNEYS WITHOUT BRICKS,



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Write for quotations before placing your orders if you please.

Making Tobacco Flues
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Write for Descriptive Circulars of Flues.

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GUNS, PISTOLS, COOK AND HEATING STOVES, LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT.

JULIUS LEWIS CO.,
Opposite Market, Raleigh, N. C.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE.
Hardware, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Rubber and Leather Belting, &c., &c.

THE DURHAM
MARBLE, GRANITE AND BROWN STONE WORKS,
DURHAM, N. C.

R. I. ROGERS,
—DEALER IN—
American, Italian and Granite Monuments,
Tablets, Tombstones, Statuary, &c.
BROWN STONE FOR CURBING,
DOOR AND WINDOW SILLS AND BUILDING PURPOSES.
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

—TO—

W. L. LONDON
WILL STILL CONTINUE TO KEEP
The Largest, Best Assorted and Cheapest Stock of Goods
IN THE COUNTY.
REMEMBER HE NEVER ALLOWS HIS STOCK TO RUN DOWN,
BUT IS RECEIVING NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK.
NOW THE RAILROAD IS HERE!
He Will Not Be Undersold
IN ANY GOODS BY ANY MARKET!

and will be able to supply Merchants [illegible] with a great many goods as cheap as they can be had [illegible] by car loads and sell them [illegible] a trial.

He is Agent for RAILROAD MILLS SNUFF and can supply Merchants at Factory prices [illegible]

FARMERS WILL FIND HIS STOCK OF PLOWS, CASTINGS, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS MORE COMPLETE THAN EVER.

LONDON will buy all kinds of PRODUCE that you will bring him, paying the highest market prices.

W. L. LONDON [illegible] for their liberal support [illegible] for a continuance of the same. [illegible] quick sales and small profits [illegible]

January 6, 1887. W. L. LONDON'S.

THE DURHAM FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
DURHAM, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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AND ALL KINDRED ARTICLES.
MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
SPECIAL PRICES TO THE TRADE.

The firm is only one year old and has sold more furniture than any other House in the State during that time.

They can afford to sell THE BEST FURNITURE at the VERY LOWEST prices. Call and see for yourself.

Nov. 11, 1886. 6ms.

THE CHATHAM HOUSE!

WYATT & TAYLOR,
GROCERS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Call on them or send them your orders, if you wish square dealing.
July 28, 1886.

SERGEANT MANUFACTURING CO.,
Greensboro, N. C.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FARRAR TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
COOK AND HEATING STOVES,
Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Horse Powers,
Plows, Straw Cutters, Andirons,
And Castings of Every Description.
Send for Price-List.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a mortgage executed to Needham [illegible] by Anderson Wilson and wife, I will sell at public auction [illegible] at the court house door in Pittsboro, N. C., on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1887, a certain lot of land at Merry Oaks, Chatham county, containing three acres adjoining the lands of J. R. Thomas, J. H. [illegible] and others.
Feb'y 10, 1887. G. W. FOUSHEE, Adm'r.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a mortgage deed executed to me by [illegible] and wife, 22nd April, 1885, I will on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1887, at the court house door in the town of Pittsboro', sell at public auction for cash a certain house and lot in the town of Pittsboro, as described in said mortgage deed. This February 4th, 1887.
Feb. 10, 1887. NOAH CHEEK, Mortgagee, per JOSIAH TURNER.