The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

THE SENATE of the United States is making itself ridiculous and the laughing-stock to all intelligent persons by its ludicrous attempts to preserve the secrets of its executive sessions. It is a fictitious supposition that the proceedings of the Senate when in executive session are secret, and are known only to the Senators themselves. And yet by some means these proceedings become known and are telegraphed all over the country, and are published with as much regularity and accuracy as the proceedings of the open sessions. The Senate having determined to stop this has appointed a special "smelling" committee, for the purpose of finding out how their secrets are divulged and stopping the leaks. Accordingly several newspaper correspondents have been brought before the committee and questioned as to the sources of their information, and all of them refused to answer. Thereupon the committee reared back on its dignity and threatened to punish these contumacious correspondents!

The most amusing feature of this comedy is the fact that at every session of this committee, whose proceedings are supposed to be strictly secret, all that is said or done is that night telegraphed all over the United States. The idea of the United States Senate trying to evade the vigilance of newspaper reporters!

THE SQUABBLE among the republicans over the appointment of the postmaster at Raleigh has at last been decided, and Col. Shaffer is the victor. This is another verification of a statement made to us by a prominent republican to the effect that the present national administration cared nothing for a Southern man, even if he is a republican, and that in the appointment to Southern offices a Northern republican is always preferred to a Southern one. This very forcible illustrates and proves the truth of the charge made by democrats, that the republican party is a sectional one and cares only for the people of the North. Col. Shaffer is a Northern man, was an officer in the Union army during the war, was appointed Register in Bankruptcy in 1867 and made quite a fortune out of that office. For several years past he has been unpopular with his party in Wake county, and although bitterly opposed by its leaders he has been appointed postmaster at Raleigh.

THE GRAND Jury of Davidson county refused, last week, to find a true bill against the men who had been bound over to court by Judge Philips for lynching Berrier. This was generally expected, for it was understood that the citizens of Davidson sympathized with the lynchers and opposed having them punished.

We have heard it intimated that the next Legislature will be asked to pass a law authorizing the grand jury of any county in a district, in which a lynching occurs, to indict the lynchers. As the law now stands a man can be indicted only in the county in which the offense is committed, and to change this would be a dangerous innovation, and yet in no other way does it seem possible to punish lynching.

THE HODGE suits against the railroad companies have been decided against the plaintiff. Our readers will remember that last summer a man in Wake county, named Hodge, brought suits against forty railroad companies to recover from each the penalty of $500 for not making certain reports, as required by law. At Wake court last week Judge MacRae dismissed the suits, because in his opinion the suits must be brought in the name of the State and for its use, and not for any person who might sue for the penalty. He held that the State was the party injured, if anybody, and not Hodge or any other particular individual. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

WILMINGTON will celebrate, on the 26th and 27th of this month, the completion of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad. An excursion on those days will be given to the merchants residing along the line of that road, and Wilmington will entertain them with that refined and generous hospitality so characteristic of her citizens. A banquet will be given the excursionists, and also a trip to Carolina Beach and Wrightsville. It will no doubt be a most enjoyable occasion, and we advise everyone who receives an invitation, to be sure to accept it.

Our Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1890.

Senator Reagan uttered a sound truth, and one that is worthy of the most careful consideration when in opposing a bill to increase the pension of a general's widow to $100 a month, he said: "Instead of this Government being one of the people for the people and by the people, it is rapidly becoming a Government of the classes for the classes and by the classes". This is a true bill, there is entirely too much class legislation in this country, and it is on the increase all the time and it remains for the people to stop it. Now they have the power, but if the interference is delayed too long the classes will be stronger than the people.

Again there are whispers to the effect that the republicans will report no tariff bill this session because at the end of the session, the Treasury surplus it is expected will have been turned into a deficiency. The rumor may possibly be true about no bill being reported, but it so it is solely because the republican protectionists have not been able to throttle the demand for tariff reform among their republican colleagues. The cry for free raw material is becoming a loud one, particularly from the Eastern manufacturers. Within a week Senator Hale, who has been as pronounced a protectionist as Mr. Blaine, presented a long petition from New England manufacturers asking that raw materials used by them be admitted free of duty.

The first year of the Harrison administration has closed, and one naturally looks around to see what has been accomplished, and is compelled to answer nothing worthy of even a single line in the history of the country. The year has been devoted mostly to removing democrats from office and settling disputes among republicans as to which of them should be fed at the public crib.

The Senators are some of them talking of boycotting the newspaper men because they refuse to tell how they find out what is done in the alleged secret sessions. The Senate will do well to go very slow in this matter because there is a possibility that the newspapers of the country might retaliate by boycotting the Senate, and if they did the importance would be pretty low in the north end of the Capitol building. The newspapers can exist without the Senate, but it is by no means certain that the Senate can exist without the newspapers.

Mr. Harrison has issued another [illegible] proclamation warning all persons against illegally taking fur bearing animals in Behrings sea. He issued a similar one soon after he entered office and the Canadian vessels seized under it and turned loose with prize crews of one man each made the United States the laughing stock of the world. The farce is presumably to be repeated this year.

It has been suggested by a prominent democrat that instead of consuming four days time in unseating a democrat, as was done by the House this week in the case of Mr. Cate of Arkansas, that the majority should get Speaker Reed to make a ruling compelling the House to vote as soon as the report of the committee on Elections is received. The result would be the same and it would save lots of time.

The members of the Three Americas Congress are to make a tour of the principal cities of the South as soon as the Congress adjourns which it is thought will be about April 1.

The public, after coming to the conclusion that the charges had been sustained, seem to have lost interest in the proceedings of the investigation of the Civil Service Commission. Shidy was the witness that settled things.

D. H. Bates, formerly Superintendent of the B. & O. Telegraph Company and a representative of the Knights of Labor, made arguments this week before the House committee on Post offices in favor of Wanamaker's postal telegraph scheme.

Some surprise was caused among democrats when ex-Governor Warmouth was confirmed by the Senate as Collector of the port of New Orleans by democratic votes. If the democrats had voted solidly against him his nomination would have been rejected.

Ex-Congressman Taulbee, who was shot at the Capitol by Correspondent Kincaid, is in a critical condition and his death is hourly expected.

Senator Barbour, of Virginia spoke for, and Senator Spooner against the Blair bill this week.

A naval court of inquiry will investigate the alleged cruelty of Capt. McCalla, of the U. S. S. Enterprise to his men.

The bill transferring the weather bureau to the War department has been favorably reported to the Senate.

Secretary Windom's silver bill is having a hard time in the hands of the House committee on coinage.

Killed With Morphine.

HENDERSON, N. C., March 8.—John A. Adams, a machinist about 56 years old, hailing from Pitt county, N. C., died yesterday at the Henderson Hotel in this place from the effects of an overdose of morphine, taken while recovering from a drunken spree. He was found in his room in a dying condition, when medical aid was at once given. He said he did not intend to kill himself, but took the morphine to quiet his nerves. He was in the habit of taking the drug in quantities ranging from twelve to sixteen grs. He bought eighteen grains here and probably took all of it at one time, as the empty bottle was found in his room.

To Ex-Confederate Pensioners.

Regulations adopted by the State Board of Pensions for the Guidance of Applicants, &c.

In order that the true intent and purpose of the Pension Act may be more certainly carried into effect the following rules and regulations were adopted by the State Board of Pensions under the authority conferred upon it in section 16 of the act.

1. That the applicant must allege and prove that he, or she, has been for twelve months, immediately preceding his or her application a bona fide resident of North Carolina.

2. That the soldier or sailor was enlisted and served in that capacity, either in the service of the State of North Carolina, or in that of some other State in the Confederacy, or in the Confederate States service.

3. The time, place and circumstances in which the wound was received, and the nature and character of the wound, particularly its effect in disabling the applicant for manual labor, must be clearly set forth. Applicants are required to make their proofs as full and conclusive as possible on these points, and accompany the same with the affidavits of one or more creditable witnesses, and the certificates of well-known medical practitioners, as upon these proofs will depend the amount of the pension under the classification provided in the statute.

4. When the widow of a soldier or sailor is the applicant, in addition to the requirements mentioned in the preceding rules, satisfactory proof will be required, (1) that the death occurred during the war, (2) that the husband was in the discharge of his duty as a soldier or sailor at the time of the receipt of the wound or contracting of the disease, (3) that the death was the probable consequence of such service, and (4) that the applicant is "indigent", that is destitute of property or means of support, and is not provided with the proper means of subsistence by any parent, child, relative or friend. These facts must be established by the evidence of at least two creditable witnesses, and further, must be certified by the County Board to be true.

5. That the applicant does not own property valued in the case of a soldier or sailor at [illegible] the right of [illegible] [illegible] the sum of five hundred dollars, or [illegible] March, 1885, [illegible] the same by gift or voluntary conveyance.

6. [illegible] applicant does not hold any office under the State, United States, or county, from which he is receiving the sum of three hundred dollars annually.

7. Every person who desires to obtain the benefit of the statute must make application, including those who are now on the pension roll, but soldiers and sailors who are now on the pension roll will not be required to make additional proof of their identity, enrollment of service, but they are required to furnish evidence that they are bona fide residents of the State, that they hold no office under the United States, the State or county, from which they receive three hundred dollars annually; that they do not own property of the assessed value of [illegible], and the evidence must set forth fully the nature and extent of their disability, its cause and that they may be properly classified under the provisions of the pension statute.

8. Every widow who desires to obtain the benefit of this act must make application, including those who are already on the pension roll, but those who are now on the roll will not be required to furnish further proof of [illegible] of the death of their husbands, but they are required to furnish [illegible] that they have not re-married [illegible] of the State, that they hold no office under the United States, or any State, or county, from which is received the sum of three hundred dollars, [illegible] and that she is "indigent" within the meaning [illegible] before [illegible] that word.

9. Special attention is called to the fact that under the statute the applicant for a pension must file his or her application before the county Board of Pensions on or before the first Monday in July of the year in which the application is made, that the Clerk of the Superior Court shall forward to the Auditor of the State the approved application before the first Monday in August following, and that no warrant for the payment of the pension shall be issued by the Auditor until after the first Monday in September following.

10. No application will be audited, or pension paid, to any applicant who resides in a county where the county authorities, charged with the duty, have failed or refused to levy or collect the taxes imposed by the General Assembly, and where there has been a partial neglect or failure in that respect, the amount paid out will be reduced in proportion.

11. The successful administration of this law will depend upon the manner in which the county boards perform their duties as prescribed by the act. They are required to exercise the greatest care in the ascertainment of the facts in each case, and that the necessary proofs are properly made and transmitted to the State Board. Any failure or refusal to properly discharge these duties may not only deprive the deserving soldier or his indigent widow of the benefits of the law, but it will subject the officers and persons so offending to the punishment provided in Section 16 of the act; and it shall be the duty of the Auditor to furnish to the Solicitors of the different judicial districts the name of any officer or other person who shall neglect or refuse to discharge the duties imposed upon him by the above act.

12. Blank forms for making applications, proofs, etc., can be procured from the Register of Deeds of the county.

Trinity College.

From the Raleigh Christian Advocate.

It is given out in Raleigh, from what seems to be a reliable source, that the Messrs. Duke, and Mr. J. S. Carr, and other citizens of Durham, will give at least $175,000 if Trinity College should be located in Durham. Now, if Durham is ready to make any such offer as is indicated above, although Raleigh has closed the contract with the Conference and is anxious to comply with it, yet Raleigh feels such an intense interest in Trinity that it would willingly release the Conference and let it accept such a handsome offer from Durham. In fact the committee, appointed to represent Raleigh in all matters pertaining to Trinity College, has already had a meeting, canvassed the matter thoroughly, and in perfect good humor and with good spirit all around, has unanimously agreed that, if Durham should put any such liberal offer as is indicated above in a proper business shape before the Trustees, then Raleigh would release the Conference and let Durham take the college. Now the way is entirely open for Durham to do the liberal thing it is reported as being ready to do.

If Durham puts the liberal offer indicated above in proper business shape, we will favor and advocate enthusiastically that Trinity be located at Durham. As a member of the Conference, as a member of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College, as an alumnus of Trinity, as editor of our Conference organ, and as a citizen of Raleigh, we do not hesitate to say, in the face of such an offer, that Durham ought to have Trinity, and, should the offer be made and accepted, the *Advocate* would work as heartily and enthusiastically to build up the college at Durham as it would for it if located at Raleigh. The Messrs. Duke, Carr and other citizens of Durham have done many noble things for God and humanity, but if they should put their purpose as indicated above into practical shape, they will rear for themselves the most splendid monument in all the land—one that will hand down their names, richly embalmed, to future generations, and around the base of which thousands of grateful hearts would gather to heap blessings upon their memory, and upon the apex of which the bright sunlight of Heaven's approving smile would play in eternal beauty.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, March 7.—All Buffalo was horrified last night by the news that a terrible disaster had occurred on the Lake Shore Railway, near Bay View station, about nine miles from this city. All kinds of rumors were floating about, each one more appalling than the last, and as is always true in such cases, it was almost impossible to get any information from the railway people.

The ill-fated train was No. 12 bound eastward, and due here at 9:50 o'clock p. m. It was made up of three baggage cars, four coaches, and four sleepers.

Some miles west of Columbia, the train parted between the last coach and the first sleeper, thus destroying the efficency of the air brakes, as far as the back part of the train was concerned, and placing it in an almost uncontrollable condition. It was on a down grade where this occurred, and the two parts of the dying express thundered onward with increasing speed, bearing their load of precious humanity, to death and destruction.

The first section went along as usual until Conductor John E. Hough [illegible] discovered what had happened and pulled the bell cord. It was probably just what most men would have done under the circumstances, but the act was attended with disastrous consequences. The front section came to a standstill, and a moment or two later the rear section crashed into it with awful force and velocity, and the wreck was completed.

The sections came together with such force that the forward sleeper, the Salina, telescoped the rear coach of the standing section, killing six people and injuring 15 others. Cars were piled in all shapes on top of one another, while the Salina was almost completely buried from sight.

Those who escaped injury bravely set about helping those who were less fortunate. The screams and shrieks of many of those in the wreck were enough to make one's blood run cold.

Asheville's Boom.

Special Correspondence to the State Chronicle.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 10.—Asheville wants to be represented in the Daily State Chronicle. She sends greetings to the new enterprise and wishes it long life and prosperity.

Numbers of people in the central and eastern portion of the State know scarcely anything about Asheville and the surrounding towns. Some have heard of the growth of the "Birmingham of North Carolina", but know nothing of its magical development.

Ten years ago the census showed a population of 2,100. Today Asheville has a population of 12,000, a gain of nearly 500 per cent. In 1880, the assessed value of property in the city was $904,428. Today, it is $4,383,234, an increase of 500 per cent.

In 1880 the mercantile business amounted to about $500,000. The total business of the city for the year 1889 amounted to $4,956,090.64.

In 1880 there was sold on the tobacco market 150,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, for which was paid $12,000. At the close of the tobacco year ending September 1, 1889, there had been sold 4,178,388 for which was paid $422,739.

The real estate transactions for the past year amounted to $819,[illegible]. And this has been done without the influence of a boom, but in the natural course of progress, healthy and stable.

Norris & Carter, of Raleigh, have made an assignment.

The World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The special House sub committee on the World's Fair held another conference with the visiting Chicago delegation today and completed the bill which will be presented to the full committee as soon as the chairman can call it together. The changes made in the bill by the sub committee are few and the principles of the original bill are closely adhered to. The provision for a national commission composed of two members from each State nominated by the Governors and appointed by the President has been retained, but an amendment has been added providing that the commissioners shall be divided equally between the two political parties. The government commissioners are to have control of the operation of the fair, appointment of juries, distribution of awards, &c., but the Illinois incorporation (which is recognized in the bill) is to prepare the site, construct buildings, and retain control of its financial affairs. The President is not to appoint the commissioners until the Chicago men have raised $5,000,000 outright, and have given satisfactory assurance of their ability to supply another $5,000,000 if it shall be needed. The appropriation of a million and a half for the government exhibit remains as in the original bill, so that the full committee may change the amount if so disposed. There has been considerable discussion of the advisability of changing the date for the fair to 1893. Chicago men here have stated that they are ready to hold the fair in 1892, but they are ready to accept the judgment of the full committee upon this proposition. It is understood that the Illinois members of the House, however, feel that in justice to foreign exhibitors, the time should be extended.

A Dangerous Snowslide.

DENVER, March 6.—A passenger train on the High Line division of the South Park road was running in two sections last night. The first section got blocked in a snowbank and the two engines pulling section two had just come up to its assistance when a snowslide came down the mountain. The four engines, [illegible] were completely covered with snow, and the mail agent and baggageman were buried beneath it. They were dug out in half an hour uninjured. Roadmaster Dobbins, who was standing just in front of the lead engine, was carried several hundred feet down the mountain and entirely across Ten Mile River by the slide. His escape from death was miraculous, but a badly sprained knee and some bruises were the only results of his perilous journey.

Eight Roasted to Death.

MONTREAL, Que., March 9.—Mrs. Onesime Courette, the wife of a wealthy French-Canadian farmer, and her seven children, were burned to death today in their home near Cote St. Michael, five miles from this city. The family lived in a large stone house. At an early hour this morning the building took fire, and before assistance could be given it was burned to the ground.

Courette had left the house to attend to his work about the farm, and on returning found the place in flames. He tried to rescue his family, but was overcome by his horror and fainted. He was terribly burned, and may die of his injuries. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil.

Prohibition in Kansas.

TOPEKA, March 8.—A mass convention was held last night in Representative Hall in the interest of [illegible] the Prohibition law in this State. There was a large attendance of men of all parties. Senator C. H. Beatty, of Wichita, a prominent Republican, delivered the principal address. He declared that Prohibition in the State had been a complete failure. He also submitted statistics to show that the population of the State had decreased in the last two years and ascribed that fact to Prohibition.

J. W. Steel of Kingman, said the people were tired of the Prohibition farce, which had depleted the treasuries of cities and towns and caused stagnation in business.

Spotted Fever.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 8.—There is great excitement in the vicinity of Fountain Head, Sumner county, this State, over the appearance of spotted fever, or malignant meningitis. There have been seven deaths, and there are several new cases. Those who take it live only a short time, some dying in twenty four hours. It is thought the worst is yet to come, as a great many attended the funeral of the first one that died, not knowing what the disease was. It may spread over a large scope of country. Some of the people are now moving out, while others seem determined to stay and make the best of it.

Innocent Man Imprisoned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—John Q. Downs, who was sentenced to a term of forty years in the penitentiary from Williamson county in 1884, for an assault upon a girl ten or eleven years of age, has been pardoned by Governor Fifer. The victim has grown to womanhood, and now makes affidavit that Downs was not her assailant.

The right thing in the right place is without doubt Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, the best remedy for babies while teething. Only 25 cents a bottle.

If your liver is torpid, if your appetite is poor, if you want your stomach thoroughly cleansed, if you are [illegible], if you want a good digestion, use Laxador, the great regulator.

SPRING 1890.

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A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

which will be sold very low.

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I have a few of those heavy Winter goods in Ladies Dress Goods, Readymade Clothing, heavy Underwear, Flannels, Ladies Cloaks, Shawls and Blankets, which will be sold at cost for cash.

Bring the money and you can find the bargains at

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Send for Price-List.

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OUR STOCK OF

Heavy Groceries

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is larger [illegible] and were [illegible] the place you are looking for right now, [illegible] to get hold of. We now have in stock several car loads of

CORN, BRAN, SHIP STUFF

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LINSEED AND COTTON SEED MEAL,

ROCK SALT,

The latter our own experience convinces us is conducive to the good health of STOCK and CATTLE.

We carry a

A HEAVY STOCK OF

CANDIES [illegible]

and can offer special prices to the wholesale trade. Examine our stock of CANDIES both Plain and Fancy, Fancy Nuts, Apples, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. We ask you to come and see us when in Durham.

Jan. 9, 1890. 6m.

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Jan. 23, 1890. 3m.

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February [illegible]

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Condensed Schedule.

In effect February 16, 1890.

[illegible timetable]

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Good Ceiling and Flooring already Dressed at only $1 per 100 feet.

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Sept. 26, 1889.

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