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PITTSBORO', CHATHAM CO., N. C., FEBRUARY 26, 1891.

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One square, two insertions]-

The Chatham Record.

RATES

ADVERTISING

For larger advertisements liberal con-tacts will be made.

To the Unattainable. Isear, how many the songs I bring to you. Woven of dream-stude, pleasure and pain, All the songs of my life I sing to you.

And you hear, and answer again. Though no rhyme do your dear lips say Yet, my poet, sweet songs you bring ; When you smile then the angels play to me Tance to the silent sough you sing.

All my soul goes forth in a song to you. All my decis for your sake are done, All my faurels and bays belong to you, In your name are my battles wor

Just by living you make my life dear to me Though your lips never speak my name: 'Tis your hands that in dreams appear

Bringing me all that I ask of fame-What though here you are wholly lost to Though you never will know or sec.

Though life's pain be this worship's cost. Am I not richer than great kings be?

Have I not you in the hollest heart of me— You, in the eyes which see you alone? Shall I not rise to your soul, which is part of

Till you shall meet me and know your

- F. Seiler in Longman's Magazine.

A FAMOUS DUEL.

The duct which gave the field of Blade slorg, near Washington, its greatest and world wide notoricty was that of James Barron and Stephen Decatur, beth officers in the United States Navy, on the 22d of March, 1820. In the long and bloody record of the code inscribed upon the history of the first half century of our national existence. this melancholy and unfor tunate off or ranks second only to that in which the lan ented Hamilton lost his life at Weeleswken in 1801. At the time of his death Stephen Decatur. was the nest brilliant and conspicuous figure in the American navy, and few men in any of the walks of public life attracted a larger share of public attention or had a stronger hold upon the affections of the people. His domestic relations were as happy and charming as his public career was On Lafayette square in Washington he built the commedious and elegant mansion which still bears his name. Here were displayed the tro, his of his prowess and glory Here the accountlished wife who adored him dispersed a hospitality as refined and elegant as it was hearty-reigned the one of a circle that for brilliancy and accomplishments has never been exceeded in Washington.

To the careful reader who follows the long correspondence between the two the conclusion is almost irresistible that although the challenged party. Decatur was, in fact, the aggresser. The culmination of the quarrel between the two men was the result of a long series of events, extending through several years. Singularly enough, its origin may be found in certain events largely instrumental in bring on the war of 1812. In 1807 Barron, who had attained the rank of Commodore, was placed in command of the United States frigate Chesapeake. It was just when our affairs with France led assumed their most threatening aspect-when war with that power seemed maninent. The vessel, after malergoing hasty repairs, had been harriedly manned, provisloped and ordered to sea. Her decks were encumbered with stores, and her erew were undrilled in their new quarters and duties. Just out from the port of Norfolk it was overhauled by the British ship Leopard of fifty guns, whose commander demanded certain alleged British deserters said to be among the crew of the American. Barron refused to surrender the men, and thereupon the Leopard opened fire, killing three and wounding eighteen of the Chesapeake's men Wholly unprepared for action, the latter vessel was forced to strike her colers, though her even managed to fire. one gun by a coal brought from the cook's galley. Thereupon the British commander bounded the American and carried off the alleged deserters. His action was afterwards republished by his Government, the men were restored to the Chesapeake, and a money

This outrage upon our flag excited universal and burning indignation in the public mind A court of inquiry was ordered to investigate the affair. and upon its recommendation Barron was tried by a court martial. By that body he was found guilty and su pended from rank and pay for a period of five years. There is little doubt now that this sentence was wholly undeserved; that the fault lay not with the commander whose vessel went to sen unprepared for action, but with the superior officer who tasked the illtimed order. As has so often been the case, public clamor demanded a victim.

indemnity was paul.

and Barron must needs be offered up. court of inquiry and the court martial. g and that the weapons should be Barron believed be should not have provide to the distance of the cular.

the former. the war of 1812 was over he returned to this country and applied for restoration to active service in the navy, the term of his suspension having expired. This application Decatur, now in the zenith of his power, opposed with all his influence. The first in the long series of communications which passed between the parties was from Barron to Decaine, dated Hampton, Va., June felt.

12, 1819. He writes: "Sir: I have been informed in Norfolk that you could insult me with impunity, or words to that effect. If you have said so, you will, no doubt, avow it, and I shall expect to hear from you

oSir: Thave received your communication of the 12th instant. . . the very frequent and free conversations I have had respecting you and ling scene of a tragedy-Hamlet and viction that I never could have been guilty of so much egotism as to say that I could insuit you (or any other many with impainity."

From this point the correspondence continued at great length, and with he could not forgive those who had ever-increasing asperity on both sides; yet through it all one car not but let his sympa by go out to Barron. Ha was broken by years of ill health and bowed down by the weight of a sentener which he felt to be unjust. He was so near-sighted that to his friends, if not to him-elf, an encounter with pistols must have seemed the sheerest numbers. It was to this infirmity be mand is to be placed upon equal grounds with you; such as two honorble men may decide upon as being just and proper." Continuing he says: "You have hunted me out; have persecuted me with all the power and influence of your office, and have declared your determination to drive me from the navy if I should make any effort to be employed; and for whit purpose or from what other motive than to obtain my rank I know not. If my life will give it to you, you shall have an opportunity to take it. And now, sir, I have only to add that thirty years after the fatal duel .- [Maif you will make known your determination and the name of your friend. I will give that of mine in order to complete the necessary arrangements to a final close of this affair."

Decatur evidently did not intend to give the other the slight advantage of being the challenged party, for he writes in reply: "I reiterated to you that I have not challenged, nor do I intend to challenge you. is evident that you think, or your friends for you, that a fight will help you, but in fi liting you wish to incur the least possible risk. Now, sir, not will raise me at all in public estimation, but may even have a contrary remove the difficulties that lie in our way. If we fight it must be of your seeking; and you mut take all the risk and all the inconvenience which will immediately float. usually attend the challenger in such this unfortunate affair no directly movable bevel shaft. The inventor's Burron wrote:

mo I have received. In it you say other boats which require ballast to that you have now to inform me that sink them, and are liable to stay subyou shall pay no further attention to merged by the breaking of the engine, any communication that I may make this one would immediately rise to the to you, other than a direct call to the top if anything should break, the mofield; in answer to which I have only to tion of the screw being all that holds reply that whenever you will consent it down. to meet me on fair and equal grounds. that is, such as two honorable mon first or bottom first, by changing the may consider just and proper, you are angle on which the screws are set. at liberty to view this as a call. The whole tenor of your conduct to me justifies this course of proceeding on the aid of chemicals to purify it. The my part. As for your charges and remarks, I regard them not, partienlarly your sympathy. You know no such a feeling. I cannot be suspected of making the attempt to excite it."

To this Decatur replied: oSir: I have received your communication of the 16 h, and am at a es to know what your intection is. If you intend it as a chatlenge, Laccept it and refer you to my friend Commodore Bai-bridge, who is fully authorized by me to make any arrangements he pleases, as regards weapons, mode or distance." This note was dated Jan. 21, 1820, and the fact that several weeks intervened between it and the fatal meeting would seem to indicate that some difficulty was experienced by the seconds in a ranging such terms as would not the parties upon something like a fair Decatur was a member of both the god equal footing. It was finally

served on the latter after having It was further settled, in concession formed and expressed an opinion in to Barron's infinite, that each party After his suspension after being placed shend raise his Barron went abroad and remained pistol and take deliberate aim at the away for a number of years. When other before the word to fire should

> Few words were spoken after they took their positions. Barron said: "Sir, I hope on meeting in another world we shall be better friends than in this." To which Docatur responded "I have never been your enemy, sir." At the word both fired, appurently at the same instant, and both It was first thought that Decatur was killed, but after a little while he revived somewhat.

William Wirt, who was then Attornev-General of the United States, and who had tried to prevent the meeting, writing a few days later of the melancholy offair, says: "Decatur was apparently shot dead; he revived, however, after a white, and he and Barron had a parley as they lay on the ground. Whatever I have thought or said in | Dr. Washington, who got up just then, says that it reminded him of the closyour conduct, I feel a thorough con- Lacries. Barron proposed that they should make friends before they met in heaven (for he supposed they would both die immediately). Decatur said behad never seen his enemy, that he freely forgave him his deach though stimulated him to seek his life. One report says that Barron exclaimed: "Would to God you had said this much yesterday?" It is certain that the parley was a friendly one, and that they parted in peace. Decatur knew he was to die, and his only sorrow was that he had not died in the service of

Decator was placed in his carriage alloded when he wrote: "All I des and taken to his home in Washington, where he died that night at it o'clock. Among those who followed his remains to the tomb were the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, the Foreign Ministers resident at Washington, and many other distinguished officers and citizens.

After a long and tedious illness Barron recovered from his wound, but he was never restored to active duty, passing the remainder of his service on shore duty and waiting orders. He became senior officer of the may in 1839, and died in Nofrolk in 1851, gazine of American History.

A Wonderful Submarine Boat.

A submarine boat is being constructed at the Detroit boat works which promises realization of Jules Vernes' dream of the Nautilus. The builders have been ordered to keep quiet, but it was learned on reliable authority that the design was sabmit-. . It ted to Secretary Whitney, and he had about completed arrangements to build. when Secretary Tracy succeeded him and work was stopped. The boat is like a double pointed eigar. It is believing that a tight of this nature forty feet over all, sixteen feet from top to bottom, and nine feet beam. The motive power, electricity, is a effect, I do not feel at all disposed to storage battery and the boat can be submerged by simply turning a switch-The craft is built of 6-inch oak and, instead of being sinkable of itself,

Motion is given by screw propellers cases." It is a singular fact in that on either side, which work on a the parties. In reply to the foregoing guaged by the screw that the bost will remain at any depth and easily make osir: Your letter of the P9th ulti- a speed of ten miles an hour. Unlike

The boat can be sank, either bow is claimed that the air in the boat will fast two men twenty-four hours with inventor has money enough to complete the boat .- | Washington Star.

The Food of the Future.

"I believe," said Dr. James E. Sulliv in, "that in time a chemical food will be invented or discovered upon which the human race will subsist. It has been demonstrated that a clean er and pover article of food can be made from comicals than the average varieties now in use, and it is in my opinion that a perfect food such as milk is to an infant, will be produced at some time, and that all the natural foods will be considered superfluous.

Important Consideration

Liedgely I love you. Alice! will you be mine? Alice-What are your ideas regard-

Fledgely-Diamonds.

Alice-Take me .- [Jewelers' Cir-

CHILDREN'S COLUMN. FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

amie, holding his mother's hand Says "Good-night" to the big folks all Threws some kisses from rosy lips. Laughs with give through the lighted hall, der's Origin. Then in his own crib, warm and deep

Jamle is tucked for a long night's sleep Gentle mother with fond cares Slips her hand through his soft brown hair Thinks of his fortune all unknown.

Speaks aloud in an earnest prayer,

"Holy angels keep water and ward." God's good angels my buby guard!" "Maroma, what is an angel like?" Asked the boy in a wondering tone; "How will they look if they come here, Watching me while I'm all alone?" Half with shrinking and fear spoke be;

Amswered the mother tender! Trestrient there's even more property lamic, waiting for nothing more tried with a look of pened surpries. Love and tries in his eyes of blue, "I know, manning they're just like son?" Farm, Field and Stockman.

THE DIAMY ANSWERS. Will Holden was small for his years

and lame, and not only that, but just a fittle peculiar in his ways - "queer," the other bas called him.

But, perhaps because of his infirmity and that he could not play holsterons games, Will was fond of books, and though only 12, knew a great des more than to look at him one would have thought likely.

The other boys found this out, and quite often used to tease him with questions more or less difficult- "to stump him," as they said.

One day at recess Tom Harris, a triff envious of Will for being the leader in almost every study, began plying him with perplexing questions -mental arithmetic, capes, capitals boundaries, facts in history, and so

Will was good natured, and stood the bantering, answering so rapidly as rather to disconcert Tom till the question, "Who discovered America?" gave the answer

"A boy named Kit Pigeon."

"Kit Pigeon!" burst out Tom. And all in a chorus said "Kit Pigeon!" with the greatest scorn imaginable. "Stumped," said Tom; "you're stumped for once, Will Holden."

"Oh, no," said Will But the others declared he was, and made such a noise jeering that the teacher came to the door to see what

Tom Harris, glad enough, I expect for once to get the better of his little. rival, spoke up and told what had hap-

"As if everybody didn't know better than that," said he, exultantly. "Kir Piecon, indeed!"

"Stop a bit! Stop a bit!" said Mr. teraham, with a smile. -- will says Kit Pigeon discovered America! Well, he's not so wrong, after all, as you seem to think. Now, who did you one it was. Tom?"

The reply came promptly: "Christopher Columbus," and the others chimed in "Why, of course, it was Christopher

Columbus!" "Ale, just so," said Mr. Graham

shut Columbus was a boy once, wasn't West ?

They all agreed to that. "And so I suppose they called fitm

The boys thought it was, and one of them - whose name, it happened, was Christopher said most of the boys had nicknamed him "thristy," but that his uncle Jack always called him

"That accounts," said Mr. Graham, "for part of Will's extraordinary statement. As for the Pigeon, that does seem rather strange, but Columbus' real name was Colon, which means pigeon. So, you see, it was the box Kit Pigeon who grew up to be known, as the fashion was in those days, by

Since then Tom has stopped trying to "stump" Will Holden. - [Golden

Comfortable Indian Houses.

In the warmer districts of New Mex ico and Arizona the Apaches, Warm Spring Indians and Navajos live in very comfortable houses built by using saplings for walls, with heavy brauche sloping down to the sides from a cent ral ridge pole. Most of these dwellings are square in shape, and some are as large as thirty or forty feet on the side. By some ingenious plaiting of the branches of the roof they are practi catte water-tight and strong enough to withstand the heaviest storms. Raised bed frames are arranged around the walls of the interior, and a very comfortable mattress made of leaves is used .- [New York Times.

An old settler-Quicksand.

A Succinct Account of the Or-

The First Meeting Held in Western New York in 1875.

The story of the origin of the Farmers' Alliance as told by E. P. Root, of New York, who claims to have been with it at the common ement, is about this: "In January, 1875, a call was issued by the Western New York Farmers' thub for a meeting of the farmers of Munroe county at Rochester, to organize a farmers' association. Farly in February following, the meeting assembled and effected an organization, with constitution and belaws, to be known as the Farmers' M' liance. Its chief object was to effect legislation in the interest of the egriulturist, not by distinct party act on, but through each political party to secure nomination and election of candi dates pledged to support such just and count I was as would bear on the intercets of agriculture; also to secure equal representation of the farming class in the Legislature of the State. The first organization embraced only Monroe county and could be of no general benefit. Hence, within a short period we issued a call for a meeting for State organization at Rochester, which brought together representative farmers from other parts of the State, and a State alliance was organized on the model of the county alliance, with recommendation to form county alliances throughout the State. The first annual meeting thereafter was held at Syracuse, N. Y., when the first Alliance address was given by the President. The objects specially nimed at were -a reform in assessment and taxation, equal railroad freights to shippers, and, especially, pro rata freights to all way freightage taking veloped steadily. Should the discovextra cost of handling, the enactment of laws to authorize co-operative farm value will transcend that of any silver insurance, together with other reform in legislation, and to favor equal representation in the law-making power of the State. The second President Ington Telegrach. elected was Hon. Harris Lewis, of Montgomery county, representing the eastern portion of the State, and making the interest of the Alliance extend throughout the State. Tois organization extended to other States, and in 1878 or 1879 a call was made for a national meeting to be held at Chicago. At that meeting a Monroe county farmer, W. J. Fowler, who gave special instructions in Alliance work, was elected President. From that time onward the organizaton spread throughout the West and South until it has become an acknowledged power in the political status of these States. writer that the Farmers' Atliance had glearning teeth. His surprise was its birth at Chicago, when lowler was very evident, for he had been comelected President of the National Al- pletely absorbed in his newspaper, but liance, but this State organization had been running some four years prior to the Chicago meeting. A. A. Hopkins gave name to the organization, of which fact I have personal know-

ledge, laving been a member of the

that reported name and constitu-

with Mr. Hopkins

committee

Keeping the Rooms Sweet. iose who do "light housekeeping, as it is termed, in small rooms, where they must sleep, cook and car, often complain that in spite of continual nirings there is a disagreeable odor. One nice way to rid yourself of it is this After the usual morning's airing take a shevel, or iron dish, and make a close pile of bits of paper, and on too sprinkle grated orange peeling, or tiny broken pieces of it. Then set it on fire and let it burn slowly, or as long as it will. Save and dev your orange peelings for this purpose, as it imparts a delightful, tragrant odor to a room. By the way, a very small oil stove will not only heat a little room. but more cooking can be done on it than is generally supposed. A lady whose home is one "hall bedroom, has made a beautiful little sitting room out of it and heats it with a 75-cem oil stove. It costs her 25 cents a week. as she burns that amount of astral oil. She can also cook a small chicken on this stove and recently stewed one decionsly by putting it in a deep oval Oval shaped dishes are best to rook in whenever the small one-wicked stove is of the same shape. - [New

He Had a Bill.

the tailor. He looks as if he intended to speak to us.

Second Swell (nervously)-Let's turn into this side street and hide in Nork Weekly.

An Onyx Ledge Found by Chance.

A rich discovery of onex was made furing the last of the year. It came about in a pecular way, and has caused much interest, especially as in the known world up to this time there are but three onyx mines. One of these is in Mexico, and onyx from it is used by Lucky Baldwin to face the counter of his \$2,000,000 hotel at San Francisco. One of the other mines is in Missouri, but the vein is small. The third is in Germany, and is now about exhausted. The discovery here was

therefore at a most opportune time. During the closing days of the exposition at Spokane Falls. State of Washington, R. F. Beale, a sculptor and marble dealer of that city, noticed among the exhibits from Donginscounty a peculiar looking bit of rock. He picked it up, examined it, and asked some questions about it. The: man in charge said it was merely crystalized limestone, pretty to look at, but would not make good time Mr. B-ale looked itover again and began to be impressed with the fact that it was ony x and that, too, of a most superb kind. He divulged his conviction to no one, but made careful inquiry and found that it came from

near Wenatchie Impressed with the fact that there was a hig bonancea in it, he struck out for Wenatchie, over 100 miles away. Without much difficulty he found the formation of which he was in search. He discovered along a reef of rocks several small caves in which were numerous stalactives. Breaking them off he found them to be onex of a fine quality. He took specimens back with him, polished them and exhibited them to capitalists. During the last of November he returned again. He had discovered that the ledge was on 320 acres of unsurveyed land, and he and others took up claims.

It is said that the onyx is equal to any ever found, and that it w 1 ie deery prove what it is believed to be, its or gold mine in the West, however rich. Milions of dollars would not more than express it .- [Scattle (Wash-

The Lady and the Loopards' Heads. A passenger in a Brooklyn street ar the other day was surprised, not to say startled, on glancing up from the newspaper be was reading, at seeing opposite him in the car and fust over the top of his paper the yellow-andblack head of an enormous leopard. The animal's ears were laid back and its lips drawn apart in an univ snarl that showed is long white teeth, and its blazing yellow eyes glared fiercely a the astonished passenger. The man dropped his newspaper rather suddento and was confronted by another pair of staring, yellow eyes and more he quickly recovered and smiled when he saw a very pretty pink and white human face between the leopards' heads. The heads formed part of the attire and not a small part of the adsenment of a pretty young lady. They were real leopards' heads, the fur a bright vellow, dotted over with big tion for the association. Courier- black rings, and they had belonged to two full-grown minuts. One was two full-grown animals. One was made into a cap, which fitted closely over the lady's head. The upper row of sharp teeth, two of which were about an inch and a half long, nearly touched her forehead, while the great veilow even glared hercely down from the crewn of her head. The other head, which was a little larger and of even more ferocions aspect, was made into a muff. Both were exceedingly if like, and the effect was quite nove and at first glance rather startling. The same lady was seen the next day wearing a wrap made of leopard skin, and the man who had seen the heads found himself wondering if there was not pechaps an interesting story of the lady's prowess as a huntress connected

> York Sun. Judici d Robes Come High. There is a little old woman in Wa-hington who enjoys all the gossip about the going out and coming in of justices of the supreme court. She is the court milliner, and for 30 or 40 years has made the gowns which the judges wear on the bench. Justice Brown was sworn in in a borrowed gown, his own not being ready. The old woman had taken the measurement, and probably could have had the gown ready if pushed to it, but she does not believe in doing things in haste. For each of these new mowns, made of black silk, she is paid \$100, and her profit is about \$75. Just why the fee is \$100 no one knows, except this is the sum that tradition calls for, and tradition is everything in the supreme court -

with the trophics she wore .- [New

Recompense.

There is no joy but has its drop of sorrow, No song but has an undertone of pain. Our yesterday, today, and yet tomorrow

Has e'er its sunshine interspersed with

We chase the brightest sunbeams, and they

Foll often where the deepest shadow lies We feet at fate, but never will it beed us,

We slick because too heavy seems life's but

The path too rugged for our weary feet. We weep because too meagre seems out

And long for wayside cool and meadows And yet we rise by obstacles surmounted

thrown.

Each seeming bindrance may be counted

Worthicss the gold while yet untried by fire, The finest statue grows by many a blow. be who has much to meet may much sagire. He of the even way mud-stay below.

HUMOROUS.

Broken-hearted lovers should bear In minel that Capid is a expital tinker.

"When I drink much I can't work, and so I let it alone." "The drinking?" No. the working."

At 20 n man thinks he knows it all: at 30 he merely thinks he could have known it all if he had tried.

Johnson-And so Junson has gone to his reward? Bronson-Yes. poor fellow! I'm afraid he has,

It is one of the solved mysteries how two persons can exchange rubbers and both invariaby get the worse pair. A little girl sent out to look for eggs returned without success, complaining

that all the bens were standing about doing nothing. Young Man-Yes, I can mimic anybody. Did you ever see me take your dangater off? Old Gentleman-

Ann Mary: Poor Bess, does your tooth a he yet? If it were mine, dear, I'd have it out at once. Bess: If it

were yours? Well auntie, so would I. Blimber--- I hear that Flagon writes p etry, B ones.-But his friends are doing their best to contradict the report.

Wiggins-It's said that Goodfellow disclutely throws his money away. Do you believe it? Stiggins-Well, I heard he lent you some last night.

Sophomore-I heard one of the girl undergraduates make a truly womanly answer the other day. Junior Indeed, Sophomore-Yes, the rofessor in astronomy asket her why e cath goes around the sun! Junior -What answer did she make? Sophomore-Because.

A Toy Butterfly.

It is little things that make big coney. Furtures have been lost in coloskal patents and millions have been made out of articles retailed on the two-for-five basis.

A pale-faced Japanese has been olning big money for the past week on Kearny street selling toy butterflies at two for 25 cents. A sharp assistant captures the "insects" as they return from a flight as high as the tops of the telegraph poles, and so saves them from the predaceous and insolvent street Arab.

As a triumph of simple mechanism and an exhibition of maneral dexterity in construction, a modern watch is not to be compared with these semi-barbaric painted trifles. There is nothing to the whole concern but a strip of tissue paper gaudily painted and fashioned in the shape of a butterfly. The framework is composed of one strip of hamboo bent into the shape of a long I', and another strip of a bow shape to stretch the projects. The head of the butterfly" is a bit of light wood, in which is an elastic spring. The pinions are shaped on the Archimedean screw propeller principle. All the prond owner has to do is to turn the body round balf a score of times and letgo The pinions revolve, the butterfly goes up with a whirr thirty or forty feet in the air, and, when the force is exhausted, fails light as down or a squirrel from a tree,- San Francisco

Food of Humming Birds. The food of humming birds consists

mainly of insects, mostly gathered from the flowers they visit. An acute observer writes that even among the ommon flower-frequenting species he has found the almentary canal entirely filed with insects and very rarely a trace of honey. It is this fact doubtless that has bindered almost all attempts a keeping them in confinement for any length of time-nearly every one making the experiment having fed his captives only with syrup, which is wholly insufficient as sustenance, and occing therefore the wretched creaares gradually sink into insultion and lie of honger .- Chicago Herald.