The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1895.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

On next Monday the citizens of every county in North Carolina will have the opportunity of seeing a practical and forcible illustration of "local self government", as established by our late "reform" Legislature. On that day will be seen the first change in our system of county government, as made by our reform legislators. On that day, in every county, the board of commissioners will meet and levy the county tax and discharge other important duties, which heretofore, under our much-abused democratic system of county government, had been done by a joint meeting of the commissioners and all the magistrates of the county.

Yes, the first Monday in June has heretofore been the day designated by law (see section 707 of The Code) for the commissioners and magistrates of every county to meet together in joint session. At that meeting they levied the county taxes, voted appropriations to build bridges, and transacted such other important business as required their attention. These meetings were important occasions in every county and were held in the court room, and were largely attended not only by the magistrates from all parts of the county but by many citizens who felt an interest in the proceedings. Indeed these annual June meetings of the county commissioners and magistrates were, in every county, a kind of local legislature and were frequently of as much interest to the citizens of the county as the meeting of the Legislature would be to the State at large. Every township was represented by its magistrates, just as every county is represented in the Legislature by its senators and representatives, and thus the interests and welfare of every township and of every part of the county were closely looked after and protected.

But these joint meetings will no longer be held. Our "reform" Legislature, in its zeal to "restore to the people the right to govern themselves", has abolished these joint meetings of the county commissioners and magistrates. The magistrates will no longer meet for any purpose whatever. Their powers and duties now are only judicial, that is, to try petty cases. The county commissioners alone will meet, and alone will levy the county taxes. They alone will vote for or against appropriations to build bridges, and they alone will decide upon all the other important matters heretofore disposed of by them and the magistrates jointly.

Now, we ask our "reform" friends how do they like this? Do they really think this is a beneficial reform? Does it "restore to the people the right to govern themselves", for which they have so loudly clamored? If so, how? Or did the Legislature take away all these powers and duties from the magistrates, because of the character and incompetency of the magistrates whom they appointed?

"The engineer hoisted by his own petard" illustrates the misfortune that has befallen two of the republican aldermen in Raleigh. The new election law passed by the late "reform" legislature, and which by the way is the pride of all true "reformers", provides in section 72 that every candidate shall, within ten days after the election, file an itemized statement of all money expended by him in aid of his election "and any candidate who shall neglect or refuse to file such statement shall forfeit his office, if any he have." At the recent municipal election in Raleigh six republican and six democratic aldermen were elected, and the six democratic aldermen filed the statement of their election expenses, as required by the new law, but the republican aldermen neglected to do so. Accordingly at a meeting of the aldermen, held last Friday night, a resolution was adopted declaring that two of the republican aldermen had forfeited their offices, and two democrats were at once elected in their place. And now those two unhappy ex-aldermen bemoan their sad fate, and wish that the new "reform" election law had never been passed!

The recent rise in the prices of wheat and cotton seems to controvert the predictions and assertions of some of our financial statesmen, who insist that the old law of "supply and demand" has nothing to do with the prices of farm products. Heretofore these astute statesmen and financiers (and "the woods are full of them") have declared and insisted that the low prices of farm products—especially of wheat and cotton—were caused entirely by Cleveland and the democratic party. Will they not now be consistent and ascribe to the same authors the causes of the present increase in prices?

Cleveland's Democracy.

The democratic editorial association of the State of New York held a meeting, a few days ago, in the city of New York, at which a letter was read from President Cleveland, from which we copy the following extracts, which we commend to the careful consideration of thoughtful men:

"Our party is so much a party of principle, and its proper action and usefulness are so dependent upon a constant adherence to its doctrines and traditions that no tendency in our ranks to follow the misleading light of a temporary popular misapprehension should go unchallenged. Our victories have all been won when we have closely followed the banner of Democratic principle. We have always been punished by defeat when, losing sight of our banner, we have yielded to the blandishments of undemocratic expediency.

"There is a temptation now vexing the people in different sections of the country which assumes the disguise of Democratic party principle, inasmuch as it presents a scheme which is claimed to be a remedy for agricultural depression and such other hardships as afflict our fellow-citizens. Thus, because we are the friends of the people and profess devotion to their interests, the help of the members of our party is invoked in support of a plan to revolutionize the monetary condition of the country, and embark upon an experiment which is discredited by all reason and experience, which invites trouble and disaster in every avenue of labor and enterprise, and which must prove destructive to our national prestige and character.

"When a campaign is actively on foot to force the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver by the government at a ratio which will add to our circulation unrestrained millions of so called dollars, intrinsically worth but half the amount they purport to represent, with no provision or resource to make good this deficiency in value, and when it is claimed that such a proposition has any relation to the principles of Democracy, it is time for all who may in the least degree influence Democratic thought to realize their responsibility.

"Our party is the party of the people, not because it is wafted hither and thither by every sudden wave of popular excitement and misconception, but because, while it tests every proposition by the doctrines which underlie its organization, it insists that all interests should be defended in the administration of the Government without especial favor or discrimination.

"Our party is the party of the people because in its care for the welfare of all our countrymen it resists dangerous schemes born of discontent, advocated by appeals to sectional or class prejudices, and reinforced by the insidious aid of private selfishness and cupidity.

"Above all, our party is the party of the people when it recognizes the fact that sound and absolutely safe money is the life blood of our country's strength and prosperity, and when it teaches that none of our fellow citizens, rich or poor, great or humble, can escape the consequences of a degeneration of our currency.

"Democratic care and conservatism dictate that if there exists inconvenience and hardship resulting from the congestion or imperfect distribution of our circulating medium, a remedy should be applied which will avoid the disaster that must follow in the train of silver monometallism."

The Forged Mortgage Law.

The Record stated last week that the three Fusion Judges of the Supreme Court had decided that they could not declare invalid the so called mortgage law, which it is admitted was not passed by the legislature. Judges Clark and Avery dissented from this decision, and we copy from Judge Clark's dissenting opinion the following extracts:

"For the purposes of this proceeding the allegations of the complaint are admitted to be true. It is therefore admitted that a bill was introduced into the lower House of the General Assembly, that this bill on its second reading was voted down by the Representatives of the people; that the Journal also shows that fact, and the bill itself was stamped "tabled" and placed in the package of "tabled" bills, where it still remains. It is further admitted that the bill was not introduced in the Senate at all, but that notwithstanding the bill was defeated in one house and never presented for consideration in the other, a fraudulent copy of a bill of similar tenor was procured to be made by a sub copyist of the enrolling clerk, and by mistake on the part of the two speakers, who were made to believe that it was a bill which had been duly read three times in each House, it was signed by them."

* * * * * * *

"The Constitution under which we live, and which every officer of the State, from the highest to the least, and every registered voter has sworn to support, provides that "All bills shall be read three times in each House *before they pass into laws*". It is admitted here that this pretended law has not been read three times in each House. It is admitted that it has not been read three times in either House. It is admitted that it was read in only one House, and in that the people, through their representatives, defeated it and refused to let it pass. It is admitted that subsequently the Speakers were imposed upon and erroneously certified that the bill had passed three readings in each House.

It is contended, however, that we cannot go behind the signatures of the speakers. But the signatures of the speakers, procured by fraud, are not their signatures. Fraud vitiates them as it vitiates everything it touches. But it is urged that it is dangerous to open up the Acts of the Legislature to be set aside for fraud, and that this would unsettle the laws. The fraud alleged is not in procuring the passage of an Act, but in procuring an untrue certificate that it has been passed. If the alleged statute is not the will of the people, expressed in a constitutional way by three readings in each house of the General Assembly, there is no power to make it a law, and no consideration of danger should prevent a declaration that the laws heretofore made by the people, in the constitutional mode, cannot be repealed, revoked and set aside in this mode. If there could be any danger in refusing to admit as a law a bill, which, without having been passed, is untruly certified as having been passed, it is to be remembered that among a free people, no other danger is comparable to that of substituting in the enactment of laws for the will of the people the power of money in securing, by shifty devices, a false statement of the passage of an Act, and a holding by the courts that such villany is conclusive and above the power of the people to correct through their courts. Deeds signed, sealed and delivered bind the parties, but it has never been considered that land titles would be unsettled if deeds procured by fraud were set aside. This rather tends to settle land troubles. So, rejecting from the statute book a surreptitious bill which admittedly was not enacted by the votes of the people's representatives is not to unsettle the laws, but to establish them "based upon the people's will." If a judgment of this or any other court under seal should be procured by mistake or fraud, it can be set aside."

* * * * * * *

Here, the bill was not voted in either House, but was expressly negatived by a vote, and this fact appears by the Journals (which are required by the Constitution to be kept) and is also admittedly beyond controversy. The certificate of ratification was not purposely and knowingly appended by the Speakers. They never knowingly intended to certify that this bill had been read three times in each House. Their signatures were inadvertently appended and were procured by a gross fraud. They, in law, are not their signatures. This is not the "signing" which the Constitution requires to bills which have, three times *in fact* such signing, been read with the approval of each House.

The conflicting decisions from other States as to whether the signatures of the Speakers can be contradicted by the journals have no application to this case where the allegation is of fraud in procuring their signatures.

The facts of this great fraud are admitted for the purpose of this appeal. It is lawful to allege and to prove such fraud if "government by the people and for the people" is to continue. Otherwise government by fraud has begun, the sure and unfailing sign in all history that the end of representative government is at hand. The judgment below should be reversed.

A Drunken "Reform" Judge.

Special to the Wilmington Messenger.

Maxton, N. C., May 22.—Robeson county Superior court adjourned today, Judge Norwood being so much under the influence of liquor that he could not attend to the business. No business scarcely was attended to, and his conduct will probably cost the county $600 uselessly. There was a large criminal docket. Sixteen prisoners are now in jail, two of whom are held for murder.

Every good citizen will regret to hear of such conduct on the part of a judge of the Superior court of North Carolina, and will sympathize with him in his misfortune, but when public justice is delayed, useless expenses incurred, and a bad moral example set by those who have been elevated to the high and responsible office of administering our laws, the people, whose business is thus neglected and upon whom useless burdens of taxation are imposed and whose high regard for sobriety is thus outraged, will not be slow to resent the impropriety of such conduct. Judge Norwood is one of the Fusionist judges.

The administration of the criminal law in the county is very much delayed and confused by this event, and in several cases men charged with serious offences will now be at liberty without bond. At the request of the solicitor a meeting of the bar was held this evening to suggest some plan for holding an early term of the Criminal court, presided over by Judge Meares, in order to relieve the county of jail expenses. It is rumored that the grand jury may present the judge for neglect of duty.

An Immense Meteor Fell.

Fernandina, Fla., May 27.—Shortly before 7 o'clock this evening an immense meteor passed over Fernandina from southeast to northwest and fell on Tiger shoal. It was apparently as large as a tub, gave out a light like the sun, and is said to have exploded with a loud report as it fell. It was seen by many people.

Judge Tuley, of Chicago, ordered a man who was sentenced to confinement in the Chicago Jail released on the ground that it was unhealthy, over crowded and generally unfit for human occupation.

Secretary Gresham Dead.

Washington, D. C., May 28, 1895.—Secretary of State Gresham died at 1 15 this morning. No death could have been more quiet, more calm, or more peaceful.

Mr. Gresham's illness had been an acute pleurisy, with effusion at the beginning, on May 1st. From May 13th his condition was entirely favorable, and his speedy recovery was confidently expected. On May the 25th symptoms of relapse, due to the development of acute pneumonia, which increased, weakening the heart's action rapidly, and producing death.

Walter Quinton Gresham was little more than sixty five years old when his record as soldier, jurist, and statesman was closed by death. Born in Harrison county, Ind., March 17, 1832, and receiving all his early education and the law training in that State, he abandoned a prosperous law practice and a membership in the State Legislature in August, 1861, to throw his whole forces into the prosecution of the war for the defence of the Union. His gallant and conspicuously able services in that character secured for him the strong friendship of General Grant and the respect of his Confederate opponents, which was frequently manifested in after life. He entered the service as lieutenant colonel of the Thirty eighth Indiana volunteers, was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry in the seige of Vicksburg, and returned as major general.

In the operations before Atlanta, Ga., while commanding a division in General Frank Blair's corps, he received wounds while charging at the head of his brigade which put him in the hospital for nearly a year, and to a considerable extent incapacitated him up to the end of his life. He was awarded a pension for this disability, but after he became Secretary of State declined to receive it, although the constant and intense suffering resulting from those injuries undoubtedly augmented the physical ailments which contributed to his death. After the war closed he was brought forward prominently as a political candidate.

He ran for Congress in the New Albany, Ind., district in 1866 as a Republican, and was defeated. Then he was appointed financial agent of his State in New York city, and while holding this position he was selected by President Grant for appointment as United States District Judge in his native State.

In 1880, when one of the customary changes in the complexion of the Indiana Legislature made it possible to elect a Republican to succeed Mr. Joseph E. McDonald to the United States Senate, Judge Gresham and Benjamin Harrison were the leading candidates for the position, and Mr. Harrison secured the election.

After the death of Garfield, in 1882, Judge Gresham was tendered the position of Postmaster-General in President Arthur's reorganized Cabinet, and resigned his district judgeship to accept it. When Secretary Folger died, in 1884, after his overwhelming defeat as candidate for Governor of New York, by Grover Cleveland, Mr. Gresham was transferred to the Treasury portfolio thus vacated. The duties of a Cabinet officer, and the exacting requirements involved in the disposal of the patronage of one of the greatest executive departments of the Government, were not to his taste, and, at his own request, President Arthur nominated him, after barely three months service as Secretary of the Treasury, to the position of Circuit Judge of the Seventh Judicial district, which embraces the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

He retained his position, until at Mr. Cleveland's urgent personal request, he joined Mr. Cleveland's second Cabinet as Secretary of State.

In 1892 the Populist party sent a delegation to tender Judge Gresham a nomination at the head of their ticket, but he declined the offer and remained on the bench until he resigned at the personal request of Mr. Cleveland to become Secretary of State.

Personally Secretary Gresham secured the warmest regard of those most closely associated with him. In all his domestic relations he was most exemplary. His record as a brave soldier, and his conscientious devotion to his duty in the high civil capacity to which he was called, will insure for his memory national respect.

Rival Candidates Married.

San Francisco, May 23.—Henry J Haskell, Attorney General of Montana, arrived in this city last evening, and at 11 o'clock this morning was married to Miss Ellen Knowles, his defeated opponent in the campaign of last fall. Miss Knowles is a college graduate, having secured two degrees, B. A. and A. M., and is the only woman lawyer in Montana. She ran for Attorney General of the State and was beaten by a few votes only by the man who married her today.

A Chinese Republic.

London, May 25.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Pall-Mall Gazette says that a republic has been declared in Formosa, the flag adopted consisting of a yellow dragon on a blue ground. Tang Ching, hitherto the Chinese governor of Formosa, was then president of the new republic, indicating that the Chinese officials who were recently re called prior to handing Formosa over to Japan, fully approve of this attempt to achieve freedom.

Damage by Forest Fires.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., May 27.—The forest fires which have been raging for several days in the vicinity of Raybrook, Lake Placid, Childwood and this place, were entirely extinguished by a heavy rain storm which prevailed today. The damage caused by the fires is estimated at about $500,000.

The Western Farmers Bring New Ideas to North Carolina.

[Columbus (N. C.) News May 23.]

A News representative made a short visit to the thriving town of Chadbourn last Tuesday, and met several of the Northwestern farmers who have bought lands in that neighborhood. They are well pleased with their new homes and have their crops nearly all planted. They are taking out the stumps as they go and getting new improved enclosures, and with the stumps taken out they can do as much work in one day as our old way of farming can do in three. We hope our old farmers will catch the idea and do likewise—plant less land and make more produce. We stopped with Mr. F. H. Parmelee, who has bought the old Manning place. This place is one of the prettiest farms in Columbus county, and its owner says he would not take three times what he paid for it. We hope Mr. Parmelee and all the rest of our newcomers will find it profitable to themselves and a blessing to our county. We need more such men to develop the new wase lands in Columbus county that can be bought cheap now, not because it is cheap land, but because our people have a great deal more than they can cultivate, and have no use for it. We have plenty of room and land for thousands of such men. Mr. Parmelee is arranging to build a handsome two-story house on his place."

A Household Treasure.

D W. Feller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to effect a speedy cure. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at G. R. Pilkington's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

Stand by Old Friends.

From the Memphis News.

The people of the South should hold on to their alliance with the Democrats of the Northwestern States and leave those of the West to cooperate with them if they will. But the truest and most reliable Democrats of this country are to be found in the northern States along the Atlantic coast. We should grapple them to us with hooks of steel.

The Western Democracy is a very good Democracy, but it is too liable to rush off after false gods to be a safe ally. We know, though, where the Democracy of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut is always to be found, and the thing for the people of the South for us is to hold on to their alliance with them.

It Did the Business.

Mr. J. H. Cobb, publisher of the Mirror, at Boston, N. Y., says: "For nearly two years the Mirror has been publishing the advertisements of Chamberlain's Remedies. A few days ago the writer was suffering from a bowel trouble and I reasoned that one of these remedies would prove beneficial. So I finally bought Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and two doses did the business, checking it completely. For sale by Bynum & Reaves, Pittsboro, N. C.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was unable to dress himself and with cakes and even then he caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says Chamberlain's Pain Balm is more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Bynum & Reaves, Pittsboro, N. C.

The Debbs Case Decided.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—The habeas corpus case of Eugene V. Debbs, et al., growing out of the great railroad strike at Chicago, last summer, was decided in the United States Supreme Court to-day, the unanimous opinion being read by Justice Brewer. The opinion embodies an exhaustive discussion of the contentions on behalf of Debbs et al. The petition for a writ of habeas corpus is denied.

Found in an Old Letter.

special to the Gazette-Observer.

Warrenton, May 25.—Mr. W. S. Watkins, a progressive farmer of this county, was looking over some old papers this week and selected to burn them. He picked up an old letter and out of curiosity opened it, and to his great surprise found a $10 bill and two cent postage stamps. Mr. Watkins says he does not know how long that letter has been lying there, but it won't lay there any longer.

ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills an absolute cure.

AVOID Bulk Soda!

Bad soda spoils good flour.

Pure soda—the best soda comes only in packages.

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ARM AND HAMMER

It costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour—always keeps soft. Beware of imitation trade marks and labels, and insist on packages bearing these words—

ARM AND HAMMER SODA

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

COME AND SEE US

AND WE WILL SHOW YOU

AS HANDSOME A STOCK OF GOODS AS YOU EVER SAW.

OUR COTTON DRESS GOODS ARE LOVELY AND SO CHEAP.

Beautiful Cambrics 3 cents. Nice Percales for 5 to 12½ cents.

Largest and handsomest line of Ginghams from 5 cents up.

Nice Challies for 5 cents, as neat Lawns and Organdies as are made, and very cheap.

Sateens, black and all colors, from 10 cents up.

Crepons and other Dress goods, new Dimities for 10 cents.

Our Woollen Dress Goods Have Never Been Equalled in this Town

Would call your special attention to our BLACK GOODS.

Crepons from 25 cents up, splendid Serge, all wool, 37½ cents.

All the new styles in Satin Black and Colored, from 10 cents to $1 25

A full line of S. & H. for Waists, from 25 cents to $1 50 per yard.

Our line of WHITE GOODS is extra large and cheap, commencing at 5 cents per yard.

A large line of Flouncings, 12½ cents to 41 cents.

All styles of Laces and Trimmings cheaper than you ever dreamed of.

Ladies' and Misses' Vests as low as 25 cents.

White and Colored Parasols and Umbrellas, from 25 cents up.

Fans as low as 1 cent. All kinds of Fancy Notions. Our MILLINERY Department is full to overflow. Ladies, call and be pleased. Give us a look.

Our GENTS' GOODS Department has not been forgotten. Cottonade as low as 8 cts. Fine Cassimeres. We keep the finest and cheapest SHOES in this county. Ask to see our hand-made Shoes. Low Shoes, all styles, from 10 cents to $2 50 per pair. Ladies Vests, from 5 cents to the finest thing. Gents' Undershirts, from 25 cents. A large assortment of men's and boys' Suits, for $3 men's Pants as low as 40 cents. A nice lot of Boys' Clothing. Come and see our men's and boys' Hats, they will talk for themselves. We keep everything and will not be undersold by any one in any market for the cash. No trouble to show goods at

W. L. LONDON & SON'S.

Pittsboro, N. C., May 9, 1895.

GROSS & LINEHAN,

RALEIGH, N. C.

SPRING CLOTHING.

Our Wide Stock ready first in importance. Our New Assortment is a marvel of beauty, style and excellence. They are right up to date and of artistic make and shape. The material is the highest quality and the workmanship guaranteed the best; selected expressly for you and each article marked at a price you can afford to pay.

In our previous seasons I have not been able to collect an assortment so well adapted to the wants and requirements of our customers as we can offer in our stock. A fair examination into the prices of trade to our counters and the size of your pocket. Inspect our reasonable line, learn the prices, you will not be disappointed, the question will arise in your mind how can such fine goods be sold for so little money. Take time to think, then turn your thoughts to our store where the value is deep and you will make no mistake.

April 11, 1895.

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Here we are full up with

CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS,

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

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at our Durham prices, which are still the lowest ever known.

We Lead This Section in Our Line!

When in our thriving city look for the big Canvas sign.

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THE CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER.

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CONDENSED REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Commercial and Farmers Bank,

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

AS RENDERED TO THE STATE TREASURER, OF THE 19TH DECEMBER, 1894.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts,	$261,431 39	Capital Stock paid in	
Overdrafts,	473 8	Cash,	$100,000.00
$25,000 N. C. 4 per ct. Bonds,	31 182 50	Undivided Profits,	21,623 11
Banking House, Furniture, and Fixtures,	18,702 42	Due to Banks,	11,325.63
Current Expenses and Taxes,	1 633 91	Deposits Subject to Check,	311,495.96
Cash Due from Banks,	113 127.75		
Cash in Vaults,	41,287.81		
	$471,444 72		$471,444.72

We solicit your collections and business. We guarantee satisfaction. We will be pleased to correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

J. J. THOMAS, President. B. S. JERMAN, Cashier.

S. H. GILBERT. R. H. HAYES.

Gilbert & Hayes

Have formed a co-partnership for PRACTICE in the FEDERAL COURTS ONLY. Special attention to Internal Revenue cases.

may 16, 1895.

"NEW CROP"

MUSCVADO MOLASSES.

We guarantee now on the way and due to arrive in a few days some very choice new crop Muscavado Molasses in hogsheads, tierces and barrels. Write us for sample and price.

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April 18, 1895.

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Special advantages in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting, and Modern Languages.

A course of thirty lectures on the study of Shakspeare, to be given by Miss Mateora Gay, will begin October 15th.

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Mr. and Mrs. B. R. MASON,

Oct. 11, 1894. Principals.