

# The Chatham Record.

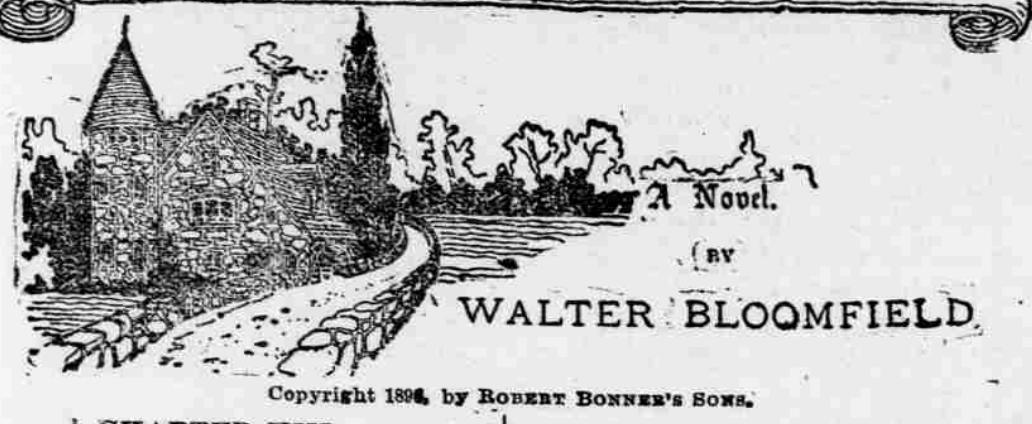
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## Holdenhurst Hall



WALTER BLOOMFIELD.

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### CHAPTER XIII. UNREST.

The conflicting emotions aroused by the perusal of my ancestor's Record, but more particularly, I think, by the keen hope of the existence of the treasure where it had been stored by Roger Trueman, and the possibilities which its recovery and possession presented to my mind, were beyond the strength of my nature to endure. The heavy volume fell from my hands to the floor, and I involuntarily rested against the side of the carriage, while a feeling of deadly faintness came over me, though I did not lose consciousness. Without doubt my ancestor presented all the signs of sudden illness, or the comedy which immediately ensued could not be accounted for.

"Janet," screamed the old lady, "the flask, the flask! Don't you see the gentleman has fainted? Quick! What a stupid girl you are!" and the next moment that awful gorgon had me fixed in a corner, where she frantically endeavored to thrust the neck of her nauseous flask into my mouth. I offered what resistance I could, but my efforts were as nothing opposed to the strength of my tormentor, who persisted in her purpose, her tongue running with great volubility while she saturated my shirt front with brandy. "This is what comes of reading novels, God bless us all, look at the size of that one! How thankful I am that I never allowed my sainted William to see any such devices of Satan! Janet, throw that horrid book out of the window!"

The natural hesitation of the young lady addressed to deal in such summary fashion with another person's property averted the threatened calamity and afforded me an opportunity to grasp my volume, fear of its loss having inspired me with strength for the effort.

"Well, well, keep it, if you must," the old lady continued; "but it would have been no great loss any way; you could have got another at the next station. All novels are alike; though, I must say, that is an extra large one. Ah, if my poor dead boy were alive, he would be just about your age, and, oh, how like you he was! Every body said that a sweet face my William had—just like a girl's. He was a good boy." Here the old lady, being overcome with emotion, resumed her seat, by which circumstance I was enabled to breathe once more, having learned that it is neither pleasant nor judicious when in a fainting condition to be projected against a fat individual enveloped in a vast quantity of ruff. The collapse of my fellow-passenger was the signal for my recovery.

as fast as our bay mare could trot. "I thought it was best that you should come home," said he, "if only for a day. Of course, the place would be safe enough with old John; but you know I never fancied leaving it unless you were at home, and just now there are a dozen or more strangers at the Hall. It is a strange piece of business, this affair of your Aunt Annie. I have telegraphed to your grandfather that I will do all I can to find out where his daughter is, though, so far as I can perceive at present, that will be very little. Annie is the last girl in the world I should have expected to err in that way; she was always such a loving child. I would no more have believed that she had a thought hidden from her father than I would at this moment believe such a thing of you."

"At this remark I winced, yet foolishly held my peace as to what I had so lately read, and which now engrossed all my thoughts. To be wise after the event is the quality of modern prophets—of dispensers of generalities and copy-book wisdom, whom I have no desire to imitate. I know not how it was. I suppose I can by nature secretive, or that at the time some ill-defined idea suggested itself to my mind that I should best serve my interest by carefully reserving to myself the information I had acquired; though I have never at any time regarded my father's interest as other than identical with my own, nor did I conceal my information as part of a determined policy. That my reticence was a grave error I now know. Had I at once imparted my discovery to him who by nature and statute law had the greatest right to know of it, I had spared myself much misery and the British public had not been afflicted with these memoirs.

"Even if you cannot suggest anything for us to do in the matter," said my father, continuing, "it is well that you have returned home. When two persons discuss a case some practical notion will often occur to one of them which solitary contemplation fails to produce. You have read your grandfather's letter?"

"Yes, I have read grandfather's letter," I replied.

the furniture was displaced and much of it covered up. "How do you like the look of the place?" asked my father with a faint smile.

The disconsolate expression of my face which prompted this query was a sufficient answer to it. I do not remember having ever before having been so profoundly miserable as when we wandered together from room to room and along the gloomy corridors surveying the confusion which everywhere prevailed.

"Come, don't be so melancholy about it," urged my father; "in seven or eight weeks at most the Hall will be thoroughly restored and cleaned, and the architect your uncle has engaged assures me that the renovation shall be effected in the most conservative manner possible, the antiquity of the place being in no way damaged."

I observed that I hoped it might be so.

"There is no doubt of it," continued my father. "Have you seen the church? No! It is at present without a roof, and the pulpit has been moved from the north to the south side. Where the altar was the new organ is to be. On Sunday Mr. Fuller is to preach in Johnson's barn near the watermill."

"Haven't these changes been made very quickly?"

## Household Matters

### Lamp Chimneys.

To prevent lamp chimneys from cracking, wrap each chimney loosely but entirely in a cloth; place them together in a kettle, and cover with cold water. Bring the water to a boil, continue the heat ten to fifteen minutes and then cool off. By this tempering they are toughened against all ordinary lamp heat.

### Oiling the Wringer.

Do not fail to oil the wringer every time you wash. If oiled often, there is less wear on the machinery, and less strength is expended by the operator. To clean the rollers, rub them first with a cloth saturated with kerosene oil, and follow with soap and water. Always loosen the rollers before putting the wringer away.

### New Way to Sweep.

There is in the doing of little things, even in housework, a right way and a wrong way, and a good way and a bad way, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Consider for a moment the item of sweeping with a broom. The next time you undertake it notice your broom. Do you find that you hold it or move it rather in front of you—the brush forward than the handle—each stroke raising the brush and with it a cloud of dust into the air and the space beyond? If so, try this way: Stand with the broom rather behind you, nearly facing it, the brush further back than the tip of the handle. Used in this way, you will find that the dust rises no higher than the brush; that, in fact, little rises, but it gradually moved to one central point, where it may be easily gathered into the dustpan. Swept in this way, even a dusty room may be perfectly tidied without discomfort to any person who may be obliged to remain in it during the process.

### Bananas Red and Yellow.

In the tropics the banana is usually picked green and ripened in the dark like a pear. They should, however, have attained their full growth, or else no matter how rich a color they may take on, they will always be bitter and pucky. The banana grows fastest at first in length, then suddenly begins to swell, and in a few days will double its girth. Then it is ready for the ripening process. The best ones sent to this country start half or wholly ripe and get their color en route. If they start hard and gummy, having been picked in an immature condition, they will never attain the rich, smooth flavor of the perfect fruit, and are apt to make people ill. Never, therefore, purchase a long, thin banana. Bananas are far better a little over ripe than under, for a creamy softness is essential to its full enjoyment. Bananas are of two kinds, the yellow and the red, but a vast quantity of plantains are palmed off on us in place of the yellow banana.

### Indian Pudding.

Scald one quart milk in a double boiler; then take one-half cup Indian meal, one-half cup molasses, one-half cup sugar, pinch salt; mix with a little cold milk; stir into the scalded milk until it thickens; then turn into a buttered baking dish; put bits of butter on top, about a teaspoonful in all, and bake two hours.

### Dutch Dumplings.

Put a saucpan on the fire with one-half cup of water and same amount of lard. To this add a saltspoonful of salt and grate one-half nutmeg. When fairly boiling stir in as much flour as it will take up and set off to cool. When cool break in four eggs and work it up thoroughly until there are no streaks in the mass.

### Cocoa Nut Pie.

Mix two tablespoonfuls sugar, two teaspoonfuls flour, one saltspoonful salt; add the beaten yolks of two eggs and beat thoroughly; then add the whites beaten slightly; one cup grated cocoanut and two cups hot milk; bake in a deep pie plate and border with a rich paste; as soon as it puffs up and a knife blade comes out clean, it is done.

### Cherry Pie.

Get the best sour dried cherries, wash and cover with water to soak over night; in the morning add sufficient sugar to sweeten; cook till tender in the water in which they are soaked; line your pie dish with rich paste; fill with the stewed cherries; cover and bake; sprinkle with powdered sugar when first taken from the oven. If carefully prepared this pie will quite equal one made of fresh cherries.

### Deviled Tomatoes.

Slice tomatoes without peeling them, fry them in butter, take them out when tender and lay them on a hot plate, while the butter left in the pan or chafing dish you add a teaspoonful each of white sugar and of onion juice, a teaspoonful of vinegar, a pinch of cayenne and a teaspoonful of salt. When all are well mixed, add, a drop at a time, one well beaten egg, and as soon as the sauce has thickened lay the tomatoes back in it for a minute, or until they are hot. Serve at once.



Russia is said to own 3,000,000 horses—nearly one-half of the whole number in existence.

Tamarisk timber 4000 years old has been found in perfectly sound condition in ancient Egyptian tombs.

If a man could use his legs proportionately as fast as an ant he would travel somewhat about 800 miles an hour.

The sea is said to be gradually eating away the French coast, having within the past five years swallowed up no less than 400 acres.

The live-saving globe invented by Captain Donvig has been endorsed by the Norwegian Government. It is made of three-sixteenth inch steel, has seats for sixteen persons, a sail and a rudder.

The chalk pits in Kent, eleven miles from London, are found to be extensive ancient British cave dwellings connected by galleries which extend for miles. Near the centre is a Druidical temple.

Nature's infinite variety is well illustrated in the collection of photographs of snow crystals made during the past twenty years by Mr. W. A. Bentley, of Vermont. He has now more than 1000 photographs of individual crystals, and among them no two are alike.

The crookedest railway in the world is one from Boswell to Friedens, Pa., the air line distance being five miles. The road doubles itself four times, and at one point, after making a loop of about five miles, the road comes back to within 200 feet of itself on a grade fifty feet lower.

It is said that when the tomb of Childeric, a King of the first Frankish dynasty in the fifth century, was opened in the seventeenth century, hundreds of golden bees were found in it. So when the French Empire was established the golden bee was adopted as one of its emblems.

### THE MODERN LAWYER.

The Life of Some New York Corporation Attorneys is Stronous.

I know, says a writer in the World's Work, a prominent New York corporation lawyer who is out of bed at 5 o'clock in the morning and after taking exercise is ready for breakfast at 6 o'clock. He is at his office in Wall Street at 8 o'clock. His secretary and his stenographer await him. Dictation begins at once of the rough outline of a brief to be prepared. He follows this with dictating memoranda for his clerks, specifying certain questions of law and of fact which he desires looked into during the day.

At 9 o'clock he reads and answers important letters which his secretary has sorted out for his attention. At 9.30 he is ready for consultations with clients. From that time until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon he is in continuous attendance, either before courts (generally of the appellate jurisdiction), at meetings of boards of directors, or in consultation.

At perhaps 4.30 o'clock the lawyer is ready to receive reports from his clerks. They are required to report solely on the point intrusted to them. Little or nothing is left to their judgment or discretion. It is merely desired to know what the law and the cases are upon some particular point. They are expected to report accurately, concisely and quickly. This miscellaneous work continues until perhaps 6.30 o'clock, when the day's labor downtown is at an end.

### BARBARIC SPLENDOR.

Tendency Noticed in the Latest Productions of the Jeweler.

Ornaments such as glisten on the bosom of Indian princesses are now chosen for the adornment of Western maidens. Barbaric splendor is the object toward the attainment of which the jeweler applies his art.

Precious stones of the richest and most brilliant colorings are used to fashion corsage ornaments. These consist of silver chains, tarnished as though by age. Here and there they are studded with flowers wrought in silver and fashioned in relief, some of these flowers measuring more than an inch across. Pendant from the chains are glistening stones, pale green, pink, crimson, transparent, blue, faintly tinted with lavender, some very large, indeed, perhaps an inch and a half across. These beautiful pendants are not necessarily formal in shape, though some are cut in ovals, circles and hearts. All have facets, which cause them to shine brilliantly in artificial light.

Of all the precious and semi-precious stones used in this way by the art jeweler, perhaps the pale, translucent green of aquamarine is most attractive. It suggests to the mind's eye the cool depths of old ocean.

The gleaming yellow topaz is also very showy set in this way. Without any backing, simply held in place by a silver band, it has a lumpy beauty which otherwise one could not appreciate.

The lapis-lazuli is one of the uncommon stones thus employed, and its rich dark blue, opaque and veined with red and white, makes it very popular.

The changeful tints of the opal show to advantage in these ornaments. Other stones are used as jade, green, as jealousy; green, red yellow and white cornelians, amethyst, malachite and emerald matrix and pure white crystal. It is difficult, after all, to say which of these is handsomest, though for delicate coloring the amethyst is conspicuous.

### WORDS OF WISDOM.

Most boys need licking, and all need loving.

God never reveals what man can discover.

A stolen sermon is bound to please the wicked.

Many things are good until they become gods.

One Father of all must mean one family for all.

A man is never too poor to send a prayer dispatch.

God is the refuge of His saints, but not of their sins.

Adversity is God calling us to give up our perversity.



Quoted Appropriately.

The Omaha Bee quotes approvingly Senator Latimer's statement that "The Government must stimulate and aid the people in the work. It is the history of road development in every country," but adds: "It is unlikely that there will be any action taken in the matter by the present Congress, or at any rate at this session; but if the agricultural interests of the country earnestly espouse the public roads cause it will certainly in time receive from Congress the consideration to which its obvious importance entitles it." The Tacoma News estimates that the passage of the Brownlow bill would result in the construction of between 6000 and 7500 miles of splendid roads, and the News thinks that there should be no need for argument in favor of the measure since its merits are so plain and the need for better roads so great. "While the United States has more miles of railway than all the other countries of the globe combined, it is a lamentable fact that we have the poorest wagon roads of any civilized country. The Federal Government has aided the construction of trans-continental railroads, and has expended hundreds of millions of dollars in river and harbor improvements, but has done nothing to aid the improvement of roads. It is justly argued that the Federal Government may now fairly lend its aid to the Commonwealths in the improvement of wagon roads throughout the United States."

### The Principle of the Same.

The fundamental principle on which the State aid plan rests is that the public highways are for the use and benefit of the whole people, and that all should, therefore, share in the cost of their improvement. From State aid to National aid is but a single step. Both embody the same principle. It is an interesting fact that the people of the States where State aid laws are in force are enthusiastic in their favor of taking "Uncle Sam" into the general scheme of co-operation. The State Highway Commissioners of New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont are outspoken advocates of National aid, and the New York Legislature has memorialized Congress to enact the Brownlow bill. If National aid would accomplish for the whole country what State aid is doing where adopted it certainly deserves serious consideration.

### Miles for Good Roads.

At the second session of the National and International Good Roads Convention, in St. Louis, the principal speaker was General Nelson A. Miles, who declared himself to be thoroughly in sympathy with the movement for better roads. He recommended that 5000 men in the army be used in times of peace as an engineering corps to locate the best and most feasible roads and co-operate with the surveyors of various States. He said that the Government would be vastly benefited by such a plan when it became necessary to use such roads. The preliminary work of surveying could be done by the army, he said, and the work then left to the State to be carried to completion. General Miles said he would have introduced in Congress a resolution or bill to this effect.

### Auto Future Seen by Mr. Post.

A broad, well paved highway across the continent is foreseen by Augustus Post, of New York, President of the American Automobile Association. At a luncheon given in his honor by John Farson, at the Chicago Automobile Club, he said: "The automobile will do what the bicycle failed to accomplish. Within a few years there will be well paved highways across the continent, and with branches to St. Louis and New Orleans. Men will have automobiles built for the accommodation of their families and friends, with buffets, dining and sleeping rooms, and observation decks. But before this comes there must be good highways. The automobile agitation and the newspapers will give the West a similar system of highways."—New York Times.

### Federal Aid.

There is a widespread demand in this country for Government aid in the movement to improve the public roads, and it would not surprise the close observer to see Congress meet the popular clamor and give it the glad hand, with perhaps a reasonable appropriation besides. There is no reason why the Government should withhold aid from the good roads movement. So long as the public money is spent on rivers, harbors, canals and other avenues of commerce, why should it not be likewise spent on the public roads, or at least the roads designated and used as postal roads?—Atlanta Journal.

### Always There.

An American quarter of a dollar, with the figure of Liberty on it is said to have looked down contemptuously on a copper cent, with the head of a red Indian on it, and to have said: "Oh, you dark-skinned, feather-trimmed barbarian, do you call yourself a coin?" "Well, whatever I am," said the copper cent, "I am often found in missionary meetings thine, you are!"

### Trade With Ethiopia.

Ethiopia buys about \$800,000 of American cotton sheetings and the United States uses more than \$800,000 of Ethiopian coffee each year.

### Soporific Senate.

One afternoon during a tedious debate on the Panama Canal Senator Penrose and a colleague repaired to the Senate lunch room. When the other Senator had given the order he asked Mr. Penrose whether he would care for coffee.

"Coffee!" exclaimed the Pennsylvania Senator, indignantly. "Why, if I took coffee I shouldn't be able to get a wink of sleep all through the weary afternoon."

### Irish Needlework in Demand.

Ireland is having its lining this year, for all the French dressmakers are using what is called "broderie anglaise" or Irish needlework. Whole gowns are made of it, sleeves and bodices trimmed with it, and it will appear in all the freshest and most springlike dresses.—London Graphic.