The Durham Daily Globe.

W. H. WILLARD, JR., Publisher and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY GLOBE is on sale in Durham at Berry's news stand, the Hotel Carrolina and Gattis' book store. It will be found for sale on news stands in other towns.

The editor is responsible for every unsigned article that appears in its columns.

Anonymous letters invariably fall into the waste basket.

THE GLOBE is always glad to see its friends in the office on Church street.

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DURHAM, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894

This Date In History—Sept. 19.

HAVEN.

1519—Magellan sailed from San Lucar, Spain, on his voyage around the world.

1551—Henry III of France was born at Fontainebleau; assassinated 1589.

1665—On this day the great plague in London reached its worst, over 2,000 dying and about 10,000 in the week ending this day.

1821—Gilbert Haven, M. E. bishop, born in Malden, Mass.; died there 1880.

1841—Charles Edward Poulett Thompson (Lord Sydenham), governor general of Canada, died.

1864—Last and most noted battle of Winchester.

1881—James Abram Garfield, twentieth president of the United States, died at Elberon, N. J.; born 1831.

1890—Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul foundered, and its crew of 500 men were drowned.

1891—Balmaceda, defeated president of Peru, shot himself

THE CROWDING IN NEW YORK.

The New York Sun says: The present health department statistics showing that the birth rate is highest and the death rate lowest in the tenement houses of this city, and more especially in those which are more densely populated, simply repeat a demonstration that has been made by them for several years past. Ever since the sanitary regulation of the town has been reduced to a scientific system, and particularly during the present management of the department, distinguished for its skill and efficiency, the most gratifying results have been achieved in the large tenement houses.

Sanitary regulations can be enforced in these houses more systematically than in the individual dwellings of the people who are deemed more fortunate. The richer citizens look after their own health. Public authority guards the health of the others, compelling them and the owners of their habitations to obey sanitary laws established by long experiment. That experiment has been more thorough in New York than in any other great city of the world, for here in many districts the population is more dense than in any other, and generally the great majority of the inhabitants are crowded into dwellings containing three or more families, the present population of our tenement houses being of the enormous total of 1,332,773. This system of housing the people, made necessary by the geographical conformation of Manhattan Island, has excited much criticism in New York itself and outside its limits, both at home and abroad, and it has awakened the expression of much sympathy with those who are described as its unhappy victims. It has also induced much alarm in those philosophers who call themselves sociologists, lest it should produce moral deterioration in the community, with the consequence of dangerous social disorder.

The vital statistics prove that there is no occasion for such sympathy peculiar to New York, and the police statistics and general experience and observation show that socially New York is remarkable for its order and its freedom from the disturbances which have marked the history of towns like Chicago, where the density of the population is so much less. The districts inhabited by the Russian and Polish Jews, more particularly, contain more people to the square acre than can be found anywhere else in the world. Consequently the condition of these people has lately provoked for them universal comparison. But, after all, the health among them is greater than among any other part of the population, including even the inhabitants of the districts where the most prosperous dwell; and its average is high relatively to that of the healthiest communities. They are so much better off here than they were where they came from, that from the time of their settlement in New York, they have offered up special prayers of thanksgiving in their synagogues, for having been led into the promised land. Fastidious people would not like to live as they do in the crowded tenements of the east side of the town; but they like the situation better than the free air of the country. The philanthrophy of richer Jews, excited by the squalor of their surroundings in New York, has been active in devising schemes to withdraw them from such apparent wretchedness to rural colonies organized for their benefit; but even when with difficulty they are induced to make the change, they usually soon tire of it, and return to the social excitement they crave in the crowded tenements. Physically and morally they are better off here, as the comparative vital statistics indicate.

The Jews are not alone in this preference for crowded towns. It exists throughout civilization at this time. Everywhere the cities are increasing in population at a much more rapid rate than the country. Even during the greatest business depression of last summer, when New York contained more unemployed labor proportionately than in many years before, the farmers in many parts of the country, some of them not far from the town, found it difficult to obtain a sufficiency of labor for their immediate and pressing needs, and coming hither seeking the supply, they were obliged to get it chiefly from among the freshly arrived immigrants, the most of whom could not speak our language. The denizens of the town, no matter how poor they are, prefer to remain where they are. People are flying from the open country to the crowded town. Rural monotony is more irksome to them than the narrow quarters they must occupy in New York are repulsive. The soon grow to enjoy the crowding. Even the inhabitants of the town who are able to go into the country for summer vacations, usually prefer to be packed in great hotels and boarding houses. They want to be together. They want the stimulation of social friction, finding solitude depressing and hateful. The more crowded a summer resort like Saratoga, for instance, the more attractive it is. The greater the crowd the surer it is to increase. Thousands of people leave spacious houses and apartments in New York during the summer to pack themselves into contracted rooms at country hotels, and the larger the crowd about them the greater their enjoyment. They want bustle, and quiet is intolerable to them.

The crowding of New York, moreover, does not cause the moral deterioration assumed by the sociological theorists. The worst examples of depravity at the Elmira reformatory, as its year book shows, come from the country. The criminals from the town are brighter intellectually and not so sodden morally. They have had a larger variety of interests to keep them from absorption in depravity. Moreover, the tenement house crowding acts as a moral restraint. The people are under the constant observation of their neighbors, and that has a healthy consequence. They are where they can be reached most readily by the public supervisors of health; and the opportunity for moral contagion is offset by the facilities for the example and exercise of beneficial moral and religious influences.

The tenement house system of New York is very far from being the evil it is imagined to be by those who have not studied its consequences by actual investigation. The vital statistics prove that it is not inconsistent with public health, and the order of the community, less disturbed by riotous social rebellion than any other great capital of civilization, shows that it is not morally disadvantagious.

Tariff Tinkering.

News and Observer.

In his West Virginia speech, ex-President Harrison said that "if the people at the election this fall condemn the recent action on the tariff we shall have an end of tariff tinkering." McKinley in Maine and Cullum in Illinois declare that the new tariff bill is utterly bad and that the republicans would make it better. Gen. Harrison was careful to use the word "tariff tinkering." When tariffs are raised, republicans call it "readjustment to protect the laborers." When the demcrats decrease taxation they call it "tariff tinkering."

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was aflected. He tried many so-called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At R. Blacknall & Son's drug store.

A SINGULAR WOUND.

An African Traveler's Remarkable Injury in the Eye.

Mr. Selous, author of "Travel and Adventure in Southeast Africa," was on horseback in pursuit of an eland. He turned to look behind him, and as he brought his head round again received a fearful blow in the right eye from the tip of a dead branch. He bled freely, and as he says, felt "pretty sick," but he could still see the splendid bull trotting before him, some two hundred yards in advance on the other side of the river. The sight kept up his spirits. He got his horse across the river, and kept on after the bull.

"I felt very siek," he repeats, "but as our camp was only two miles off, and the eland was going straight to it, I determined to try to get him."

The eland kept on steadily till he was within five hundred yards of the camp. Then apparently he winded something, and stopped. Mr. Selous felt that he should soon faint, and so, looking at the eland with his left eye, he raised his rifle and sent a bullet through its lungs. Then he remounted and galloped into camp.

Some of the men went out after the eland, and the others attended to Mr. Selous. He soon became half unconscious, and withal his symptoms were so alarming that boys were sent after a doctor who was known to be shooting rhinoceros a day's journey away.

He left his sport, and under his skillful ministrations Mr. Selous' wound healed, though it was more than a month before he could see well with his right eye. Even then the wound opened again from time to time.

The next year Mr. Selous returned to England, and one morning while walking down Bond street, London, was seized with a fit of sneezing.

"You have taken cold," said the friend who was with him.

Mr. Selous said no, and presently he felt something come down one of the ducts into the back of his mouth. He spat it out into his hand, and it proved to be a piece of hard African wood, the end of the dry branch which, eight months before, had struck him in the eye on the bank of the Lundaza river, in Mashonaland. It was not a splinter, but a solid bit of hard wood, three-quarters of an inch long and of considerable thickness.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOSIVE.

The Extreme Liability of Iodide of Nitrogen to Explode.

Among the most wonderful and dangerous of all explosives is iodide of nitrogen. For many years chemists have been trying to determine its precise composition, and in doing so have sometimes fairly taken their lives in their hands, for the substance explodes on the slightest provocation. A mere draught of air passing over it will cause an explosion. The least shock or friction is equally disastrous.

But Dr. Szuhay, of Buda Pesth, says Youth's Companion, has not been deterred by any danger from trying once more to ascertain what the iodide of nitrogen contains, although he has had some of his apparatus pulverized in the winking of an eye. And he has succeeded, too, in his attempt, having recently established the fact that the extraordinary explosive, which he produced in the form of a fine powder, contains hydrogen as well as iodide and nitrogen. This fact had been suspected, but never proved.

To the general reader it might seem hardly worth while to risk one's life in order to find out a thing like that, but to the man of science, devoting all his energies to investigations that the busy world never dreams of noticing, the discovery of such a fact is as thrilling as the finding of a gold nugget would be to a half-starved miner.

And his reward is greater than that of the fortunate gold seeker, for his name goes upon the honor roll of science, to be read, perhaps, hundreds of years in the future.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Women of To-Day Are Growing Taller and Stronger.

Gloomy prophecies of the future of the human race, owing to tight lacing, are being circulated here, says the British Medical Journal. They are evidently being repeated by popular writers, inspired from non-medical sources across the channel. We read of "the disappearance of the roots of the dorsal nerves" in eighty per cent. of Dr. Charpy's patients, and about women possessing the extra rib. We also read that wasp waists will make men and women assume the form and character of wasps. These absurdities need no refutation. Tight lacing no doubt exists to some extent in this country and produces bad results. It existed just as much, or more, thirty, sixty and one hundred years ago. Nevertheless our eyes may convince us that the race has not degenerated. Indeed, English women seem to be growing finer and taller than ever, though their mothers were widely addicted to tight lacing. In the richer classes golf, lawn tennis and the abandonment of "fine ladyism" of the bad old type account for the superior development of contemporaneous womanhood. The experience of hospital doctors also tends to show that the women of the poor are bigger and healthier than their mothers. As for the male youth of Great Britain, their mothers' vanity has done them little, if any, harm.

The Education of a Boy King.

The dominant note in connection with the rejoicing over the birthday of Alphonso, XIII., had reference to his health, says the London Globe. It was was a matter of thankfulness that the young king has overcome his infantile ailments, and has become a sturdy boy. The "Health of the King of Spain" has ceased for some time to be a standing headline in the newspapers; and now that the youthfml monarch has entered upon his ninth year, it may be expected to drop into desuetude. Under the careful regimen imposed by Gen. Sanchis, who has great faith in outdoor exercise, walking and driving are judiciously intermixed with the hours of study necessary to fit the king for the duties of his high position.

The Magic Touch

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

You smile at the idea. But if you are a sufferer from

Dyspepsia

And Indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will involuntarily think, and no doubt exclaim,

'That Just Hits It!"

"That soothing effect is a magic touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural, healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep, and in short, raises the health tone of the entire system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, bilousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

Are You---

out of employment, or in a position that you do not like? Possibly the soliciting of Life Insurance is your special forte. Many people have, after trial, been surprised at their fitness for it. To all such it has proved a most congenial and profitable occupation. The Management of the

Equitable Life

in the Department of the Carolinas, desires to add to its force, some agents of character and ability. Write for information.

W. J. Roddey, Manager,
Rock Hill, S. C.

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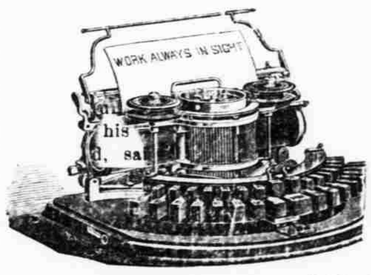

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WHITAKER PRINTING OFFICE

The office will be enlarged and improved by additions of

Modern Types and Materials,

And will be prepared for any work in the printing line. Mr. Whitaker will have personal charge of the office, and patrons may be assured that the work will be first-class.

The office will remain at the present stand on Main street.

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Indigestion, Diseases of the Bowels and Stomach, Nephritic Colic, Gout, Persistent Constipation, Female Weakness, Brick-Dust Deposit Torpid Liver, Nervous Prostration, Insomnia, or Pains in Kidneys or Loins? Then try the Chase City Lithia Water, which has proven invaluable in the treatment of these diseases. Beats medicine and leaves no bad effects. Agrees with the most delicate stomach and has never failed to prove beneficial. Almost innumerable testimonials are in the possession of the company, testifying to the wonderful effects of this water.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

In the treatment of all diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs and the innumerable ailments resulting therefrom, the Chase City Lithia Water has proved to be exceptionally potent. Of the large number of visitors using this water during the past season, not one failed to receive decided and prompt benefit, and a complete record of the many cures of diseases of this class would fill a volume.

Write for pamphlet containing a complete history of the discovery, properties and effects of this water, together with a large number of valuable certificates. This water has also made the most remarkable cure of an undoubted case of Bright's Disease on record. Write for full information as to this case, and also as to the wonderful cures effected by the Chase City Chloride Calcium Water, which is a specific for Scrofula, Constipation, Blood Diseases, Eczema, Skin Diseases, Eruptive Sores, Rickets, Mirasmus, Tetter, Ring Worm, Catarrh, Inflamed Eyes, Liver Disease and General Debility.

Price of Water, $4.00 per case of one dozen half-gallon bottles f. o. b. at Chase City, Va.

Good board can be obtained at the Mineral Hotel or Park House at any time, and at reasonable rates. Large shady lawn. Free use of Calcium and Lithia Waters.

Send for large pamphlet containing a record of many remarkable cases cured by the Chase City Lithia and Calcium Waters.

☞ Special rates for board at Mineral Hotel after August 20. Write at once.

For information as to water or board, write to

ED. M. HOLT,

Proprietor Mineral Hotel and Secretary Chase City Mineral Water Co.,

Chase City, Mecklenburg Co., Va.

☞ P. W. Vaughan agent for water in Durham.

THE

Columbian University,

Washington, D. C.

The preparatory school opens September 21. Thorough preparation for the college, for the scientific school, for the naval and military academies, and for business.

The college opens September 24. Full classical and scientific courses. The college is open to students of both sexes. Entrance examinations on September 21 and 22.

The Corcoran Scientific School opens October 2. Forty-seven professors and instructors; twenty-three full departments; twelve full courses of study. Special students admitted.

The Law School opens October 6. Twelve professors, including two associate justices of the United States Supreme Court.

The Medical School opens October 1. The course is four years. Thirty professors and assistants.

The Dental School opens October 1. Seventeen professors; unusual facilities. The course is three years.

The Graduate School opens October 4. Courses of advanced instruction are offered, leading to M. A., M. S., C. E., E. E. and Ph. D.

For catalogues descriptive of these several schools address ROBERT H. MARTIN, Secretary.

LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

CAUTION

All persons are cautioned against purchasing Telephone Instruments requiring Battery for their operation, or using instruments of this description except under license of the American Bell Telephone Company, of Boston, Mass.

This company owns letters-patent No. 463,569, granted to Emile Berliner, November 17, 1891, for a combined telegraph and telephone, and controls letters-patent No. 474,231, granted to Thomas A. Edison, May 3, 1892, for a speaking telegraph, which patents cover fundamental inventions and embrace all forms of microphone transmitters and of carbon telephones.

MORTGAGE SALE!

By virtue of authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to the undersigned by Alfred Dunnegan and Charity Dunnegan, his wife, of the State of North Carolina and County of Durham, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the court house door in Durham,

October 8, 1894, at 12 O'clock M.,

all that lot of land lying and being in Durham County, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of the Shepherd heirs and others, and containing one acre, more or less. For a fuller description of the same see book No. 17 of mortgages, pages 143 and 144 in the register of deeds' office at Durham, N. C. This July 4, 1894.

P. P. O'BRIANT, Mortgagee.
CHARLES E. TURNER, Attorney.

NORTH CAROLINA, DURHAM COUNTY. } Superior Court.

Sallie Wade v. John C. Wade. } Notice.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Durham County by the issuing of summons, which has been returned by the Sheriff of Durham County, endorsed "After due diligence not to be found in Durham County," and thereupon an order has been made by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Durham County that service of said summons be made by publication once a week for six consecutive weeks in THE DURHAM GLOBE, a newspaper published in Durham, N. C., requiring the said defendant to be and appear at a Superior Court to be held in and for the County of Durham, at the court house in the City of Durham, on the seventh Monday before the first Monday of March, it being the 14th day of January, 1895, to answer or demur to the complaint in the said action. And let the said defendant take further notice that said action is brought for the purpose of dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant.

This the 11th day of September, A. D., 1894.

C. B. GREEN,
Clerk Superior Court.

Fred. A. Green, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE!

At a special meeting of the board, July 28, it was

Resolved, That the board call the special attention of the public to the following town ordinances, which will be rigidly enforced from this date.

The co-operation of every good citizen is earnestly desired to aid the town authorities in enforcing the same.

Chapter 7, book of ordinances, reads as follows:

Section 2. Stagnant water, in cellar or other places, shall be removed on notice of chief of police, street commissioner, mayor or a commissioner, to the owner of such lot, cellar or well. Any person violating this section shall be fined $5 for every day it shall remain after such notice.

Sec. 8. All persons having their privies cleaned out within the town limits shall use a disifectant so as to deodorize the filth, and all cleaning shall be done between sunset and sunrise. All persons violating this section shall be fined $5.

Sec. 9. No person shall be suffered to carry out of his or her kitchen the dish water or other slops into any of the streets of the town. Any person violating this section shall be fined $4.

Sec. 18. No occupant of a lot in the town shall allow such lot to remain in such a condition as to hold water until it becomes stagnant, nor allow barrels, tubs or hogsheads to hold water on same until it becomes stagnant. Any person violating this section and failing or refusing to comply, after three days' notice from the chief of police, shall be fined $5.

Sec. 19. Any occupant of any lot who shall permit persons to moke urinary or faecal deposits on same without using lime or some disinfectant freely, so as to prevent smell, shall be fined and pay $5 for every violation.

Sec. 25. No privy or water closet shall be connected with any street gutter or drain leading into any of the street gutters of the town. Any person violating this ordinance shall be fined $5 per day for each connection so long as said connection remains.

W. A. WILLIAMS,
Chief of Police.

DR. J. J. THAXTON,

With fifty years' experience as a General Practitioner, tenders his services to the citizens of Durham. His specialties: Mucous Membranes, Glands and Nerves (females in particular), Indigestion, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Constipation and Headache, Secondary and Hereditary Diseases. Home at C. M. Herndon's. Office over Jones' Jewelry Store. Office hours, 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

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