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CHATHAM CITIZEN.

WEEKLY, FOUR PAGES, 28 COL. | INDEPENDENCE, TRUTH, JUSTICE. | PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

VOL. III. PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 8, 1897. NO. 2.

THE CHATHAM CITIZEN,
A WEEKLY 7-column paper in full sympathy with the masses.

☞Plant your advertisement in the CHATHAM CITIZEN if you want it to bear fruit in Chatham County.

You Get the Profits of Dealers, Agents, Jobbers and Middlemen, by purchasing direct from the MANUFACTURER
No better wheels made than the
ACME BICYCLES
Reliable. Guaranteed.
HIGH GRADE WHEELS.
9 stylish models; 4 heights of frames; beautiful finish; elegant equipments; attractive prices.
WE HAVE NO AGENTS.
We ship anywhere for examination and pay express charges both ways if wheels are not as represented. Write for catalogue and discounts.
ACME CYCLE CO., P. O. Box Elkhart, Ind.

W. E. Murchison. Jonesboro, N. C. T. Henry Calvert, Pittsboro, N. C.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the practice of Law, under the firm name of Murchison & Calvert, in the Superior Courts of Chatham county.

Mr. Calvert can be found at his office in Pittsboro at all times, and Mr Murchison can be addressed or consulted at his office in Jonesboro.

Prompt attention to business is guaranteed by us.

This October 7, 1896.

W. E. Murchison,
T. Henry Calvert

Sale of Valuabe Mill and Mill Tract.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Superior Court, made and entered in the case of J. W. Green et al vs Lelia Dark et al. I will on the 4th day of October 1897, at the court-house door in Pittsboro, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder the mill and mill tract of the late R. N. Green, deceased, situated in said County of Chatham in Hickory Mountain Township and bounded on the north by the lands of J. S. Green and Geo. Covert, on the east by the lands of J. Tysor, John Covert and Isham Harris, south by the lands of J. C. Tysor and west by the lands of H. H. Fike containing three hundred and forty acres more or less, upon which tract of land is situated the merchant mill of the said R. N. Green. Said property will be sold for partition among the heirs at law of the said R. N. Green. Terms of sale one-third cash; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, deferred payments to bear interest at six per cent and title reserved till purchase money is paid. This Aug. 9th, 1897.

R. H. HAYES,
Commissioner.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of the powers contained in a certain deed of mortgage executed by William Douglas and wife to Rosa J. Kimball on the 1st day of April, 1891, and duly registered in Register's office for Chatham, Book "O. I" page 522, which said mortgage was transferred to the undersigned, I will, on the 9th day of October 1897 at the court-house door in Pittsboro, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, a tract of land situated in said county, Cape Fear township, beginning at a stake in E. Bryan's corner thence south with E. Bryan's line 151 poles to a stake, S. E. Jones and E. Bryan's corner, thence east with S. E. Jones' line 28 poles to to the corner of lot No. 4, thence north 3 degrees west 160 poles to a stake and pointers in E. Bryan's line corner of lot No. 4, thence south 63 degrees west with E. Bryan's line to the beginning, estimated to contain twenty acres. This September 7th, 1897.

J. E. BRYAN,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Womack & Hayes,
Attys.

DR. PETER FLUCK'S
Great German Remedy,
HEADINE

For the Immediate Relief and Positive Cure of
SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE and NEURALGIA.
Indorsed by physicians of the highest standing.
25c. per box.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
R. H. HUNSTOCK CHEMICAL CO.,
HANNIBAL, MO.

The Chatham Citizen.
PITTSBORO, N. C.
R. B. LINEBERRY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—$1.00 Per Year. Advertising Rates on Application.

Entered at the Post Office at Pittsboro, N. C., as second class matter, Sept. 5, 1895.

Independence, Truth, Justice.

Communications to be printed should be written on one side of the paper only. Your real name must accompany each communication or it can not be printed.

The editor is not responsible for the views of correspondents, but will allow nothing enter the columns of the CITIZEN that he knows to be false or slanderous.

We want intelligent correspondents in every township in the county.

We notice that the 99-year midnight lease has been assigned to a trust company, but, of course, the road will still be managed by the Southern,—we mean until the people rise in their might and declare that this midnight treachery shall not stand.

The Southern Mercury, using Beerbohm's figures, finds that foreign countries will need from the United States 240,000,000 bushels of wheat. Of this amount the United States cannot possibly supply more than 214,000,000 bushels leaving a shortage, of actual want, at best, of 28,000,000. If the Chatham farmer does not get $1 cash for his wheat who is to blame? Some one will get it.

South Carolina is leading in its manner of electing United States Senators. After having an election by primaries the legislature can meet and formerly ratify the choice of the people, instead wasting their time, which ought to be spent in state legislation, to elect a United States Senator For the past two years we have had several illustrations in the United States of the practical need of electing senators by direct vote of the people.

In the platform of the people's party, adopted at St. Louis, Mo., July 24, 1896, is the following clause: "The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation."

The necessity of such legislation is growing more apparent every day. A Federal court judge in one state enjoins the state authorities from testing the validity of their state laws in their state courts, compelling them to go into the United States courts. In West Virginia miners were enjoined from peaceably marching along the public highways of the state. And what is it that cannot be prevented by this Federal judiciary?

They are practically the judicial, executive and legislative (certainly the negative of state legislation) power of the government.

If wealthy corporations can combine, why not labor combine? It seems, however, that the wealthy corporations can always find a judge suited to their views—views calculated to crush the laboring people. It is high time for such legislation as demanded by our party platform. If such cannot be secured by legislation is it unnatural to suppose that the laboring people will sooner or later rise in their might and thrwart this tryannical power in a revolution?

Oh, for a few governors like Gov. Tanner, of Illinois. He says that he will not deny laboring men their rights—such as are enjoyed by other people.

The farmers all over the country are organizing anti-mortgage and pay as you go clubs. They are beginning to size each other up socially and financially by the amount and quality of home living made. They are beginning to give the marble heart to peddlers of patent rights, insurance and other tricks. They are beginning to use their churches and school houses to improve their knowledge and make life more sociable and attractive. They are getting together for cheaper freights to the Gulf and more economical government. They are trading and trafficking more among themselves, so as to use less money. The vine and fig tree people of Texas have got a move on.—Southern Mercury.

The farmers must get close together if they desire prosperity. The farmer is the backbone of the whole fabric, but, while everything else is organized against him, unless he organizes and maintains his organizations his interests will not be regarded.

Farmers of Chatham county, no matter what your political or religious differences are, you have common interests which need development, promotion and protection.

The Alliance shoe factory will start at Hillsboro next month. Did you know that the shoes of North Carolina for one year costs more than the entire circulating medium of the state?

Everybody needs shoes and why not stand to this North Carolina factory and make it a success.

The county alliance meets here the second Thursday in October. Let each sub-alliance strive to restore its former membership and have a full delegation at this county meeting.

SOME REMARKS ABOUT THE CONDITION OF GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

PITTSBORO, N. C., Sept. 6, 1897.

In complying with the request which has come to me from various sources to write an account of some of the conditions I have met with in Germany and elsewhere, I desire in justice to myself to be clearly understood; for this reason I feel constrained to preface this correspondence with a few personal remarks.

As many of the readers of the CITIZEN know I have now for 3 years been living in the central and most prosperous part of the German Empire, a country where the human race has arrived at that stage of culture and enlightenment where to await further progress would appear almost futile. Now if I am harsh in my criticisms of our conditions and seem to speak slightly of the many achievements of our people, I do it not in the spirit of a cynical or dyspeptic fault finder but of one who believes that a knowledge of our own deficiencies as well as our excellencies is an indespensable condition to progress.

I should like best of all to be able to give a clear and accurate account of the condition of agriculture in Germany, for I feel that in this above everything else we are wofully behind. My work there however has been of such a nature as to render any very extensive inquiry into this branch of German industry impossible tho' the more general feature I know fairly well, while not pretending to be able to speak authoritatively as to minor details.

In Germany all the land subject to to individual ownership is under cultivation. The forests are owned by the state and their administration is one of the most important branches of the government service. There are special schools of forestry where these officials receive their theoretical training and after the completion of this course of study every forester must demonstrate his efficiency by serving an indefinite period of apprenticeship under an experienced official. Their duties are to superintend the planting, growing and cutting of the trees and to the preservation of game which is very plentiful.

The salary which a forester receives is rather small and varies with the length of service. Their expenses however are not large and they generally increase their incomes by taxing boarders who resort to the forest in summer.

The foresters are readily recognized by their green uniform and their acquaintance is especially cultivated by sportsmen who desire their permission to hunt deer and other game in the forests

A hunter is required to provide himself with a hunting certificate which costs $3.75 a year, of the deer he kills, he is only allowed to retain the antlers. The other game consisting mostly of partridges, quails and rabbits, he desposes of as he sees fit.

But this is a digression and my purpose is to describe German farming. In the province of Saxony in Prussia, where I have principally resided, agriculture, theoretical and practical, has reached the highest development it has hitherto attained and it seems probable indeed that in point of productivity the soil has reached its ne plus ultra of excellence. Not infrequently farming lands sell for $500 per acre and in the southern part of the province they always bring more than $400.

The method of farming is as intensive as possible. I have seen an electric plow carrying 5 hoes and turning up the soil to a depth of 18–24 inches; these plows, however, have not yet come into general use.

The draught horses are of the Percheron, Belgine or Flemish variety and are extensively heavy, weighing sometimes 2,000 lbs. They cost from $400 to $500 and even more apiece. Oxen, chiefly Bavarian, are used as extensively as horses, are as large in proportion and cost from $130 to $200 ahead.

In the next issue of this paper I shall endeavor to complete this account of German agriculture and then I wish to describe the Farmers' Alliance (Bund der Landwirthe) and its success as an organization.

ERNEST T. BYNUM, Ph. D.

EUROPE'S IMMENSE SHORTAGE.

Needs Millions of Bushels of Wheat, Rye and Potatoes.

Winston Republican.

European advices to the American Agriculturist show a shortage this year in European crops, as compared with average crops as follows: Wheat, 300,000,000 bushels; rye, 325,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,000,000,000 bushels

The heaviest shortage in rye is in countries of the largest production—Russia, Germany, Austria and France. In these countries, also, is the heaviest decline in potatoes. The seriousness of the fact is, that rye, far more than wheat, is depended upon as a breadstuff by the European masses. No part of the world, apparently, has a considerable surplus of cereals, except the United States and Canada.

The potato crop in these countries is found by the American Agriculturist to be about 25 per cent less than last year, and may be still smaller. The United States has no potatoes for export but if prices go high enough the United States can spare 240,000,000 bushels of wheat, 300,000,000 bushels of corn, 100,000,000 bushels of oats and 10,000,000 bushels of rye—a total of 650,000,000 bushels.

This will be the biggest export ever made of American grain. It is just about enough to offset European needs for wheat and rye; but where is she to find a substitute for her enormous shortage in potatoes? Must she not take every bushel of foodstuff that America can spare.

In the twelve months ending on June 30, 1892, following Europe's short crops of 1891, the foreigners bought from the United States flour and wheat amounting to 225,000,000 bushels, at an average export price above $1 a bushel; of corn, 177,000,000 bushels, at an average value 55 cents a bushel; of rye, more than 12,000,000 bushels, at an average of 85 cents a bushel.

The American Agriculturist thinks the foreigners must expect to pay these prices this year, as the export supplies in other countries that were available in 1891 are exhausted now. It even looks to a possibility of $2 wheat.

A canvass of the farmers in the centres of commercial production has shown that the farmers are very firm holders. They think that they control the situation and say they want to net at their local shipping stations for wheat, rye and potatoes $1 a bushel; corn 30 cents; oats 25 cents; hay, $12 and $15; cotton 9 and 10 cents: tobacco, 50 to 150 per cent above last year's sale.

Should anything like the above figures be realized, more than half of all the mortgages on all the farms in the United States can be paid of this year.

Two Million a Year.

When people buy, try, and buy again, it means they're satisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Cascarets Candy Cathartic at the rate of two million boxes a year and it will be three million before New Year's. It means merit proved, that Cascarets are the most delightful bowel regulator for everybody the year around. All druggists 10c, 25c, 50c a box, cure guaranteed.

Mr. Sion Mitchell, of New Hope, died last week, of heart failure.

ENGLAND'S REFERENDUM

Did you ever think that England has a sort of a referendum? When the government fails to command a majority of the House of Commons the Prime Minister and Cabinet resign, Parliament is dissolved, and the question of questions at issue are referred to the people in the new elections. As a consequence, England is making more progress toward government by the people, and justice toward the masses, than we are. They already have Government Telegraph, Government savings banks, etc., and we, too, would have them without further delay if we had the way to get the expression of the voters on these questions. Why can't we have a way?

We have had many "boodle" Congresses, "boodle" Legislatures and "boodle" City Councils that should have been dissolved. But no; we elect a man for a certain term, and all the legal powers in the country can't get him out until his term expires.

Here is where the Imperative Mandate comes in. It gives the people the power to recall any public officer at any time in the following way: Any constituent may, at any time, draw up a document demanding the removal of said officer. When this document is signed by a majority of the voters in the territory which elected such officer his office shall be declared vacant. It can be filled again by appointment or by a new election. Shall we have it?—Dr. C. F. Taylor in The Medical World.

MR. EDITOR: Please call the attention of the Editor of the *Record* to the fact that the democrats of Pennsylvania held a state convention last week and among the many pleasant diversions that the delegates engaged in were such innocent amusements as knocking each other down, breaking each other's head with chairs and quite a number of such jollities as these. Of course the *Record* will have a full account of this convention this week. Some time ago the democrats of St. Louis held a convention and they also indulged in the pleasant past-time of trying to kill each other and it only took 300 Policemen to get them to stop their hilarity. I don't think the *Record* published an account of this little episode, so please call the editor's attention to the Pennsylvania Convention held last week; for he may overlook it, too.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

The Oldest Printing Press.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

The oldest printing press in America is in the state of Georgia. The date of its birth is lost in antiquity, but there has never been any doubt in the minds of the editors who have manipulated it that it was old enough to know better. It is a cross between the hand-press invented by Washington and a neglected cornsheller and is curiously inscribed with the desperate hieroglyphics of ancient and long-suffering editors. Its joints creaked, as with rheumatisms, and when the paper went to press it had a way of falling down and so mixing up the railroad schedules that the trains never knew what time to leave. Every blacksmith in the country has exhausted his skill upon it, and it has been patched and prayed over until it is a mere remnant of its former self. When Sherman passed through Georgia to the sea his men used portions of it for battering rams, but when he started to print a few official orders on it, it proved its loyalty to a lost cause by falling down and distributing the type all over the room. It has been burned out six times, and in the earthquake of 1886 it was dismembered and thrown on the railroad track, where it wrecked the cannon ball train five minutes afterward. The sheriff has levied on it twenty times, only to pay the editor to take it back, and from the perch it used to occupy in the lowlands of Lee it overlooked the graves of fourteen editors, and, old and ailing as it is, it is destined to go rumbling down the corridors of time as long as an editor needs groceries.

Beauty is Blood Deep

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c. 25c, 50c.

A Cure for Bilious Colic.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by Bynum & Headen, Pittsboro, N. C.

VATUMA.

Perfect Health Regained. The Wonder of the Age.

Grandest discovery in the annals of medicine.

Guaranteed to cure more diseases than any other medicine, treatment or system known to the medical profession "No MAN made" remedy, but 'nature's' true panacea.

Vatuma is an antiseptic germicide, it positively destroys all "microbes" and germs of every kind name and nature, it is healing and soothing to the mucous membrane. It will permanently cure the majority of cases of Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dispepsia, all Stomache troubles, all diseases of the Bladder, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Constipation, Piles, Old Sores, Rectal Diseases, Ulcers, Eczema, Scrofula, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diseased Discharges, Diseases peculiar to Woman, Nervous and Physical Weakness, etc.

NO MATTER WHAT YOUR AILMENT, or where you live, write us a full history of your trouble, and our consulting physician will advise you what to do to aid in regaining your health. Consultation is FREE and sacredly confidential. Terms very low. For proofs enclose 2 cent stamp.

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TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
MAY 1st to OCT. 31st.

The buildings and grounds of the Tennessee Centennial, in numbers and architectural beauty, surpass Atlanta's and nearly equal Chicago's. The exhibits are all ready, and are interesting and instructive. The live stock display excels any exhibition of the kind ever made. The Midway is great

The Western & Atlantic Railroad, and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway runs solid vestibule trains with Pullman's finest sleeping cars, from Atlanta and Nashville.

For Sleeping car berths, or any information about rates, Hotel or Boarding house accommodations in Nashville, call upon or write to C. E. HARMON, General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

SPECIAL NOTICE: The round trip rates to Nashville are cheaper than staying at home.

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Opens at Nashville May 1st, and Closes October 30th 1897.

For this occasion the

Seaboard Air Line

Will sell

Excursion Tickets

AT VERY REDUCED RATES, the following being total rates from points named in North Carolina:

	A.	B.	C.
Charlotte	$24.60	$18.05	$12.75
Durham	26.25	19.25	14.00
Hamlet	26.25	19.25	14.00
Henderson	26.25	19.25	14.00
Lincolnton	24.60	18.05	12.75
Lewiston	27.00	19.80	14.40
Louisburg	26.25	19.25	14.00
Maxton	26.25	19.25	14.00
Monroe	24.60	18.05	12.75
Pittsboro	27.00	19.80	14.25
Raleigh	26.25	19.25	14.00
Rutherfordton	24.60	18.05	12.75
Sanford	26.25	19.25	14.00
Shelby	24.60	18.05	12.75
Wadesboro	25.95	19.05	13.80
Weldon	26.25	19.25	14.00
Wilmington	26.25	19.25	14.00

Class A. Tickets sold daily April 26th to October 15th. Final limit November 7th.

Class B. Tickets sold daily April 26th to October 15th. Final limit twenty (20) days from date of sale.

Class C. Tickets sold Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, April 26th to October 28th. Final limit ten (10) days from date of sale.

THROUGH SERVICE between all points on the

SEABOARD AIR LINE
—To—
Nashville

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Run through without change.

For further information as to rates, schedules, train service etc., apply to nearest Ticket Agent or address

H. S. LEARD, S. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
S. H. BATCHELOR, C. T. A., Raleigh, N. C.
T. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
GEO. McF. BATTE, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen'l Agent, Passenger Department, Atlanta, Ga.

E. ST. JOHN,
V. P. and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager, T. J. Anderson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
General Offices—PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Is Soda water unhealthy? Not at all!

The big Medical Books—the U. S. and National Dispensatories—say it is a grateful drink to feverish patients, lessening nausea or distress of the Stomach. Always thirst for better than water alone, and the quantity taken need only be regulated by the reasonable wishes of the patient.

That ought to settle it. If a sick person can be allowed to drink it as desired, a well person certainly has the same privilege.

Our Soda-water is just right. Ice Cold and flavored with the finest fruit juices. Also sherbets Coca Kola and other drinks

FRESH TURNIP AND OTHER GARDEN SEEDS for fall planting.

—AT—

G. R. Pilkington's Drug Store,
Pittsboro, N. C.

Sept 1, 1897.

Educate FOR A Situation.

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY
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WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Ry.

JOHN CALL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect May 30th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 2. DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	12.15 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville	3.35 "
Leave Fayetteville	3.45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	2.47 "
Arrive Sanford	5.02 "
Leave Sanford	5.05 "
Leave Climax	6.[illegible] "
Arrive Greensboro	7.25 "
Leave Greensboro	7.45 "
Leave Stokesdale	8.34 "
Leave Walnut Cove	9.03 "
Leave Rural Hall	9.[illegible] "
Arrive Mt. Airy	11.00 "

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1 DAILY
Leave Mt. Airy	5.25 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall	6.50 "
Leave Walnut Cove	7.13 "
Leave Stokesdale	7.52 "
Arrive Greensboro	8.40 "
Leave Greensboro	9.00 "
Leave Climax	9.[illegible] "
Leave Sanford	11.30 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction	12.42 p. m.
†Arrive Fayetteville	12.45 "
Leave Fayetteville	1.15 "
Arrive Wilmington	4.30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	7.45 a. m.
Arrive Maxton	9.00 "
Leave Maxton	9.07 "
Leave Red Springs	9.37 "
Leave Hope Mills	10.26 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10.50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4.45 a. m.
Leave Hope Mills	5.02 "
Leave Red Springs	5.42 "
Arrive Maxton	6.11 "
Leave Maxton	6.15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7.30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Except Sunday
Leave Ramseur	7.40 a. m.
Leave Climax	9.33 "
Arrive Greensboro	10.20 "
Leave Greensboro	10.[illegible] "
Leave Stokesdale	12.20 p. m.
Arrive Madison	1.10 "

SOUTH BOUND	No. 15. Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison	2.10 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale	3.05 "
Arrive Greensboro	4.20 "
Leave Greensboro	5.45 "
Leave Climax	6.37 "
Arrive Ramseur	8.25 "

†Meals.

CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with Carolina Central Railroad, at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with Southern Railway, at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE Gen'l Pass. Agent.