

# The Lenoir Topic

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## WALLACE BROS.,

Statesville, N. C.

Wholesale Only.

## Spring Stock, 1889,

Now ready for inspection in all departments, and the additions we have made to our usual lines make our present offerings the most complete that can be obtained. In Staple

## Dry Goods,

Dress Goods,

Piece Goods.

We have certainly surpassed all previous efforts, and an examination of our

## Shoe Stock

will result in convincing any that for quality, styles and low prices it cannot be surpassed on any market.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to see our stock before placing any part of their orders.

Very respectfully,

Wallace Bros.

## KEPHALINE

A safe and reliable remedy for HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE and NEURALGIA. A few drops passed over the painful surface gives immediate relief, with termination of the attack. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Prepared only by the KEPHALINE DRUG CO. Lenoir, North Carolina.

Kephaline won't cure everything, but will cure Headache, Toothache and Neuralgia.

Kephaline cures Headache.

Dr. J. M. Spainhour, Lenoir, N. C., says: "I have used Kephaline for more than a year and have never failed to be relieved of the severest Headache by its use. I cheerfully recommend it to those suffering in this way."

Prepared only by the Kephaline Drug Co., Lenoir, N. C., and for sale by druggists and dealers at 25c per bottle.

## DEATH OF AN EX-PRESIDENT.

Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, of Mexico, Breathes his Last in this City.

New York Herald, April 22.

Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, ex-President of Mexico, died at forty-five minutes after one o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Lenox, Thirteenth street and Fifth avenue. He had been sick about ten days, but up to Saturday night his condition was not considered particularly dangerous. His ailment was bronchitis and pleurisy.

The ex-President himself feared that his end was near, and on Friday, at his request, Mr. Ibonez, who has charge of his estate in Mexico, was telegraphed for and is now on his way here. During most of his illness Don Juan N. Navarro, the Mexican Consul General, was at his bedside. He was conscious up to the time of his death, and passed off with apparently little suffering.

The principal Mexican residents of the city soon heard of his death and visited the Lenox, and some of them remained with the body last night.

Ex-President Lerdo was a bachelor and leaves no family, and it is not known what disposition he has made of his property, as his will is in the keeping of his agent in Mexico. Until his agent arrives no arrangement will be made for the disposal of the body, but it will probably be placed in a receiving vault until it can be sent to Mexico. It was embalmed yesterday and the face looks as natural as life. It called upon Consul General Navarro last night and he said it would probably be a week before the body would be sent to Mexico.

TO BE BURIED WITH HIGH HONORS. "I telegraphed," he said, "the Mexican Minister the fact of his death, and received an answer in which the Minister said that he would take action at once to honor the memory of our great countryman. I have also telegraphed President Diaz, who belongs to the same political party as the deceased. He will be buried with high honors by the Mexican government, for he was one of our greatest men."

The Consul General added that the ex-President bore a striking resemblance to the late Governor Tilden, and he once mistook Mr. Tilden for the Mexican.

Ex-President Lerdo has lived here in retirement since 1876, when he left Mexico on account of political troubles. For the past ten years he has lived at the Lenox. He was a great student, and spent most of his time in study. He was frequently consulted as counsellor by Mexican residents and corporations having interests in Mexico.

He was born in Jalapa April 25, 1825, and was educated in the Seminary of Puebla and the College of San Ildefonso, in the city of Mexico. He was educated for the church, but having taken a dislike to the ecclesiastical profession he studied jurisprudence, and soon took high rank in his profession. In December, 1855, he was made a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1857, he was appointed by President Comonfort Minister of Foreign Affairs and assumed the presidency of a moderate liberal Cabinet, but resigned the September following, as he was a supporter of the new liberal constitution and opposed the policy of the President.

## ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

After the advent of the Church party to power he joined the liberal administration of Juarez at Vera Cruz, and with him returned to Mexico in January, 1866. He was a member of Congress during the sessions of 1861-2, and in August, 1861, in the extraordinary session of that body, he opposed the treaty that had been made for arranging the English debt. The failure of this treaty led to the downfall of the Zamacona Cabinet, and Lerdo was called by Juarez to form a new one, but he refused; and after the formation of the Doblado Ministry he continued to oppose the conclusion of treaties by the Executive without the approbation of Congress. He was appointed by Juarez to arrange a treaty of commerce and extradition with the United States, which was afterward of great use to his country in its struggle against foreign intervention. He was again a member of Congress in 1862-3, and abandoning his opposition to the government earnestly advocated the concession of extraordinary powers in the unusual circumstances of that time. When the French troops were about to invade the capital and the government retired in May, 1863, the deceased accompanied the President. On September 2 Juarez appointed him Minister of Justice, and on September 11 Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was a constant companion of the President until 1867, and counselled him on the expiration of his Presidential term, November 30, 1865, to issue a decree declaring his term to be extended until constitutional elections could be held. After the fall of Queretaro and the capture of Maximilian he was solicited to exert his influence over Juarez to spare the prisoner's life, but refused to interfere. After the return of the government to Mexico in July, 1867, Lerdo, as

Minister of Foreign Affairs, suspended treaties with those foreign nations that had failed in neutrality to Mexico, joined the intervention of recognized the imperial government, but all subjects of these Powers that resided in Mexico were guaranteed full security.

## HE BECOMES PRESIDENT.

In the elections of December, 1868, he resumed his portfolio. During the elections of 1871 Congress declared Juarez re-elected and the latter's death—in July, 1872—Lerdo, in virtue of his office, succeeded him. He issued a decree of amnesty, and nearly all the chiefs that were in the rebellion against the government, including General Porfirio Diaz, made their submission. The following November Lerdo was re-elected with very little opposition, and he retained all the Juarez Cabinet. He did much toward developing railroads and telegraphs and having his country represented at the centennial at Philadelphia. In 1874 he sanctioned a law to establish a federal Senate and to send a commission to Asia to observe the transit of Venus. He was proclaimed a candidate for re-election in 1875, which act caused revolutionary movements in Mexico. These began with the "plan of Tuxtepec," January, 1876. Although the plan of Tuxtepec pronounced re-election illegal Lerdo accepted the candidacy and Congress declared him elected President, but as there was doubt as to the validity of the vote the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court declared the constitution interrupted and retired to Guanajuato, proclaiming himself provisional President.

## LERDO'S FLIGHT.

The Governor of Guanajuato recognized the Chief Justice, and meantime Diaz with an army advanced from the East. After the government troops were defeated Lerdo fled with his Cabinet. The party were captured by a bandit, Peoquinto Huato, who called himself a partisan of Diaz and detained them for a ransom of \$30,000. Lerdo then fled to this city, never to leave it alive.

## Cleveland Declines an Office.

New York Sun.

Lawyer Grover Cleveland formally declined yesterday to be a Commissioner of the new High Bridge Park. Mr. Cleveland in a letter to Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court, who made the appointment, said that he did not think that he was sufficiently informed about the locality to accept so important a post.

It is said that he has other reasons for declining the place. He wants to have this summer and fall entirely at his disposal. He does not wish to feel hampered by any business outside of his law business. Things are slow with many lawyers in the summer, and Mr. Cleveland wants to be in shape for leaving his desk for his fishing rod. He does not want to settle down to the steady grind before late in the fall.

## Old Homes are Best.

If one runs over the list of persons known to him he finds very few of more than forty years old in the houses in which they were born. Of the twenty houses built more than fifty years ago nearest my own, only one is lived in by the family by which it was originally occupied, while most of the others have had numerous successive owners or tenants. Of my own friends near my own age there are but two or three anywhere who live in the houses which their fathers occupied before them. This lack of hereditary homes—homes of one family for more than one generation—is a novel and significant feature of American society. In its effect on the disposition of the people and on the quality of our civilization it has not received the attention it deserves.

The conditions which have brought about this state of things are obvious. The spirit of equality, and the practices, especially in regard to the distribution of property, that have resulted from it; the general change in the standards of living arising from the enormous development of natural resources of the country, and the consequent unexampled diffusion of wealth and material comfort; the rapid settlement of our immense territory, and the astonishing growth of our old as well as of our new cities, have been unfavorable to the existence of the hereditary home.

There is scarcely a town in the long settled parts of the Northern States from which a considerable portion of its people has not gone out in the course of the past fifty years to seek residence elsewhere.

Attachment to the native soil, affection for the home of one's youth, the claims of kindred, the bonds of social duty, have not proved strong enough to resist the allurements of hope, the fair promise of bettering fortune, and the love of adventure. The increasing ease and the vast extension of means of communication between distant parts of the country have promoted the movement of the population. From "The Lack of Old Homes in America," by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, in the *May Scribner's*.

## FOREST FIRES.

They Mean More Than a Mere Nominal Loss.

J. D. C. in Asheville Citizen.

Mention in the *News and Observer* of the 14th of the forest fires, coincident with high winds and dry weather, raging in the country to the west of Raleigh, at points along the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line and Carolina Central railroads, and other points in the eastern and middle section of this State, indicates an awakening of interest in a subject of very grave import. Once the newspapers only referred to a forest conflagration as a spectacle of picturesque splendor by night, of impressive grandeur by day. Very rarely, if ever, did economic interests have consideration, or the destruction of the trees suggest the destruction of values. Now that the loss from this source by accumulation of annual ravage begins to be appreciated, the rapid thinning of the timber for commercial uses, and the clearing of ground for agricultural purposes begins to be perceived, the diminution of the timber supply awakens a concern which ought long since to have antedated and anticipated the causes which now threaten the exhaustion of what ought to have been a constant source of private and public wealth.

Legislation was very tardily invoked, not so much for the protection of timber as of fences. No person is allowed to set fire to woods unless they be his own property, and he must give due notice of his intention; and wagoners, camping in the open air, in certain counties, are required by law to extinguish their camp fires before leaving. But the habits of generations are stubborn, and carelessness or accident every year occasions losses which can never be repaired. Less than half a century ago it was the habit of the people of the upper tier of the long leaf pine country every spring to set fire to the dead pine straw and old wire grass to force early pasturage through the woods for their sheep and cattle. The accumulation of combustible matter thus annually burned was small and the injury to the trees very small. Up to about 1845 the belief prevailed that the pines nearer the coast only were profitable for turpentine. Then it was found that the whole region was equally productive, and the whole of it was converted into turpentine plantations. Then it became necessary to protect the boxed trees; for fire seizing upon large inflammable surfaces, not only destroyed the running crop, but also the trees themselves causing some times as in 1856, memorable for extensive forest fires.

A combination of causes has materially diminished the valuable forest area of North Carolina. Statistics bearing upon the existing proportion of forest area are delusive, for all the land, except swamp land, not in cultivation is classed, as timber land. Observation proves a very large portion of that to have been burned over, culled or stripped of its most valuable trees, and a meagre residuum left for the coming generation. Yet the wasteful habit continues as if resources were as exhaustless as they appeared a century ago. Especially in this case in the west, where the forest stands as if it never could be removed. Yet the disappearance within present memory of the great forests in the Eastern and Northern States might warn us of the danger which threatens this section, the only great storehouse remaining on the Atlantic slope for certain valuable and indispensable timbers. It will be unavoidable to meet the demand, yet in meeting it due prudence and foresight may be exercised so as to combine the interests of the present with the rights of the future in view. History is full of these pregnant warnings against the ripping up of the golden goose. It is not impossible to convert these richly clad mountains into the sterility and desolation of Syria and the Islands of the Mediterranean, once forest clad, once abounding in full and sparkling streams, once glad with bountiful crops, once teeming with industrious population; now bare, parched and barren, still filled with people but half starved, poverty stricken, eking out a miserable existence under a shadesless sky and a fierce relentless sun. These lands lay in the same parallel with climate much like ours, with natural conditions much the same. And the same causes in time may make our land like theirs.

Great on Statistics.

Robert P. Porter, editor of the new Protection organ which was started in this city a year or more ago, has received his reward in the shape of an appointment as Superintendent of the Census. Mr. Porter has had considerable experience in this line. He loves statistics, and he can manipulate the multiplication table so as to prove by it that the sum of all human prosperity and happiness is due to the beneficent system of Protection fostered by the manufacturers of New England. Mr. Porter will have the disbursement of \$6,000,000 as editor of the census, and will have a salary of \$6,000 a year.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1889.

To the Editor of The Lenoir Topic:

Chief Justice Fuller has announced that the United States Supreme Court would cease to hear arguments on the 28 inst and adjourn from then until the 13 of May, and then adjourn for the term.

All the laws passed by the late Congress have been published in a book form by the State Department, and copies may be obtained for 55 cents each.

Senator Wade Hampton is still here, and he says he does not expect to leave until Ex. Gov. Thompson, of South Carolina, is appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission, an appointment which, he says, is bound to be made unless Harrison ignores the strongest endorsement ever given an applicant for a position.

"Cheap John" Wanamaker is being roundly abused by the 300 applicants for positions as special agents of the Post Office Department, because he has sent all the applicants to the Civil Service Commissioners, and notified the applicants that they must stand a Civil-service examination. These positions are much sought after, and the impression had got out among the Republicans that no examination would be required.

Owing to the funeral of the late John P. Usher, who was Secretary of the Interior from 1863 to 1866, that Department was closed yesterday. This is a senseless and useless custom, and is besides very costly to the Government.

John Sherman had a candidate for Controller of the Currency, but he got left and the prize went to Ex-Congressman Lacy, of Michigan. Verily those be "parlous" times for Ohio Republicans.

Another fat plum has been captured by a newspaper man. The fortunate individual is Robert P. Porter, editor of the *New York Press* who has been appointed Superintendent of the Census. Harrison is certainly making himself solid with the Republican editors and is doubtless laying the wires for a renomina-

Applications have been made to the Controller of the Currency for charters for several national banks in Oklahoma, and that official is much perplexed as to what should be done. The law requires applications to be on file one year before the charter is granted, but this being a new country the applicants think an exception should be made in their favor. The question has been referred to the Attorney General for an opinion.

Several years ago the postoffice Department issued an order prohibiting train employes or other trains other than mail trains carrying letters, packages etc. This order was particularly hard on newspapers, as it often prevented their receiving important correspondence and also prevented them from sending out packages of papers. In response to general requests from publishers the order has been rescinded.

In the Railway mail service it is almost as bad. The number of removals in six weeks is over 500.

Secretary Noble says every precaution has been taken in the Government to prevent lawlessness in Oklahoma and that the attempts of the alarmists to scare people away from the new territory are absurd.

The ex-Congressmen seem to have the call this week. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, has been appointed Solicitor of the Treasury.

It is reported that Mr. Harrison has stated that no postmaster in the presidential class will be removed, without cause, until his commission expires. It is also said that he has decided that all commissions shall date from the date of confirmation. Both statements should be taken with a grain of allowance.

The "nigger" still waits for official recognition from the administration. But he is getting decidedly impatient. May he continue in the same condition.

After keeping the U. S. light house tender, Holly, tied up to the wharf here for three days, while two light-ships, which left their moorings in Chesapeake Bay during the recent storm, are floating around endangering vessels, Mr. Harrison went aboard Monday for a pleasure sail down the Potomac. That's the Republican idea of protecting our commerce.

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New York World.

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## The New British Minister.

New York Herald, April 22.

A heavy mist, concealing all objects at fifty yards distance, overhung the rivers and bay yesterday morning when the Cunard steamer, *Etruria*, bearing among her passengers Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister to the United States, showed her huge form off Quarantine, where I boarded her from the revenue cutter *Chandler*.

I found Sir Julian on the promenade deck, where he was vainly trying to get a glimpse at the country on which he was about to set foot for the first time. I had pictured to myself a man of stern presence, but when I saw his genial face, which bears refinement in every lineament, and heard his cheery "Good morning, sir; I'm glad to see you," my fears took flight at once.

The new Minister is sixty years old, of sturdy build, slightly above medium height, with a full face though marked with the lines which, of thought, is yet expressive of the utmost good humor. He has a firm mouth above a rather square though not massive chin, a straight nose and a pair of honest gray eyes. He wore yesterday a plain business suit, and if seen on Broadway would be taken for a prosperous business man.

## "NO POLITICS."

"Well," said he laughingly, extending his hand, "I suppose you wish me to say something to the *Herald*. I am glad to see one of its representatives, but you must excuse me for talking on political topics. My appointment was something of a surprise to every one, I learn, both in this country and in Europe, but to know one more than myself. I was, as you are aware, the head Under Secretary of State in England, and my transfer from that office to the American mission was an action without precedent, though I believe the appointment is regarded favorably both here and in England.

"I have no doubt my experiences abroad were taken into consideration. I was, as you know, at one time Attorney General to the colony at Hong Kong and a member of the legislative and executive council there. Remaining there from 1865 to 1874. I was then made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the Leeward Islands. After a short sojourn there I returned to England to fill the appointment of Assistant Under Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, succeeding the present Lord Nunsford, now Colonial Secretary of State, and then Sir Henry Holland. After two years in the Colonial Office I was transferred to the Foreign Office as Assistant Under Secretary of State, succeeding to the permanent Under Secretaryship on the death of Lord Tenterden in 1882. I have been in the Foreign Office for twelve years.

"There was great uncertainty as to who would be selected for the American office, and as I said, the selection of myself caused some surprise.

"But," added Sir Julian, now that I am here I can say that I am glad to come to America, for if my voyage by my American fellow voyagers is any criterion my reception in this country will leave nothing to be desired. I shall try to do my duty, and more I cannot say. I like the open hearted hospitality manifested by the American people and I feel assured that, although this is my first visit to the United States, I shall find myself most happily situated."

## What a Railway Superintendent has to do.

The Superintendent of a railway in this country who has, let us say, three hundred miles of road in his charge, has perhaps as great a variety of occupation, and as many different questions of importance depending upon his decision, as any other business or professional man in the community. Fully one half of his time will be spent out of doors looking after the physical condition of his track, masonry, bridges, stations, buildings of all kinds. Concerning the repair or the renewal of each he will have to pass judgment. He must know intimately every foot of his track, and in cases of emergency or accident, know just what resources he can depend upon, and how to make them most immediately useful. He will visit the shops and round-houses frequently, and will know the construction and daily condition of every locomotive, every passenger and freight car. He will consult with his Master Mechanic, and often will decide which car or engine shall and which shall not be taken in for repair etc. He has to plan and organize the work of every yard, every station. He must know the duties of each employe on his pay-rolls, and instruct all new men, or see that it is properly done. He must keep incessant and vigilant watch on the movement of all trains, noting the slightest variation from the schedule which he has prepared, and looking carefully into the cause therefor, so as to avoid its recurrence. The first thing in the morning he is greeted with a report giving

the situation of business on the road, the events of the night, movement of trains and location and volume of freight to be handled. The last thing at night he gets a final report of the location and movement of important trains; and he never closes his eyes without thinking that perhaps the telephone will ring and call him before dawn. During the day in his office he has reports to make out, requests to approve, a varied correspondence, not always agreeable, to answer. From "The Freight-car Service" by Theodore Voorhes, in the *May Scribner's*.

## The Cowboy's Ticket.

San Francisco Chronicle.

They were telling experiences the other night, and Colonel Grannis told one of his. He made the trip through the Southern country here just after the road had been opened. The festive cowboy had just begun to enjoy the sport of running the train in the rough region, and at one of the stations a formidable specimen of that tough human board the cars. The conductor came along punching the tickets, and this cowboy did not pay any attention to him.

At last the conductor laid his hand on the cowboy's shoulder and said, "Ticket, please." The cowboy turned in true cowboy style, pulled out his revolver and pointed it at the conductor. "Here's my ticket," the conductor walked on and punched everybody else's coupon. Then he disappeared. The little incident had been forgotten by almost everybody on the car. The cowboy was in a quiet state, and the car was quite still when the conductor came in. He walked leisurely up the aisle and suddenly stopped before the cowboy, placed a great big knife dangerously contiguous to his vital part and said, quietly, "Lemme see that ticket again." The cowboy said his fare.

## Attention, Ex-Confederates!

I have prepared a Record book and would like to have the name, company, regiment and postoffice address of every living Confederate soldier and sailor in North Carolina. W. C. STRONACH, Sec'y Confederate Veterans' Association of North Carolina.

The Postoffice Department guideline is now working on fourth class postmasters at the rate of 150 a day. Extra clerks have been detailed from other branches of the Department to help those in the First Assistant Office so as to increase the number of dismissals and appointments.

## DEAL & DEAL.

## The Racket Store.

Low Prices. Short Profits.

When you want to buy for cash or produce come to Deal & Deal's, we can pay you highest price and sell you goods at prices so low that you will be pleased. We give you a few prices but can't tell you half what we have to sell.

Shoes, mens brogan double sole \$1, \$1.25, boys, \$0.12, mens, congress 1.40, 1.00, 2.10, per pair, mens lace, fine 1.25, 1.50 pair, boys lace, fine 1.25, 1.40, pair, womens circular seam \$1 pair, womens circular seam calf skin hand made \$0.25, this is a job worth 1.00 we keep them a week, shoes women fine lace \$1, 1.25, pair, womens fine button \$1, 1.15, 1.50, 1.40, womens fine kid button 1.00, 1.25, 2.50, mens fine kid button 1.50, 1.75, mens pants \$0.1, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, coats \$3.00, cashmere all wool suits, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 15.00, hats mens crush \$0.25, to \$1, wool broad brim \$0.50, \$0.75, mens fur 1.10, 1.25, 1.50, rawhide best fur 1.50, this rawhide is a special bargain worth 2.25, hats mens stiff wool hats \$0.40, fur 1.50, boys \$0.25, \$0.50, \$0.75, callioes at 40c, 50c, indigo blues \$0.50, gingham \$0.25, 30c, worsted blankets 10c, 12c, 15c, cashmere 25c, 30c, canton flannel 10c, bleached canton flannel 10c, danish table cloth turkey red \$1c, bleached \$1c, almanac \$0.10, bed ticking 10c, 15c.

Table oil cloth \$1, 25, 2 1/2 yd, Shawls 75c, \$0.50, \$1, 1.25, 1.75 each, cashmere Shawls 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 each, Ladies collars \$0.10, Ladies collars and cuffs \$0.15, Handkerchiefs \$0.10, \$0.15, \$0.20, Japanese silk hdkts \$0.10, Turkey red hdkts \$0.10, Note paper gilt edge \$0.10, Letter paper 10c, Foolscap 10c, Writing labels \$0.10, Books 15c, Novels, History, Detective stories, Poems, gilt edge, 40c, Jewelry, breast pins 5, 10, 25c, Bangles 10c, 25c, Pearl 10c, Baby and Pet \$0.10, Spectacles 10c, per pair, Lamps \$0.10, \$0.15, \$0.20, \$0.25, \$0.30, \$0.35, Flour 2 1/2, Pork \$0.20, Coffee, 30c, 35c, Sugar \$1c, 10c, grits \$0.10, New Orleans rice 1 1/2c, Wash soap \$0.10, Digest thing out for a child, Water buckets 15c, codard, 2-hoop, Tin buckets 10, 15, 20, 25c, Dish pans 15c, 20c, Evaporated molasses home made at 25c gal, Horse collars \$0.10, Hames \$0.10, Traces \$0.10, Shovels and Spades, steel, 60c each, chisels 15c, 20c.

Deal & Deal.