

THE HICKORY DEMOCRAT.

A Home Newspaper Published in the Interest of the People and for Honesty in Governmental Affairs

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Conover News.

Sunday last, Concordia congregation celebrated the tenth anniversary of the dedication of the church building, a good brick church. In the morning, pastor P. Bischoff baptized the seventh son of Prof. G. A. Romoser. This was followed by the regular morning service and a plain, cogent discourse on the central fundamental of christianity; that is, justification by faith. It was delivered by Rev. J. P. Schmidt, of Concord. At two o'clock, Prof. Romoser preached from Zephaniah 3:9, having reference to the ten years the congregations have worshipped in this church, and their duty now and next.

The congregation has been served by pastors of the Lutheran Synod of Missouri since 1892. Its first preacher was Rev. Prof. B. A. Yoder, beginning about 1873. For nearly twenty years divine service was held in the college chapel. There is preaching regularly every Sunday and a day school for the children of the church is taught nine months in the year. The present teacher is Mr. Hueschen, of Missouri. The attendance is sixty, and will soon be larger.

Your correspondent has been among the Conover folks who have visited the Exposition, leaving on Oct. 18th and traveling seven days. The weather was good and the traveling pleasant. One day was spent on the Exposition grounds. Of the State buildings, that of North Carolina is perhaps best, as to the building and things shown in it. The Virginia and West Virginia buildings are good. It is a pity the enterprise is financially a failure. It was said that the number of visitors in October was greater than in any earlier month.

The United States government building buildings afford a wealth and variety of unusual objects of interest.

Most of our time was given to excursions in the neighboring country. Sunday we spent at Williamsburg, a place of rare historic interest. In the early days of the colony, it was the "Middle Plantation," because midway on the peninsula between the James and the York rivers, and between the Chesapeake Bay and the plantations near where Richmond now stands.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the capitol was removed to this spot, and a town was laid out following the forms of the letters W and M, and the college of William and Mary, king and queen, was soon after established there. The old place is replete with historical objects and associations. The foundations of the colonial capitol remain, and inscribed on brass plates in a small monument on the site of the capitol one may read: "Here Patrick Henry," etc. One of the plates contains a list of the names of the members of the convention which passed the Virginia resolutions to be forwarded to the congress of the colonies, asking for a declaration of independence. Pendleton, Jefferson, Mason, are among the names. The old Bruton church and the old courthouse, both dated before the revolution, stand there in their original walls.

We enjoyed attending service in that old church twice that Sunday. The sermon in the morning was by Rev. Huntington, of New York city, and in the evening, by a minister of Washington, D. C. The present rector, Rev. Goodwin, has written an interesting history of the church and the place. William and Mary College is still maintained by the State as

a college and normal school. The president, Dr. L. G. Tyler, is a son (perhaps the youngest by a second wife) of Hon. John Tyler, president of the United States.

In 1718, the students of the college were required to sit in the gallery of old Bruton church time of preaching, and were locked in. After a time, Thos. Jefferson was among those students, penned in the little gallery, and it is thought he there hatched his first notions of religious liberty.

Monday morning, being good on foot, we walked from Williamsburg to the site of the city of Jamestown, now an island and nearly deserted since the town was burned in Bacon's Rebellion. The distance is seven miles, the road leading through the scene of Gen. Lafayette's mistake in 1781, when he attacked the army of Lord Cornwallis, thinking it was only a portion of the king's troops remaining on the north side of the James river.

The first English settlers called their place James City, and the county still bears that name. A number of silk mulberry trees yet stand alive on Jamestown Island, "planted according to statute, 1621." The government then made an effort to introduce silk culture. The island is three miles long. A little way below the site of the old church and town, stand the walls of the "Amber house," which was the residence of Governor Wyatt. Some of the mulberry trees stand near it.

The visitor reads on a tablet by the wall:

"Burned in Bacon's Rebellion, 1676

Burned by Tarleton's dragoons, 1781

Burned in the Civil war

Burned in 1892."

Surely that house has been burned often enough! There is a monument nearly completed, 110 feet high, on what appears to be the highest ground of the island. It is erected by the Association for the protection of Virginia Antiquities. A petition was offered for the signature of visitors, asking the congress to take care of the island as property of the United States.

The place was well chosen by the colonists, as accessible to ships and easily defended against the savages, but it was extremely unhealthy. No wonder, then, the town and capitol were removed to the middle ground, "where mosquitoes were not so troublesome." K.

General N. B. Forrest

The question is sometimes asked, "Did Gen. Forrest die in the civil war?"

In the Confederate Museum at Richmond, in the Tennessee room, there hangs on the wall a picture of "Nathan Bedford Forrest, Lieutenant-General, U. S. A. Born in Bedford county, Tenn., July 13, 1821. Died at Memphis, Tenn., October 29th, 1877."

In the State Library, Richmond, may be seen an interesting volume, by John Allan Wyeth, M. D., entitled, "Life of N. B. Forrest." Its subject is there styled, "One of the ablest soldiers of the world." Whilst Gen. Forrest is said by the author to have had his faults, it is pleasant to find the candid biographer showing that he had a generous, humane heart, and "had a high sense of right and justice." He was born in a back woods settlement in middle Tennessee.

J. S. Koiner.

Miss Nell Moore, of Granite Falls, was in town Monday.

Cruelty to Editors.

We are fully persuaded that there is no editor in the State superior, as man or writer, to Editor Archibald Johnston, of "Charity and Children;" but even he is liable at times unthinkingly to be led into things that may injure "the Profession." And why, oh why, should he spring upon us such a cruel surprise as when he urges that we drop from our repertoire of adjectives "up-to-date?"

Consider B. R. Johnson. Where are we to find anything so soothing to the ear, so expressive, so calculated to relieve the mind of a tortured reporter who has striven to find words descriptive of seventeen functions in one issue? We have been at Thomasville Orphanage, and we know how easy it must be just to stroll through those pleasant groves and pick phrases off the trees, as it were, but most of us must toil in the stony-hearted towns where they flourish not. Wherefore, oh our brother, do not be guilty of such needless cruelty to us. Abolish "up-to-date?" Perish the very thought!

Alarm of Fire

About seven p. m. Saturday the town was alarmed by the sound of the fire whistle, and a crowd started towards the blaze. But little damage was done, as the alarm was caused by a chimney burning out at the residence of Mr. Munroe Sigmon, the blacksmith.

Dr. McNairy and the Lenoir Hospital.

It was a pleasure, as it always is, to see Dr. McNairy in town the other day. The reporter questioned him about the hospital which he is building in Lenoir. The building, so the Dr. says, has been somewhat retarded by the difficulty in getting materials and workmen, as is the case everywhere, but is progressing very well—considering. He hopes soon to have a well-built, well-equipped hospital, with all needful medical appliances and a fine staff of nurses.

Those who know Dr. McNairy are aware that he will promise nothing but what he can carry out. His cheery presence would help any patient, and his medical skill equals that of any physician in Western North Carolina.

About the Standard Oil Tanks

Statesville is having some trouble with another Trust. Having settled the Bell Telephone Company to her satisfaction, she has turned her attention to the Standard Oil folks. The tank, like the one in Hickory, is right where, on a nice calculation, it could blow up the largest number of people, if it took a notion, and the town authorities, singularly to relate, have raised objections to this, and directed the Standard Oil people to "move on." Following its time-honored principles, of regarding the life, limbs and property of the people as matters beneath its consideration, the Standard Oil Trust has told the Statesville Aldermen and Mayor to go—or words to that effect. Being entirely above the law, they say, they cannot be made to move. And there you are. But the Landmark says the Standard Oil will move if it can be made to do so. Just so. Same here.

Mr. Emmerson Hahn has gone to Oregon to take a position as stenographer and bookkeeper. He has recently been holding a like position in Alabama. He is a son of our townsman, Mr. P. C. Hahn.

The Clouds Will Roll By.

And still the sun is shining. And still 85,000,000 people are being clothed and fed and are doing their accustomed work. Still the tramp of a mighty army of a million workers is annually pouring into our country, and hundreds of thousands from other sections of the United States are annually turning their footsteps toward the great Southwest and many into the Central south. The world move. Human activities know no let up. The farmers of the country will this year receive \$7,000,000,000 for their products, or about nine times the total national banking capital of the United States; almost one-half as much as the total investment in all the railroads of the country. Never before in the history of America were the agricultural conditions of the country so sound and so solid; never before were the farmers of the South and the West alike so nearly out of debt, and with a total value of farm products to their credit so staggering in amount as to be almost beyond comprehension. Contrast the \$7,000,000,000 which will this year be paid to American farmers with the total value of farm products was \$2,466,000,000, or but a little more than one third of the value of this year. Even seven years ago, or in 1900 the total was \$4,717,000,000 while this year aggregate of \$7,000,000,000 shows a gain of \$2,300,000,000 as compared with 1900. And is almost as great as the total value of farm products in 1890.

Why Not a Fair?

How can a country martially suffer in its business interests with such a solid foundation for marvelous prosperity and business expansion? New York is at present the storm-centre of a bad financial condition, due in part to the rottenness of the methods of some financial operators in that great world centre, in part to destruction of confidence by careless agitation and legislation against railroads and other corporations. It is true that the depreciation in securities has been enormous. It is true that thousands have lost their all by having to sacrifice securities. But these conditions do not, by any means, change the fundamental soundness of American business conditions. The man who has been forced by this financial storm to sacrifice his securities for far less than their intrinsic value has transferred to the purchaser a property which, when the storm is over, must inevitably advance commensurate with the marvelous natural resources and development of the country. Take the conditions of 1893, with our disorganized currency system, with the world uncertain as to the future of our monetary standard, with the silver issue in the balance, and no man able to predict the outcome, and contrast that situation with the condition today, and we can see something of the difference—a difference so great as to be really startling. Then the farmers of the West and south are burdened with debt. Then their agricultural products were at an exceedingly unprofitable point. Then cotton, wheat and corn and cattle were selling at less than the cost of raising. Since that day we have added from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 people to our population. We have doubled and in many cases trebled and quadrupled the volume of business. We have trebled the value of agricultural products and against the poverty of the farmers of that year is the bounding prosperity of today. Despite these conditions some good securities have fallen to as low a price as prevailed in 1893, notwithstanding the vast expansion in industry and population and wealth. This is partly a case of hysterics, and, already stated, partly a case of mismanagement in some financial institutions, and, of course, to some extent a distrust created by constant agitation against railroads.

These things however are ephemeral in their nature, and must pass away. The country at heart is sound and solid for a bounding prosperity despite the disorder which temporarily prevails in Wall Street and the interests connected therewith. The Manufacturers Record doesn't by any means fail to appreciate that in one sense Wall Street is the financial centre of the country and that its disorders afflict the whole body, but for some years the country at large has been growing more independent of Wall Street, and every year better able to meet its own local business problems without regard to Wall Street operations. There is no need of hysterics. The boundless possibilities of a country of almost infinite resources are before us. History affords nothing comparable to the opportunities which await the man of energy and activity in this country. Instead of joining in the hysterics of New York, let the business people of the whole country turn with greater energy that ever before to the utilization of the magnificent opportunities which are before us, and the losses in Wall Street, great as they have been, will soon be forgotten in that mighty sweep of prosperity which is ahead of us. It may be delayed for a brief time, but nothing can stop the onward march of America's business activities.

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Why Not a Fair? In these days when our citizens are going down to Charlotte, to Raleigh, to Salisbury and every other place to attend fairs, it occurs to us that there is nothing lacking but a little hustling for Hickory to have a pretty good fair of her own. It used to be that every country town considered itself entirely "out of the swim" if it did not have a "County Fair" every October. Why, we can remember the days when the "big house" overflowed with uncles, aunts and cousins from "the other side the mountains;" when the kitchen stove and the fireplace too were kept hot for days with the preparations for the visitors. And nothing but the coming of Santa Claus himself equalled the thrill of climbing into the loaded carriage and driving off down the "macadam road" to the Fair Grounds. Oh, the excitement of it! The flying flags and streaming bunting, the crowds at the gates, the vehicles with their merry occupants, the gay cavaliers on horseback, how stirring it all was! And when inside, the wonders of the giant pumpkins, canned fruits and preserves, the glories of the women's, no ladies' department, the big cattle and beautiful horses.

Then the side-shows with the learned pig and the fat woman, the Kentucky giant, the "smallest dwarf in the world" and so on and so on. We doubt if any fair in the world would ever seem like those fairs, but why not try? Hickory has a fine country to draw from. This side of Salisbury to the Tennessee line we would have no rivalry. That we can bring a crowd together has been proven on 4th of July days. Our people have plenty of public spirit, and we believe the proposition could be made a paying one. We have a whole year to look into the matter. Don't let's have everybody else getting ahead of

LOCAL

Mrs. Kirkpatrick went to Charlotte Monday.

Miss Fannie Withers went to Danville Monday.

Atty. M. H. Yount is in Newton attending court.

Mrs. C. M. Thornton went up to Bridgewater Monday.

Mr. R. H. Milton went to Bridgewater Monday on business.

Dr. Banks McNairy McNairy, of Lenoir, was in town Saturday.

Dr. Hill, who preached here Sunday returned Monday to his home in Maxton.

Hon. Craige Shuford and wife visited friends here Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. A. J. Carpenter and Mrs. P. J. Johnston visited Mrs. Ben Seagle last week.

Mr. W. T. Sledge, who attended the Baptist Association near Newton, has returned home.

Miss Gert Morrow who has been visiting her cousin, Miss Minnie Morrow, left Monday.

Reformation services will be held in Lenoir College to-night, conducted by Dr. Moser.

Rev. Enoch Hite, of South Carolina, preached a very fine sermon at Lenoir College Sunday night.

Miss Minda McManaway spent some days in Charlotte visiting her father and attending the Fair.

Rev. David L. Miller, of Luray, Va., was in town last week, visiting his parents on his return from Svnod.

Miss Lila Richardson, of Lenoir, was in town last week. Her friends here are always glad to see her.

Mrs. and Miss Stuart, of Blowing Rock, who visited friends here, returned Saturday to Newton, where they have been with relatives.

Mr. Karl Crouse will leave for his home in Charlottesville, Va., Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Crouse have been in Virginia about six weeks and are charmed with the country.

Rev. and Mrs. Stroup, of Leesville, S. C., spent a short time here with friends last week. Mrs. Stroup was formerly Miss Blanche Yoder, and the couple were warmly welcomed here.

Miss Effie C. Miller, of Portland, Oregon, who has been spending the summer at Redlands, Cal., spent some hours here on her way to her old home near Lenoir.

Dr. and Mrs. Price, who were married last week are now at their home opposite the residence of Mr. Geo. Hall. The house has been improved and is a beautiful home. Our people welcome Mrs. Price to "our midst."

Quite a crowd went down from here to attend the game of ball between the deaf and dumb boys from the school at Morganton and Catawba College. The deaf and dumb boys won 11 to 0. They made two touch downs and kicked goal once.

Friends of little Susie Sigmon, daughter of Mrs. A. Y. Sigmon, will be glad to know that the broken limb is setting well and that the little girl is cheerful and does not suffer much pain.

Hickory. Here are Lenoir and Statesville each with a whole railroad to herself and a hospital each. Can't we start something of our very own too?

Professional Cards.

D. L. RUSSELL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Prompt attention given to all matters of Legal Nature
Office:
Main St., Russell Bldg., Hickory

Dr. T. F. Stevenson
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Residence formerly occupied by Dr. W. L. Abenethy
Office at Home
Calls answered at all hours
Phone 295 - Hickory, N. C.

Dr. Walter A. White
DENTIST
Office over Menzies Drug Store
Hickory, N. C.

DR. W. B. RAMSAY
DENTIST
Office: Second-story Post Office
Hickory, N. C.

Hickory Markets. PRODUCE

Corrected every week by the leading grocersmen

BUYING PRICES BASED ON
FIRST-CLASS QUALITY

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Corn, per bushel | 70 |
| Oats, per bushel | 65 |
| Peas, per bushel | 1.25 to 1.50 |
| Potatoes, Irish, per bu | 50 |
| Potatoes, sweet " | 50 |
| Onions, per bushel | 60 |
| Spring Chickens | 12 1-2 |
| Hens, per pound | .8 |
| Roosters, per pound | .03 |
| Butter, per pound, | 12 1-2 to 20 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 20 |
| Wheat, per bushel | 1.00 |

COTTON MARKET
Strict Good Middling 11 1-2
Good Middling 11 1-4
These are prices paid to wagons.

Administrators Notice.

Havin qualified as Administrator of Wiley D. Cline, (dead) late of Catawba County N. C. This is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned or before the 23rd day of October 1908, from date of this notice will be paid in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This 23rd day of October 1907.
S. E. Killian, Administrator.

Notice! Notice!

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of J. W. Nichols deceased All persons are notified to present their claims against said estate within one year from date below bar will be paid All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payments. This 24th day October, 1907.
Thomas M. Hulham Atty. (D. E. Nichols, Administratrix.

Miss Clara Bowles returned to Statesville Tuesday.

Mr. Eton, of Davie, spent Sunday in Hickory with his cousin, Miss Harden, of the Graded School.

Rev. and Mrs. C. K. Lippard, Lutheran missionaries to Japan, who are in this country for rest, have moved into the Dr. Baker cottage.

Misses Della Harris and Lynn Johnson, students of Davenport College, Lenoir, who have been at their homes, Concord and Franklin, respectively, were here Monday on their return.

Mr. C. M. Courtney, of Lenoir was here Saturday to meet his son who has been in college at Emory and Henry, Virginia, and who has returned home sick, the physicians pronouncing his case a mild form of fever. Young Mr. Courtney was accompanied by his room-mate, Mr. Tracey, who returned to Virginia on Monday.