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Bros.

August 27th, 1884.

belone baying. J. M. SPAINHOUR Andeste Baltimore Bestal College, Dentist.

Lenoir, N.C. Uses no Impure Material for at to olEillingo Tooth only me Work as Low as Good ... Her Work can be Done. Patients from a distance may HO what this this propose coming.

F. LEE CLINE HICKORY, M. C.

EDMUND JONES ATTORNET - AT-LAW BENGIR: W. %.

CARRON A. CILLEY, WILL C. REVLAND. CILLEY&NEWLAND. Atterney At-Law, 日本語をいり出

MR. BLAINE SPEAKS.

We Fiercely Attacks the South and Waves Once Sore the Bloody Shirt.

AUGUSTA, ME., Nov. 18 .- A large number of the devoted personal and political friends of Mr. Blaine serenaded him this evening as an expression of personal good-will and admiration of his conduct of the national campaign. Mr. Blaine appeared and made a speech, in which, after expressing his gratitude for the support he had received, he said : "A change of little more than ave thousand votes would have transferred New York, Indians, New Jersey and Connecticut to the republican standard, and would have made the North as solid as the South.') (11 () -) | | | | |

"The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The Northern States, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the republican cause by a majority of more than 400,000 - almost half a million, indeed-of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid South and were the decisive element which gave that section the control of the national government. Speaking now not at all as a defeated candidate, but as a loyal and devoted American. I think the transfer of the political power of the government to the South is a great national misfortune. It is a misfortune because it introduces an element which cannot insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into a republic the rule of a minority.

"The course of affairs in the South has crushed out the political power of more than six million American citizens, and has transferred it by violence to others. Forty-two presidential electors are assigned to the South on account of the colored population, and yet the colored population, which has more than 21,100,000 legal votes, have been unable to choose a single electon | Byen | in those | States | where they have a majority of more than a hundred thousand they are deprive ed of free suffrage, and their rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot. The eleven States that comprised the rebel confederacy had by the census of 1880 seven and a-5,300,000 colored population. The colored population, almost to a man, desire to support the republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation and by violence and murder, whenever violence and murder are the part of the all source

"To illustrate just bow it works to the destruction of all fair elections, let me present to you five States in the late confederacy and five loyal States of the North pesnumber of electoral States. In the South the States of Louisiana, Mis-

issippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have in the aggregate 48 electoral votes. They have 2,800,-000 white people and over 3,000,000 States of Wisconsin, Minnesots, Iowa, Kansas and California have likewise in the aggregate 48 electoral votes; and they't have white population of 5,600,000, or just double the five Southern States which I have named. These Northern States have practically no delived population of the therefore evident that the white men in those Southern States by uprising and absorb ingether righted and the contoured amen are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the Northern States of rileguomited that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust and derogatory to the manhood of the North Even those who are vindictively opposed to mega suffrage will not deny that any presidential electors are asnegro population that population ought to be permitted free sumrage. affirm that a Southern white man in the Gulf States is entitled to double THE THIRD POST OF Worthern white man in the Take States 14ths

to affirm that a Confederate soldier

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the nation that a Union soldier can, and that a perfecuel and constantly

ceded to the Southern white man in the government of the Union.

"If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom, until the badge of inferiority will attach to the Northern white man as odiously as ever Norman noble ever stamped it upon Saxon churl. This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the North. With the Southern democracy triumphant in their States and in the nation the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree; wages which will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash perhaps to 35 cents per day, if averaged over the entire South."

Mr. Blaine argued that this would reduce wages in the North. "Few persons in the North," he continued, "realize how completely the chiefs of the rebellion wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election. It is a portentous fact that the democratic Senators who came from the States of the late Confederacy all-and I mean all, without a single exception-personally participated in the rebellion against the national government. It is a still more significant fact that in those States no man who was loval to the Union, no matter how strong a democrat he may be today, has the slightest chance of political romotion. The one great avenue to honor in that section is the record of zealous service in the war against the government. It is certainly an astounding fact that the section in which friendship for the Union in the days of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification should be called now to rule over the Union.

"All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation who fought the war, and elevates into practical command of the American rovernment the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times. I have spoken of the South as placed by the late election in possession of the govergment, and I mean ally that my words imply. The South furnished nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes that defeated the republican party, and they will step to the command of the democratic party as unchallenged and as unrestrained as they held the same position for thirty years before the civil war.

"Gentleinen, there cannot be political inequality among the citizens of a free republic; there cannot be a minority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the North. Patriotism, self respect, pride, protection for person and safety for country, all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit equality from the Pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth Rock, and from liberty-loving patriots who came to Delaware with Wm. Penn. It becomes the primal question of American manhood. It demands hearing and a settlement, and that settlement will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all per-

sonal and civil rights. "Purposely-I may say instinctively-I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest without reference to my own defeat, without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the presidency. Towards him personally I have no cause for the slightest ill-will, and it is with cordiality I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may evercome the embarrassments which the peculiar source of its power imposes upon it from the hour of its

Voiding in Morganian.

Married, in the Presbyterian church in Morganton, Nov. 11th, Mr. Herbert Collins, of Philadelphia Pa. Jad ma Motia State of Morganton or The Church descrations were remarkably beautiful, and the impressive caremony was witnessed by a large congregation. Mr. E. F. Reid gave away the bride, and Mr. H. R. Hicka acted salest man, while Drs. Tultpand Monay word the ashers. Immediately after the cerement of the Table To train for Philadelphia, a large party of friends accompanied them to the increasing superiority shall be con- | depot to say good bye.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Plain Statement of Facts.

The following paper has been circulating around here for several weeks:

TO THE PUBLIC.

"As the editor of the LENGIR Topic declines publishing the following after promising so to do I take this method of clearing up the matter and vindicating myself in this way before the good citizens of Lenoir. 'Truth crushed to the earth will rise again."

Respectfully, C. D. TILLMAN.

"As is generally known the Methodist Church at this | place was destroyed last March by a cyclene. The church is now struggling to rebuild and needs a considerable amount of mency yet to complete the building. Our young townsman Mr. C. D. Tillman who visited your town recently with a view of raising what he could for that purpose did so with the knowledge and approval of the best and most substantial members of the church here, including the pastor. He has lived here over two years and we know him to be one of our worthy young men whose good character no one can truthfully assail, and any money paid to him for the church whether as receipts from a musical entertainment or but we thought if he saw proper to through a doubtful source as has been asserted. He is an excellent musician, vocal and instrumental and is able to entertain and please any audience. His concerts are free from anything immoral, or that would offend the most refined or fastidious. He is a worthy young man offering to aid a worthy enterprise and deserves the patronage and respect of any community he may visit, as is evidenced by the fact that those who know him well are willing to entrust their children to his care as members of his troupe.

"We cheerfully recommend him as an honerable gentleman to any town he may visit as deserving the respect and patronage of any people whether his nurpose is to raise funds for a church or his own benefit.

G. W. COCHRAN. G. W. IVBY, Pastor in charge. GEO. A. WARLICK, Sec. and Treas. Building com. M. E. C. W. L. C. KILLIAN, Minister.

GEO. H. WEST, M. D., J. A. WARE. "P. S .- We had Mr. C. D. Tillman in our employment as clerk for some time and take pleasure in saying, we believe him to be honest and in every way reliable.

M. O. SHERRILL & Co."

In a letter which I received from Rev. G. W. Ivey, dated Oct. 10, 1884. he informed me that Mr. Tillman had the above printed, and intended to flood this country with it. Brother Ivey goes on to say: "I went to him this morning (Oct. 10) and told him that I had no personal interest in the matter, but there was a blessing pronounced upon the peace maker, and he promised that he would not send his vindication until I wrote to you and heard from you." This letter was received on Saturday, Oct. 11th, while I was absent. I returned on Sunday evening, Oct. 12th, and on Monday, Oct. 13th, answered it by the first mail after its reception. When I went to the post office on Monday to mail my letter, the above "vindication" was handed me, and Tharned subsequently that it had circulated around here considerably on that day. Who sent it, or where it came from, I do not know; but I do now that it was here before I had time to answer Brother Ivey's letter, notwithstanding the promise that it would not be send until brother Ivey heard from me. Now, I call attention to two statements in the above. | First, that Mr. Tillman came to Lenoir with the knowledge and approval of the best and most substantial members of the church here, including the paster." I have

s letter from one of of the best and

most substantial members of the

church" at Newton, M. O. Sherrill,

Esq. the representative from Ca-

tawbain the last Lagislature, and

which will be the Senator from Ca-

tawte and Lincoln in the next Leg-talature, dated Oct. 4, 1884, in which, he says : 10 I was not con-

aulted about Mr. Tillman's going to

eyonberplace to chave a concert, he

never spoke to me on the subject.

I heard from some one that he was

going. Think he had made his arrangements while up at Lenoir before any one knew it here. I am very sorry that he did not first consult with you all there, and then with us here before making any such arrangements I heard that he was to be assisted by the Misses Scroggs and others, and I knew nothing of any meeting at the time, or I should have hunted Mr. Tillman up, and asked him not to attempt it unless your meeting was over. You know that I am one of those who believe in raising money by reaching into the pocket and paying it. We are needing money badly, but I am sorry that Mr. Tillman attempted to have a concert especially when your meeting was going on. We never stop a good meeting for any kind of an entertainment. We have never found anything wrong with Mr. Tillman here, and I am astonished that he did not consult you, i. e., if he knew your

meeting was going on." I also have a letter from the "pastor of the church at Newton, Rev. G.W. Ivey-than whom no man is better known and esteemed in this country -dated Oct. 20th 1884, in which he says : "Now so far as his concert for the church was concerned, we care nothing for that. We did not know anything about it until after he had made the arrangement; run the risk, and if it made any thing to give us the benefit, we would not object. I think he acted in good faith. And so far as your refusing to stop your meeting on that account, I would not have done it either." The second statement to which I call attention is this: "Any money paid to him (C. D. Tillman) for the church whether as receipts from a musical entertainment or otherwise would not have been sent through a doubtful source as has been asserted." I was not aware that any such thing had been "asserted" by any of "the good citizens of Lenoir." Mr. Tillman takes particular pains to vindicate a character which had not been assailed by me nor by any one else here, as far as I have heard. In my remarks in the Methodist church in Lenoir on Wednesday night, Oct. 1st 1884, 1 never said one word about the character of C. D. Tillman. I never intended to say nor to insinuate any thing reflecting upon his character; and if anyone understood it that way, they misunderstood me. I spoke only of all such methods of raising money for Church purposes of doubtful propriety. I entertained and expressed the same opinion. in all probability, before C. D Tillman was born; certainly long before I knew such a man was living. And I expect to entertain and

express the same opinion as long as I live. I am prepared to abundantly prove what I said by a large number of the best "citizens of Lenoir," but deem it unnecessary, as I flatter myself that my word is sufficient

wherever I am known. On the 17th of Oct. I wrote to the gentlemen who signed the above certificate as follows : "A paper over your signatures is circulating here containing this statement: "Any money paid to him (C. D Tillman) for the church whether as receipts from a musical entertainment or otherwise would not have been sent through a doubtful source as has been asserted." As this is your statement, made over your signatures, you will please inform me whether or not you mean that I had made such an assertion; and if you meant me, then please inform me upon whose testimony you made he statement.

"As the impression is abroad here that I am charged with the assertion referred to, and as it may become necessary for me to make the facts in the case public, and having no desire to do any one an injustice, I make this request, most respectfully, and shall patiently await an an-

swer." I waited patiently until the 29th of October when I received a letter from one of the signers, Rev. G. W. Ivey, stating that he was absent when my letter reached Newton, and wrote immediately on his return. He says : "In regard to the question you propound in reference to the paper that is circulating in your section I have not conferred with the other brethren and friends. I do not feel myself authorized to speak for them. The document that I signed was simply an endorse- cross street, from Mrs. Dewey's elect, will unite with the Democ

ment of Mr. Tillman's moral character as I understood it. I read it over but once. I had just returned from church, and was very tired. thought it was rather indefinite. He seemed to be so distressed, said his character was all that he had, and that was publicly assailed and if he could not get his friends to endorse for him, he was compelled to go under. I saw that the intimation or 'assertion' was of a general character, as no name was used. It did not say that Rev. M. V. Sherrill had done it. If no one had done it, then no body was accused, as no one would apply it to himself, if he was innocent, consequently the whole thing was harmless and would fall to the ground. This was simply the view I took of it. I did not assert that you had assailed Mr. Tillman or J. R. Wilson or Dr. A. A. Scroggs or any other citizen of your town. You say you did not do it. I am perfectly willing to take your statement. The paper I signed did not say you did. I have not seen Tillman since I wrote to you."

Being in Newton on Oct. 31st, I saw Rev. W. L. C. Killian, my tried and true friend, who told me that he had not seen my letter of Oct. 17, and that he signed the papers on Mr. Tillman's testimony alone.

The other gentlemen have not condescended to reply to my questions up to this time.

How the signers of that paper positively affirm that such a thing had been "asserted" without knowing than any person or persons had "asserted" it, I leave them to ex-

And now, hereafter whenever any one proposes to come here from Newton for such a purpose, either on their own responsibility, or with the knowledge and approval of the best and most substantial members of the Church there, including the pastor, I would advise them to first consult the best and most substantial members of the Church here, including the pastor. And, finally, if Mr. C. D. Tillman attempted to butt his head against me, and against my meeting, and against the Methodist Church in Lenoir, and get worsted in the conflict, and feels sore and sour over it, I am not responsible.

Yes, truly, "Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again;
The efernal years of God are hers;
While error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among her worshippers.

M. V. SHERRILL.

BOLDSBORO'S GREAT FIRE.

The Less \$300,000--Insurance \$200,000

About 2:30 on the afternoon Sunday, some boys were smoking in the cotton yard of the Messrs. Borden. One of them, named Watts. with a cigarette accidentally set fire to the cotton, of which a large quantity was stored there. The boys ran out and gave the alarm. The cotton burned rapidly, and little or none of it was saved. The Messrs. Bordens' loss was heavy, but they had insurance. In the same lot Mr. Farmer had seventy-five bales, all of which was destroyed, there being not a cent of insurance. The fire next burned the Merchants' Mills of Denmark & Co., and then the machine shops of W. Kornegay & Co., causing a loss of about \$10,000 outside of insurance. By this time it was seen that the town was in great danger. The steam fire en gine, "Mary Alice," and the chemical engine were of small service, owing to the lack of water. The firemen worked faithfully, but al most to no purpase. Blazing brands of fire fell near and far and the people were wild with fear. The heat of the fire was intense and buildings quite a distance away repeatedly caught fire.

After destroying Kornegay's factory the fire attacked Fonvielle & Sauls' brick store, which was soon destroyed, as was the store of Mr. Borden, next to it. The fire was all this time making towards the railroad, at a point nearly opposite the Freeman hotel (long known as the Humphrey House.) It jumped the side street and burned Hatcher & Kirby's drug store. It then burned on Centre street towards the depet, and after destroying four or five buildings, was stopped at the Burch building (occupied by W. F. Kornegay & Co.) This building was with great difficulty saved. The buildings on the other side of the

towards the railroad, were at the same time burning, and were all burned save her house. The fire turned into Centre street (the railroad street) and burned the stores of Jones & Yelverton, Einstein, J. D. Winslow, Castex, (millinery,) Dr. Spicer, (drugs,) Miller & Shannon, (drugs). This was a handsome block of buildings, all of brick, the finest in the place, in fact. Next the fire attacked the office of the Goldsboro "Messenger," one of the largest and best printing offices in the State. Many attempts were made to save it, but all were unavailing. Between the "Messenger" office and Well's 3-story brick store there was an alley-way some eight or ten feet in width. The wall of the printing office nearest this was pushed in and the fire checked.

The fire had things its own way for three and a half hours, for it was not stopped until 6 o'clock. By that hour the greater part of three blocks was a mass of ruins. There was a great gap where had before stood 24 brick and 3 wooden buildings. So intense was the heat that buildings on the hotel side of Centre street were several times on fire. The wind blew in that direction for a while, but presently changed. This was all that saved that side, many persons believe.

During the fire Mrs. Lane, a milliner, had her leg broken by a fall from a window. Several other persons narrowly escaped injury. Many persons lost all their clothing. The rapidity and ease with which the fire destroyed the brick buildings were surprising. Many persons resided on the second and third floors of the burned buildings. Few of these saved anything. The streets were filled with goods and household

The loss was vesterday estimated by experts to reach \$300,000. Mr. Bonitz, by the burning of the valuable "Messenger" office, loses about \$20,000. He had it pretty fully insured, but most of the policies lapsed last Saturday. He had only \$8,000 insurance at the time of the fire. The total amount of the insurance on the twenty-seven burned buildings is estimated at \$200,000.

It is stated that the losses and insurances run about as follows: W. T. Faircloth, loss \$15,000. insurance \$10,000; J. A. Bonitz, loss \$20,000, insurance \$8,000; Jones & Yelverton, loss \$20,000, insurance \$15,000; W. F. Kornegay, loss \$30, 000, insurance \$19,000; Fonvielle & Sauls, loss \$14,000, insurance \$10,-000; Farmer & Co., loss \$20,000, insurance \$5,000; J. F. Miller, loss \$5,000, insurance \$3,500; E. B. Borden, loss \$15,000, insurance \$10,000; Einstein & Co., loss \$15,-000, insurance \$3,500; Miller & Shannon, loss \$4,500, insurance \$3,-000; J. D. Winslow, loss \$6,000, insurance \$3,000; R. Edmondson, loss \$4,000, insurance \$3,000; W. W. Crawford, loss \$12,500, insurance \$7,500; Caster & Co., loss \$6,000, all covered; Borden Bros., \$5,000, all covered; H. Weil, loss about \$5,000, all covered; "Methodist Advance," about \$3,000 loss. and \$1,500 insurance.

Turner's N. S. Almanas for 1885.

This popular Almanac, "The Old Reliable" and Fireside Favorite. which for forty-eight years-nearly half a century—has been paying its annual visits to the homes and firesides of our people, has been received from the publisher, J. H. Enniss, Raleigh, N. C. As usual, it is full of important information to all classes, and especially to the farmer, gardener and housekeeper, to whom it is invaluable. A very valuable feature of Turner's N. O. Almanac, is its annual State Record. in which are recorded the most important events, which makes it very valuable for reference. The publisher proposes to print, free of charge, the business card of all merchants who sell the Almanae, on the outside page. For terms, etc., address J. H. Enniss, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C. Retail price 10 cts.

A Glovoland Paper for Bonkfing.

The Buffalo (New York) Sunday News, a paper which started the gubernatorial boom of Cleveland. and which has been his home organ ever since, has made a canvass of the western part of New York on the question of returning Roscoe Conkling to the United States Senate. It editorially claims that the stalwart Assemblymen will unite with the Democrats and accomplish this. It finds that more than thirteen Republicans, or enough to elect will unite with the Democrats with the Democrats.