

THE LENOIR TOPIC.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1885.

W. W. SCOTT, Jr., Editor and Publisher.

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AFTER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

Cleveland and Hendricks Take the Oath of Office—A Brilliant Spectacle in Washington—100,000 Visitors—The Inaugural Address, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.

To the Editor of the Topic:—A Democratic President at last! After years of deferred hopes the Democracy is once more in power. The doubts and the fears are all over, the dangers of being finally "counted out" again are all vanished and Cleveland is safe in the White House.

It was good to be here. I have seen much of the world's pomp and pageantry; but yesterday was the grandest sight I ever saw in all my life. It eclipsed anything ever known in American history—so say all the knowing ones here. It is even estimated that there were half a million of people here yesterday. The papers state this evening that Baltimore alone sent over one hundred thousand. I saw many North Carolinians. The multitude augurs well for the resurrected Democracy.

I saw all the inauguration. I have never seen Cleveland and Arthur. I had given the "rebel yell," with the rest of the Democracy, when Cleveland came by.

I like the man's looks. He seems to be an earnest, conscientious, solid man, without any "stuffy," as they call it here. He is large and fine looking—but is bald on the top of his head. He has a way of holding his head somewhat to one side, like President Buchanan, whom I saw in 1860. He has a very pleasant, round face—not as handsome, however, as Arthur, who is all "plush and lavender"—looking as if his whole life and expression said, "Give me my bouquet and wine, and the newest thing in suits, and you may take the rest." Cleveland's look says, "There is work to do and I am ready and willing to pitch in."

I thought I would write you something about the inauguration, but it was too big a thing for me to attempt to describe (and especially with a bad pen). One of the biggest things about it was the soldiery here in procession. It took about four hours for the column to pass a given point. There were more men in it than General Lee ever had in any of his Virginia battles. The "boys in grey," with Fitzhugh Lees their General, in his grey Confederate uniform, received more cheering than even the President. North Carolina had a good representation, though small. Pennsylvania sent 8,000 soldiers here at the expense of the State. It was a grand body of men. They were equipped and armed as though they had started on a campaign.

The best of feelings are existing here—even the great majority of Republicans say they are glad of the change. I am boarding at a private house, where nearly all the guests are Republicans, and that is the sentiment they utter. If Cleveland's administration is successful the Reds are dead forever—without resurrection. If, however, he fails to give satisfaction to the country, the Dems go overboard, sure! I regret to find considerable dissatisfaction with the Cabinet and with the outlook. But it is too soon to begin to criticize, and no policy could be pursued that would please the great hungry and thirsty crowd of pilgrims gathered at the shrine of public treasuries.

I had no idea of finding such a world of people here all hunting office. I stopped over a few days on my way to New York to take in the inauguration, and I find men here from every portion of the Union where I am acquainted, all wanting the crumbs. Our Congressmen are driven to despair by the begging letters that are pouring in on them. A distinguished Senator told me, this evening, that he had a 100 letters not yet opened which he knew were from applicants. I saw one of our members, this morning, open envelope after envelope—all the same story: "I want you to secure me some place." This is the substance of their letters.

Four follows—thousands are doomed to disappointment; and then they may be expected to abuse the Democracy and the Congressmen also. So far, no policy or plan of action has been determined by the incoming administration. It may be weeks yet before the political axe will be let down to let the outside cattle come in—as Vance wittily expressed it to a friend yesterday.

If you were here you would become sick with disgust and sorrow beholding the host of North Carolinians who are begging for office. I had no idea on earth that the list was so voluminous or contained such names as are conspicuous at home.

INAUGURAL NOTES.

As our correspondent says, the crowd was immense and the day fine. For three days railroads going into Washington ran trains day and night every ten minutes and the crowd is estimated at, at least, 100,000.

We had intended giving a detailed report of the grand affair, but it would take a half dozen papers as

large as THE TOPIC. Senators Ransom and Sherman escorted President Arthur and President-elect Cleveland from the White House to the Capitol. After the assembling of the Senate in extra session and the swearing in of Vice-President Hendricks, the Presidential party adjourned to the East front of the Capitol to witness

THE TAKING OF THE OATH.

The members of the Supreme Court all wore their robes and Chief Justice Waite wore a new satin gown. Mr. Cleveland remained seated, with his hat on, while the cheering of the immense concourse continued. In front of him were eight acres of heads of people who wildly threw up hats and applauded. As soon as quiet was restored Mr. Cleveland stepped to the railing and began the delivery extemporaneously of

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

"FELLOW CITIZENS: In the presence of this vast assembly of my countrymen, I am about to supplement and seal to the oath which I shall take, the manifestation of the will of the great free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self-government they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by an act of mine their interests may suffer and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare.

Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principles need no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guarantee of good government.

But the best results in the operation of a government wherein every citizen has a share largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen—Today the executive branch of government is transferred to new keeping, but this is still the government of all the people and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will, and a sober, conscientious concern for the general weal; moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine, with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion, we may as well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution, which, launched by the founders of the republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and the aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and visitations. By the father of his country our constitution was commended for adoption as the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession. In the same spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefit to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to Federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished if in the halls of national legislation that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced. In the discharge of any official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal government and those reserved by the States or the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which by the constitution and laws have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government. But he who takes the oath today to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen, on the farm, in the work shop, in the busy marts of trade and everywhere, should share with him. The constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time, is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the State capitals and the national capital is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different aspect, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all; every citizen owes to

the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole frame work of our civil polity—municipal, State and Federal—and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the republic. It is the duty of those serving the people in public places to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government, economically administered, because this bounds the exact right of the government to the earnings of labor, or the property of the citizen, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudent economies which are best suited to the operation of a Republican form of government and most compatible with the mission of the American people. These who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence favored by our position and defended by our own knowledge of justice and by our own power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, the rejection of any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon the continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Moore and of Washington and Jefferson. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none. A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall win the confidence of business interests and make the wage of labor more sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, have a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers requires that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupations. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the Territories, destructive of the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization. The people demand reform in the administration of the government, and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employees who held their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise, and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards; and those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subservency, or the surrender of honest political belief.

In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as its suggestions are necessary for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

These topics and the constant and ever varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the Federal laws. Our duties are practical and call for industrious application, and intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and above all, a firm determination by united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledging the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations, and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history, let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

The President-elect occupied 24 minutes in delivering his address. Everybody uncovered their heads and a remarkable stillness as the Chief Justice read the oath of office. The President repeated every word of the oath. The bible used

was one that had belonged to his family for many years. His lips touched five verses of the 11th Psalm, from verse 5 to verse 10, inclusive.

THE PROCESSION.

After driving back to the White House the President was escorted to the reviewing stand and reviewed the immense procession which was estimated at 25,000 men, consisting of soldiers, political clubs, civilians, &c. The lion of the day was Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Chief Marshal of the third division comprising all the southern troops. President Cleveland bowed low to him and all along the line, as he passed along, he was continuously and vigorously cheered. At night there was a grand display of fire-works and there was a ball in which 10,000 persons participated.

THE CABINET.

The President sent to the Senate the following cabinet on the 5th, when Riddleberger opposed the confirmation of Mr. Bayard. The matter was held over until the 6th, when the cabinet was confirmed.

For Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.

For Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning, of New York.

For Secretary of the Interior—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

For Secretary of War—William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts.

For Secretary of the Navy—Wm. C. Whitney, of New York.

For Postmaster-General—Wm. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.

For Attorney-General—Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

In the United States Senate, March 1st, Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution looking to the suspension of silver coinage, but on objection it went over. A bill was passed appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Clarksburg, W. Va. The Senate will meet at 9 o'clock this morning. In the House, during the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, Mr. Cleveland's letter on silver coinage was discussed by Messrs. Horr, of Michigan, and Warner, of Ohio, after which the bill was passed. All of the appropriation bills have now gone through the House, but several are yet in the hands of conference committees of both houses.

The United States Senate, March 2, agreed to the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill. During the consideration of the sundry civil bill there was a long debate on the amendment increasing the appropriation to the New Orleans Exposition from \$300,000 to \$400,000; the amendment was finally adopted—yeas 40, nays 16. The House, by a vote of 187 to 55, defeated a resolution offered by Mr. Mills, of Texas, declining to take part in the inaugural ceremonies because of an alleged slight on the part of the Senate committee of arrangements. At the evening session the republicans filibustered against taking up the Iowa contested election case of Frederick v. Wilson.

Both houses of Congress, with the exception of brief recesses, were in session March 3, from 9 a. m. until this morning. The principal business was the consideration of discussing reports on appropriation bills. The pension bill, which appropriates \$60,000,000, passed both houses. At an early hour this morning the houses had not come to an agreement on the general deficiency, sundry civil, fortifications and river and harbor bills.

LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

Owing to the crowded condition of our columns we must condense the Legislative report, noting only the most important bills passed.

SENATE.

Passed third reading: To establish normal schools at Boone, Washington and Asheville; to authorize Watauga to levy a special tax; confirming the appropriation of Mitchell to a railroad; commanding sheriffs to inform the Governor how many wounded soldiers are in their counties under penalty of \$50; to divide the State into 12 judicial districts; to facilitate the completion of the W. N. C. R. R.; election of justices of the peace; the pension bill (now a law); the revenue bill.

HOUSE.

Passed third reading: Special tax for Watauga and Ashe; the revenue bill; judicial district bill; appropriating \$10,000 annually to the Oxford Orphan Asylum; to establish an industrial school in conjunction with the agricultural department and give it \$5,000 per annum. The bill to allow the W. N. C. R. R. to have 500 convicts, which passed, caused a warm debate for several days. Messrs. Pearson, of Buchanan and Robinson, of Macon, had hot words and R. Y. McAden, of Charlotte, attacked Pearson on the streets on account of supposed insults in a speech in the house.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Riddleberger, the puny readjuster Senator from Virginia, opposed the confirmation of Bayard because he was "too much of an Englishman."

The inaugural procession was five miles long. Pickpockets were plentiful, among whose victims were Mrs. Jno. N. Staples, of Greensboro, who lost a \$1,200 diamond cross. Pearson and McAden had a fight on the streets of Raleigh and the Legislature investigated it as a breach of privilege. As it was so close on to the close of the session the matter was overlooked. Gen. Grant is said to be at the point of death from a cancer on the roof of his mouth. Congress passed the bill putting him on the retired list of the army at the last moment, Wednesday. He is said to be better.

A. W. ALEXANDER, TUTTLE'S OLD STAND,

Next Door to Central Hotel.

Lenoir, N. C.

Dealer in Family Groceries and Confectioneries.

SUGAR, FLOUR, COFFEE, BEAN, RICE, MOLASSES, GREENS, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, CORN MEAL, MACKEREL, SARDINES, PICKLES, TOMATOES, PEAS, BEANS, CANNED FRUITS, AND OTHER ARTICLES too tedious to mention.

Elk Knob Academy.

A Good School for Boys and Girls.

'The Land of the Sky.'

Situated on Mead Camp Creek, (Near Alex. Green's Store.)

New two story Building, 50x30 feet.

Good Board, Including Everything, \$5 to \$7 a Month.

RATES OF TUITION: Primary \$1.00 a month, Intermediate 1.75 a " Academic 2.50 a " Contingent Fee .50 a session.

Dues Must be Paid at the end of Each Month.

No deduction for loss of time less than a month.

1st Session opens APRIL 6th, 1885.

Boys from a Distance may here get health and good instruction for very little cost.

For further information address the Principals,

Rev. B. L. BEALL, H. W. BEALL

(Davidson College, '81.)

P. O. ADDRESS, Lenoir, N. C.

VALUABLE YADKIN FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale my farm on the Tadm River, being the historical part of the well-known W. H. Dula plantation, situated near Patterson and adjoining the lands of Col. C. C. Harper and others. The farm contains 125 acres, more or less, 40 acres being open bottom on a fertile and highly productive soil, and containing the best timber. This is a bargain and will be held for sale for only a few weeks. ADVERTISED BY T. F. NELSON, Patterson, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court, Caldwell County.

W. T. Lenoir vs. Sarah D. Lenoir, wife of John Lenoir, George W. Allison and wife Mary Ellen, William E. Lenoir, John H. Lenoir, Branch and wife Melissa, Julia E. Church, F. T. Russell and wife Myra Caroline, Thomas Russell and wife Martha Louisa, and Sister E. Lenoir.

Petition for sale for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that all the above named defendants are non-residents of this State, and that the ordinary process of the Court by summons cannot be served upon them, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in The Lenoir Topic, a newspaper published in Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C., commanding the said defendants above named, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1885, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint of the Plaintiff, M. E. BEALL, Clerk Superior Court.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court, Caldwell County.

Petition for Dower.

Elizabeth Harris vs. G. W. Moore, et al. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Elizabeth Chambers and wife Julia, defendants in the above entitled cause, are non-residents of this State, and beyond the process of this Court, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Lenoir Topic, a newspaper published in Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C., for six consecutive weeks, commanding the said Elizabeth Chambers and wife Julia, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C., on the 15th day of April, 1885, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint of the Plaintiff, M. E. BEALL, Clerk Superior Court, as prayed for in her petition.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of Wm. Cottrell, deceased, we hereby call upon all persons owing said Wm. Cottrell to pay to us the amount due to him, and all persons having claims against said Wm. Cottrell to present them to us within 12 months from date of this notice, which will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Dated at Lenoir, N. C., the 9th day of March, 1885. J. M. CORRELL, W. E. CORRELL, Executors.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of A. S. Kent, dec'd, hereby notice all persons claiming debts against said A. S. Kent, to present the same for payment or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And notice is also given to all persons indebted to said estate forthwith to call upon the Administrator and pay the same.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of Joseph A. Wakefield, dec'd, hereby notice all persons claiming debts against said Joseph A. Wakefield, to present the same for payment or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And notice is also given to all persons indebted to said estate forthwith to call upon the Administrator and pay the same.

LAND NEAR LENOIR FOR SALE.

For sale, 60 or 75 acres of land lying on the Indian Creek road within a mile of Lenoir. About one third of it is wooded, the rest cleared. Apply to THE TOPIC OFFICE, Lenoir, N. C.

LAND SALE.

An commissioner appointed by the Superior Court of Caldwell county, I will, on Monday, the 9th day of April, 1885, at Lenoir in Caldwell county, offer for sale the following land in Caldwell county under a decree of said court: No. 1. Home tract, at the residence of the late R. G. Travis, dec'd, containing 200 acres. No. 2. Tract 1/2 mile east of Lenoir, and known as the Joppin farm, containing 218 acres. TERMS: One half cash, balance in 12 months at 6 per cent. This real estate will be purchased money as paid. Dated at Lenoir, N. C., this 25th day of March, A. D. 1885. R. M. TAYLOR, Commissioner.

RALEIGH NURSERY.

Acclimated Trees, Vines, &c., &c., &c.

Location, 3 miles Southwest of Raleigh.

100 Agents wanted. Good pay.

READ AND Act Accordingly. Beginning Of The New Year

his Closes another Business year with us and we find Many Accounts past due still unpaid.

I have sent to my Friends and most Earnestly Request ALL PERSONS Owing us either By Note or Account to make Immediate Settlement.

Indebtedness to me, WITH AN Our Request is Reasonable. Urgent Request to Settle.

We only ask for what is due us and hope all debtors will PROMPTLY RESPOND.

Respectfully, No Man CLOYD AND NELSON. Lenoir, N. C., Feb. 16, 1885.

NEW FIRM And NEW GOODS, HICKORY, N. C. We respectfully invite the readers of the "Topic" when visiting Hickory to call upon, and examine our Stock, CONSISTING OF

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Visiting Cards.

Garden Seed of the Very best Quality, IN FACT EVERYTHING TO BE FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG-STORE.

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