

The Lenoir Topic

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NUMBER 42.

Wallace
Bros.,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

Wholesale Dealers

IN

General Merchandise.

Largest Warehouse

and best facilities

for handling

Dried Fruit, Ber-

ries, etc., in

the State.

RESPECTFULLY

Wallace
Bros.

August 27th, 1884.

J. M. Spahnour,
GRADUATE DENTIST,
Dentist.

Uses no impure material for filling teeth.
Work as low as good work
can be done.
Patients from a distance may
avoid delay by informing him at what time
they propose coming.

P. LEE CLINE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HICKORY, N. C.

EDMUND JONES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LENOIR, N. C.

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Attorney-At-Law,
Lenoir, N. C.
Practice in All The Courts.

THE SEVEN DAYS' FIGHT.

From General Longstreet's contribution to the Century War Series, in the July number, we quote the following: "The Federals withdrew after the battle, and the next day I moved on around by the route which it was proposed we should take the day before. I followed the enemy to Harrison's Landing, and Jackson went down by another route in advance of Lee. As soon as we reached front of the Federal position we put out our skirmish lines, and I ordered an advance, intending to make another attack, but revoked it on Jackson urging me to wait until the arrival of General Lee. Very soon General Lee came, and, after carefully considering the position of the enemy and of their gun-boats on the James, decided it would be better to forego any further operations. Our skirmish-lines were withdrawn, we ordered our troops back to their old lines around Richmond, and a month later McClellan's army was withdrawn to the North.

"The Seven Days' Fighting, although a decided Confederate victory, was a succession of mishaps. If Jackson had arrived on the 26th,—the day of his own selection,—the Federals would have been driven back from Mechanicsville without a battle. His delay there caused by obstructions placed in his road by the enemy, was the first mishap. He was too late in entering the fight at Gaines's Mill, and the destruction of Grapevine bridge kept him from reaching Frayser's Farm until the day after that battle. If he had been there, we might have destroyed or captured McClellan's army. Huger was in position for the battle of Frayser's Farm, and after his batteries had misled me into opening the fight he subsided. Holmes and Magruder, who were on the New Market road to attack the Federals as they passed that way, failed to do so.

"General McClellan's retreat was successfully managed; therefore, we must give it credit for being well managed. He had 115,000 men, and insisted to the authorities at Washington that Lee had 200,000. In fact, Lee had only 90,000. Gen. McClellan's plan to take Richmond by a siege was wise enough, and it would have been a success if the Confederates had consented to such a programme. In spite of McClellan's excellent plans, Gen. Lee, with a force inferior in numbers, completely routed him, and while suffering less than McClellan, captured over ten thousand of his men. Lee's plans in the Seven Days' Fight were excellent, but poorly executed. Gen. McClellan was a very accomplished soldier and a very able engineer, but hardly equal to the position of field-marshal as a military chieftain. He organized the Army of the Potomac cleverly, but did not handle it skillfully when in actual battle. Still I doubt if his retreat could have been better handled, though the rear of his army should have been more positively either in his own hands or in the hands of Sumner. Heintzelman crossed the White Oak Swamp prematurely and left the rear of McClellan's army exposed, which would have been fatal had Jackson come up and taken part in Magruder's affair of the 29th near Savage's Station."

GEN. GORDON'S DIARY.

Extracts from the Forthcoming Volume of the Ill-Fated Hero.

Boston, June 24.—The journals of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum will make a volume of over 500 pages, and will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of this city, Tuesday, June 30. The book will contain an etched portrait of Gen. Gordon, two maps and illustrations reproduced in fac-simile from sketches by Gen. Gordon himself.

Gen. Gordon's diary is in six parts. The first, second, third and fourth diaries are addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, C. M. G., of the chief of staff. The fifth is addressed to the chief of staff of the expeditionary force before the relief of the garrison, and the sixth is addressed in the same way.

The following are extracts from the diary: "If it is right to send up an expedition now, why was it not right to send it up before? It is all very well to say one ought to consider the difficulties of the government; but it is not easy to get over a feeling that 'a hope existed of no expedition being necessary, owing to our having fallen.' As for myself, personally, I feel no particular rancor on the subject, but I own I do not care to show that I like men, whoever they may be, who act in such a calculating way and I do not think one is bound to act the hypocrite's part and pretend to be friendly toward them. I do not judge the question of abandoning the garrisons or not. What I judge is the indecision of the government. They did not dare to say: 'Abandon the garrison,' so they prevented me leaving for the equator, with the determination to relieve me and the hope (well, I will not say that this hope was), 'March, April, August—why, he ought to have surrendered, he said, six months.' There is my point of complaint.

ed. Now realize what would happen if this first relief expedition was to bolt and the steamers fall into the hands of the Mahdi. The second relief expedition (for the honor of England engaged in extricating garrisons) would be somewhat hampered. We, the first and second expeditions, are equally engaged for the honor of England. This is fair logic. I came up to extricate the garrisons and failed. Earle comes up to extricate the garrisons and (I hope) succeeds. Earle does not come to extricate me. The extrications of the garrisons we supposed to affect our 'national honor.'

As for 'evacuation' it is another thing, as for 'rattling out' it is another. As to No. 1 we have not the decision to keep the country. I will be no party in No. 2, this 'rat' business. First, because it is dishonorable; second, because it is not possible which will have more weight. Therefore if it is going to be No. 2, the troops had better not come beyond Berber till the question of what is to be done is settled. My idea is to induce her majesty's government to undertake the extrication of all the people of the garrisons now hemmed in or captive, and if this is not their programme, then to resign my commission and do what I can to attain it—the object. As long as a man remains in her majesty's service he is bound to obey the orders of his superiors, but if he resigns he cannot be held as insubordinate if he disobeys.

It is certainly a curious exemplification of how very lightly religions sit on man, to note the fearful apostasy of both Mussulmans and Christians when their lives and property are menaced. There is scarcely one great family of the Sudan families, who can trace their pedigree for 500 years, who have not accepted Mahomet Achmet as Mahdi to save their property, though they laugh at the idea afterwards. I am afraid to say what numbers have been killed through this present policy; certainly some 80,000, and it is not yet over. For my part, I hope they, the Arabs, will all run away. We have in a most effectual way restored the slave trade and slave hunting, for her majesty's government cannot keep the Sudan, and never will Egypt be able to govern it. The only thing to be done is to give it to the Sultan. What an end of the diplomacy of her majesty's government, and it was so easy when I left in January, 1880, to have settled it quietly, giving up Kordofan, Darfur and Babr Gazelle and the equator with decency and quiet. I want to get out of the affair, but with decency. Put yourself in my position. If you say, 'Rapid retreat and leave Sennar to its fate,' I will say, 'No; I would sooner die first,' and will resign my commission, for I could not do it. If you say, 'Then you are no longer governor-general, then I am all right and all the responsibility is on you. It may be that all this writing is unnecessary and that you have other views, but it is as well; you know my opinions. I am secure against any loss by the king of the Belgians. If I leave H. M. S. therefore, I am, so to say, free of H. M. S. If you turn me out of governor-general, I am relieved from all responsibility as to your action in London towards the people. I do not think I am insubordinate in this matter, nor unreasonable.

Queen Victoria and Beatrice.

London Court Talk says that the Queen's regret over the marriage of Princess Beatrice depends on the date of the event approaches. The departure of Princess Beatrice from the maternal home will certainly prove inconvenient to her Majesty in many material ways. The Princess saved her mother much state work and mastered for her all the state documents whose contents it was necessary for the Queen to be personally made acquainted with. The arrangements for the celebration of the jubilee in 1887, on the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's ascension to the British throne, have already been begun. It is proposed to make the celebration one of the grandest events of modern times. It is reported that the Queen has already expressed a desire to conclude her reign on this anniversary. Very little credence, however, is given to this report.

A Crank at the White House.

A supposed crank appeared at the main door of the White House today and announced that he was "the sole representative of the Son of Man," chosen to pay the respects of the "Supreme Ruler" to Grover Cleveland. He was dressed in a white duck suit, with a blue sash around his waist, and black velvet slippers. He carried a small basket of white flowers, and said he had just arrived from Paradise, through California, by way of the Golden Gate. The doorkeepers refused to admit him, and were about to summon a policeman. He said there was no occasion for raising a disturbance. Having failed to perform the mission upon which he was sent, he would proceed to Philadelphia. Without further ceremony he turned around and walked out of grounds.

THE WHEAT CROP.

A Shortage of Over 180,000,000 Bushels Predicted by Mr. Talmadge.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 26.—S. W. Talmadge, has reported his monthly crop report and second estimate on the probable wheat yield of the United States for 1885, as follows:

There is no longer a question as to the damage and loss of the winter wheat of this country. A falling off of 160,000,000 bushels in winter wheat from last year is a calamity, and is unprecedented in the history of wheat raising in the United States. The present condition of spring wheat is good, but we must have favorable weather until harvest to produce the amount of wheat shown in the table, as the estimates are made based on the present condition. The acreage in Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin is somewhat decreased; Iowa about the same, and Dakota slightly increased.

The estimate as tabulated by States and Territories are based upon late information from the State agricultural departments and other reliable authorities, and are as nearly correct as estimates of this nature can be. The estimate shows a probable yield of spring wheat at 121,000,000 bushels; winter wheat 210,000,000 bushels; total spring and winter, 331,000,000 bushels. From these figures it will be seen that the crop of 1885, compared with 1884, will show a shortage in winter wheat of 160,000,000 bushels, spring wheat 22,000,000 bushels; total shortage spring and winter 182,000,000 bushels. The average wheat yield of the United States for five years past is 461,000,000 bushels. The estimate shows a shortage compared with the average five years past of 130,000,000 bushels.

Becomes Inquisitive.

Statesville Democrat.

Will Marshal Settle please inform Democratic voters what inestimable service Judge Dick, Marshal Keogh, Bowman and Cooper have ever rendered the party who elected Cleveland and thereby made him Marshal, that he should receive them into his counsels and ignore the wishes of Vance, Johnston, Gudger, Adams, Erwin, McElroy, and the entire Democratic party of his District in the retention and appointment of men politically the most objectionable it was possible for him to appoint? men, too, who are already shouting the shibboleth of the most intensely bloody-shirt Republican to be found in the community for place at the next election. While they make their nominations now they will save the money received from a Democratic office to fight the party that feeds them. There is said to be honor among thieves. How about politicians?

Bob Taylor's Good-Bye.

Hon. Robert L. Taylor, recently appointed pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn., has published the following valedictory to the readers of his paper, the *Comet*, published at Johnson City, Tennessee:

"Today I bid farewell to the *Comet*, and wipe my weeping eyes. I love my babies because they give me so much trouble. I have a tender feeling for the *Comet* because it has given me more trouble than forty babies. I have nursed the *Comet* and sung lullabies to it. It has just grown large enough to be interesting, but I must leave it, alas! My country calls and I must go. I am a patriot at heart. I never go back on my country. I must double-quick to the front—not exactly to fight, but to pay pensions to those who did fight. I haven't made much money in the newspaper business, but I have had a power of fun. This instrument witnesseth, that for and in consideration of my desire to see Robt. Burrow and Cyrus H. Lyle, to have some fun, I do hereby bequeath all my right, title, claim and interest in and to the said *Comet*, its debts, dues, duns and vexations, unto the said Robt. Burrows and Cyrus H. Lyle, their heirs and assigns, to have and to hold, and be deviled for ever in fee simple. To all the subscribers and advertisers I throw a kiss, and from this sanctum vanish forever more."

The Hoop Snake.

Mr. W. H. Inloes, of Asheville, N. C., writes to the *Star* to correct a statement from Mr. Rheim, of the Smithsonian Institute, to the effect that there is no such thing as the hoop snake. Mr. Inloes says: "Two years ago I was staying at the Black Rock Springs, Augusta county, Va., when a young man named Eagle, shot a snake and brought it to the springs, where it was examined by at least fifty of us. The mountaineers said it was a 'horn' or 'hoop' snake. It was 4½ feet long, white, with black rings, and had two horns at the end of its tail. Mr. Eagle took a stick and pressed the end of the tail, when two horns came out and emitted what seemed to be a poisonous matter. It is said the snake assumes the shape of a hoop in making its attack, and that the only safety from it is to get behind a tree."

The New York Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President in making the New York appointments gives offense, as was anticipated would be the case, to some of the machine politicians of his party, although, as it appears, he has pleased others of the same character. He has, however, which is of much more importance, given satisfaction in these appointments to the great body of the business community affected, and this fact will not only tend to strengthen his administration, but to improve party prospects in the State if good nominations are made. The new collector, while said to be acceptable to the County Democracy organization, is not expected to run the custom-house with any particular view to its interests. Now that the New York appointments are out of the way, it is supposed the President will next give his attention to the Philadelphia offices. Mr. Randall is said to be anxious to have this little matter off his mind.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Taken together, the three appointments, of Mr. Hedden as collector, of Silas W. Burt as naval officer, and of Hans S. Beattie as surveyor, present elements both of strength and of weakness. In a party point of view the appointment of Col. Burt will probably create the most dissatisfaction, though as far as fitness is concerned it is an ideal choice. The politicians have believed that with the re-appointment of Postmaster Pearson the debt to the mugwumps was paid, and to be obliged to swallow another republican will be like eating crow. Col. Burt, it is true, voted for Mr. Cleveland, but his entire antecedents are republican. A man who would consent to become a beneficiary of the fraud which made Hayes President, it is contended, cannot be a very good democrat. Col. Burt has served a full term as naval officer, having been appointed by Hayes to succeed Alonzo B. Cornell at the same time Collector Arthur was removed under charges. Two years ago President Arthur declined to reappoint Col. Burt, and from that time his democracy dates. Curiously, Gen. Arthur and Col. Burt, who are so wide apart politically, and, it is said, personally as well, were classmates in college, served together on the staff of Gov. Morgan and for many years in the custom-house. Col. Burt made a model officer. He introduced extensive reforms in the naval office, and made himself conspicuous by his advocacy of civil-service reform. He served for several years as chairman of the custom-house civil-service board. Two years ago he was appointed examiner for the State civil-service commission created by Gov. Cleveland.

Mr. Hedden's appointment will be the subject of criticism by those who will be pleased with the appointment of Col. Burt. Mr. Hedden has been for many years a reputable merchant in this city. His indorsements for the office were of the highest character. About the only objection raised against him is that ex-Commissioner Hubert O. Thompson advocated his appointment. The impression seems to be among many that Mr. Hedden goes into the custom-house as a political representative of Mr. Thompson, and that the collector's office will be managed in the interests of that County Democracy leader. The story is that not being willing to appoint Mr. Thompson as collector, the President, in payment of Mr. Thompson's political services last fall, allowed him to name a reputable merchant to fill the place denied to himself. Friends of Mr. Hedden say that he will manage his office on business principles, and will not be controlled by anybody. Mr. Hedden's appointment seems to have been decided upon suddenly. A few days ago he was entirely unknown save in his circle of business acquaintances, and even yesterday people were asking who Mr. Hedden was. Great confidence, however, is expressed in the judgment of President Cleveland and Secretaries Manning and Whitney, and it is believed that they would not appoint a man to so important an office as that of collector without being sure that he would serve the best interests of the public and strengthen the party for the fall election. Mr. Beattie, who was appointed as surveyor, is a young man of education and ability, and a member of the County Democracy. He was formerly private secretary to Secretary Whitney when the latter was corporation counsel. He is now deputy county clerk.

The Fight Against Lord Randolph.

Interest for this week will centre on the tiny pocket borough of Woodstock, where, with one single exception, the only sharp contest against a new minister is to be waged. The borough has 1,126 voters. Lord Randolph Churchill had 512 votes, and a weak liberal candidate voted nearly one-sixth of the whole unpolled. The liberals have selected a bright, likable young London barrister and journalist, Corrie Grant, to make the fight against Lord Randolph, and the greatest possible aid from the liberal organization will be given to him. The election will be held on July 4. The efforts to defeat her husband have

so worked upon the feelings of Lady Randolph Churchill that she has declared her intention of making a thorough canvass of the borough herself in person. The English people, for the first time in the history of their country, will have an opportunity of hearing an American lady expound the politics of the nation. Lady Churchill arrived there on Saturday night, and drove a tandem through the town. She was enthusiastically cheered by the populace, and at several points the crowd became so thick that it was with difficulty that the driver managed to keep from running people down. Lady Churchill was formerly Miss Jennie Jerome, the daughter of Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York. Lord Randolph Churchill is doing little or nothing to promote his election, but is devoting his time mostly to posting himself as to his duties as secretary of state for India.

England Awaiting the Development of Salisbury's Policy.

There is a lull in the political struggle while the British ministers are being re-elected Salisbury's first speech made an excellent impression. It was dignified and dexterous, but contained nothing which indicated the policy of the new premier. Mr. Balfour, Salisbury's nephew, has had nothing better to offer than a denunciation of Chamberlain, without whom the week would have been devoid of stirring topics. Chamberlain's allusion to Ireland is being assailed from two quarters at the same time, and this has greatly advanced Irish interests. Balfour denounced Chamberlain's proposals as "home rule disguised," then forthwith himself advocated a spread of self-government, while Mr. Haworth, a well-known tory provincial wire-puller, wrote to the *Times* suggesting that Salisbury trump Chamberlain's card by making the abolition of Dublin Castle a tory cry. He even suggested that the tories seek Parnell's assistance in governing Ireland. The Farnellites, on the other hand, do not receive Chamberlain's and Dilke's advances amicably.

The newspapers are full of speculations concerning the effectiveness of Lord Salisbury's foreign relations. Some of them, however, fear that his well-known leaning toward a German alliance will throw France into the arms of Russia. Their *rapprochement* is already marked. The electoral future is still dark. The chances point to a great liberal victory, but if Salisbury's conduct is decent, and he is ordinarily lucky, then there is a faint hope that he will win large sections to his opinion. The change of government in England is believed to have immensely increased Ismail Pasha's chances of being restored to the throne of Egypt. The most significant indication of this is the sending of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff on a mission to Egypt, which practically makes him replace Sir Evelyn Baring. Sir Henry, who was British minister to Turkey under Disraeli, has long been an admirer of Ismail Pasha, and will have it in his power to greatly further the ex-Khedive's ambition. Several of the tory newspapers are taking the matter up and preparing the way for Ismail's return by violently denouncing his son Tewfik Pasha, the present Khedive. All the ills that Egypt labors under are, they charge, due to the blunders of the Gladstone government and the imbecility of Tewfik Pasha. Now that the blundering cabinet is out of the way the next step toward the rehabilitation of Egypt should be, they say, the displacement of the incapable Khedive.

The radicals are thoroughly disgusted at the fact that Russia has not yet asked the Marquis of Salisbury to explain his and Lord Randolph Churchill's recent violent language against Russia while denouncing the Gladstone ministry for their alleged vacillating policy in regard to the Russo-Afghan boundary question. To the surprise of the radicals, the official Journal de St. Petersburg instead of demanding a retraction to the abusive language of the new prime minister and his secretary of state for India, expresses confidence that the Marquis of Salisbury will act fairly in the matter of the Afghan question, and make allowance for the difficulty Russia has always encountered in dealing with the Asiatic races.

North Carolina Pensions.

Baltimore Sun.

When the North Carolina Legislature passed the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the payment of pensions to disabled Confederate soldiers and widows of soldiers, it was estimated that there were 1,000 of all in the State. This was regarded as an outside estimate, 800 being deemed nearer the exact figures. But it was a poor estimate, as there are already 3,000 applicants, and it is expected this will be increased to 4,000. Most of the claims will doubtless be allowed, though of course a number will be rejected. The examining boards have already passed on many claims. The matter is attracting much attention. It looks as if the pensioners will get something like \$10 each, hardly more.

THE SOUTH IN THE UNION ARMY.

The New York *Evening Post* closes an interesting article on "The South in the Union Army" as follows:

"Even Tennessee, one of the States which actually seceded, furnished no less than 31,092 men to the Union Army. Altogether these half dozen States contributed 315,045 men in defence of the Union, while 23,045 came from other Southern States, making a grand total of 338,327 from that part of the country in which slavery had existed. It thus appears that almost one-eighth of the Union army came from the South, and it is hardly too much to say that the national cause could not have triumphed without this help. The struggle was terribly long and hard as it turned out; with considerably more than 300,000 men taken from the fighting force for the Union and given to the Confederacy, the success for the Federal Government could hardly have been hoped for. The non-partisan character of the Union army, and the importance of a political analysis of the Southern continent. Although delegates from the border States sat in the convention which nominated Lincoln 1860, the Republican party scarcely had an existence outside of the free States in that year, and in the whole South only 26,430 votes were cast for the Republican candidate. Delaware gave Lincoln less than one quarter of her votes, and Vermont more than three-quarters, yet Vermont sent only 58 per cent. of her available men into the Union army, and Delaware nearly 75 per cent. Missouri gave Lincoln only 10 per cent. of her votes, and Massachusetts 63 per cent.; yet Missouri sent 47 per cent. of her voters into the Union army, and Massachusetts less than 12 per cent. more. Maryland gave Lincoln less than 3 per cent. of her votes, and Iowa 54 per cent., yet Maryland sent 46 per cent. of her men into the Union army and Iowa but 55 per cent. Kentucky gave Lincoln only 1,364 votes and Wisconsin 86,110, yet Kentucky's contribution to the Union army was 44 per cent., as against 60 from Wisconsin. It illustrates the same truth that the close State of Indiana, as often carried by the Democrats as by the Republicans, led the North in proportion of soldiers to available force, while that other close State, Connecticut, surpassed the 'Republican strongholds' of Vermont and Iowa."

Spurgeon on English Immorality.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has produced profound sensation by an article over his signature in a recent issue of the *Monthly Review*. In this the great preacher narrates in detail the story of the death last year of Justice Williams in a dire-putable house and the recent disclosures brought out in the recent Jeffries case. He makes these examples from high official life the basis of a full-flavored denunciation of English immorality, and says: "Sodom in its most putrid days could scarcely exceed London for vice. To our infinite disgust and horror the names of the greatest in the land are openly mentioned in connection with the filthiest debauchery and the most hideous evil that drags in the wake of vice. These things are alleged to be the chosen luxury of certain hereditary legislators and rulers in England. Woe unto thee, England! when thy great ones love the harlot's house-top! Deep is our shame when we know that our judges are not clean, and that social purity is put to the blush by magistrates of no mean degree! Yes, that courts of justice lend themselves to covering up and hushing up iniquities great! Shall not God be grieved by such a nation as this? What is coming over us? What clouds are darkening our skies?"

The Wanderer Returned.

BANNER ELK, June 26.

To the Editor of the *Lenoir Topic*: Arising this morning from breakfast, the news was announced that there was a lady lost in the vicinity, namely, Miss Nannie Rivers, of Boone, who has been teaching here some time. It is said she left Wm. Vuncannon's yesterday about 1 or 2 o'clock. A very heavy cloud was rising in the West and she was entreated by friends not to start, as her purpose was to go to Mr. Lowe's to obtain a horse to go home. It is said she left without anything to protect her from the storm. This morning the news came to Mr. Vuncannon's that she had not been there, whereupon search began to be made. A party of two or three found her track about noon to day, where she had gone through an extensive weed field. This party soon learned that she staid last night at Mr. Robert Lowe's, a considerable distance from the direction she started. She wandered about 8 or 9 miles before she reached Mr. Lowe's. Another party was preparing to start, as she had left Lowe's this morning and it was unknown where she was, when an old citizen came up the road and announced that the wanderer had turned up at Mr. Miller's.