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STATESVILLE. NEW YORK.

WALLACE BROS,

General Merchandise

——AND —

PRODUCE DEALERS

---AND- -

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General Produce Dealers

Commission Merchants,

-AND-

304 Greenwich St.,

New York.



CLINTON A. CILLEY, Attorney-At-Law,

Practice in All The Courts. will be light, and the poorest man, even to the panper, who gets a county claim, would be able to buy a

PROGRESS VERSUS STAGNATION.

An Interesting Letter Showing how t Bring about the Former and Avoid the Latter.

LENOIR, March. 7. To the Editor of The Lenoir Topic:

Some wise man has truly said. "the worth of a State is the worth of the individuals composing the State," from which we deduce, "the worth of a town is the worth of the individuals composing the town." The question that naturally arises, thus naturally answers itself. Why does not Lenoir grow? Why don't we have factories, etc.? Because we either don't want them, or are lacking in the necessary energy to get them. In other words, we ourselves are to blame for our own standstill position. All are agreed that something ought to be done; but all are not agreed as to what is the proper thing to do. Some want a tobacco factory, or a furniture factory, and some don't. Some want a tobacco warehouse and some don't. And some, I am sorry to say, don't want anything. In this age of progress the man who doesn't want anything, is indeed a sorry figure, and unworthy of the name of man. However, it is not my purpose in them, writing thus, to criticize, but merely strive. to suggest some plan by which the welfare of our town and community may be promoted, in the hope of drawing forth from the many better brains than mine, some better plan than the one I am about to propose. Without regard to the assents and dissents in relation to the various schemes suggested, I, for one, am in | at disturbing the public peace But favor of them all, and more, too. But, at the same time, I am aware that we cannot attain all these desires at a single bound, but must be content to creep, until we gain strength.

Let us consider these various plans and see which is the most practicable. What we want to arrive at is, how can we secure the greatest benelit, consistent with the most economy. It is generally admitted that to operate successfully a tobacco factory, requires considerable capital. According to those who profess to know, at least six thousand dollars would be required. In these hard times, such a sum might be raised, although I think it hardly possible. But even if we could raise the required amount, we are confronted by the greatest difficulty of all, and that is the question of experience. This is a serious consideration, and I think I am safe in saying that there is not a man in Caldwell county who possesses the required experience, much less who has a practi cal acquaintance with the subject. And there are very few of us who would place ourselves and our money at the mercy of a stranger, no mat-ter how well recommended he might come. It looks, therefore, as if the question of experience would prove a serious obstacle in the way of star-

ting a tobacco factory.

But must we give up the tobacco factory because of the lack of experience? No, let us display a little activity among ourselves, and let us build a tobacco warehouse. Let us encourage the farmer to raise tobacco, by assuring him of a market, and that at home. Buyers will naturally be attracted from abroad, and as a consequence cash will be realized, and money become more generally diffused throughout the country. As a necessary result, is it not natural that idle capital, seeking for investment, seeing that the country around is tobacco producing, and capable of supporting a market will naturally think this a desirable opening? In fact, I now know of a gentleman, of means and experience, and now operating a factory in Forsythe county, at a distance from the railroad, who is corresponding with a view of locating here. But what encouragement can we conscientionsly give this party, if we do not exhibit, ourselves, the spirit of en-terprise and co-operation? No man wants to sink money in a community that is not active and progressive. Therefore let us encourage him and ourselves, by going to work and showing what we are willing to do. I know it takes money even to start a warehouse, but not nearly as much as it would to start a factory. And the gain for the outlay would be greater. While a factory would buy only so much tobacco as it the warehouse would receive it all, and be enabled to supply what is really of most importance, an out-

side demand. A tobacco warehouse can be built for a thousand dollars, and some think even less. Now, the plan I have to offer is this: Suppose we unite and form a joint stock company. Let the stock of the company be divided into a thousand shares, value, one dollar each. After the needed amount has been subscribed and the warehouse built, then let us rent the building to some reliable business man, at a fair rental. Such business man, at a tair rental. Such a man stands ready to take it, and is one in whom we all have great confidence. Let the rental, after deduction of taxes, which in the case of town, might be remitted, be paid pro rata to the stockholders. The advantage of such a plan is seen at once. Individually the burden will be light, and the process man.

share. And since possession of property tends to enhance self-respect, there is no knowing what might be the good exercised over this helpless class, now dependent upon the gen-eral public for support. Every man, being a stockholder, and receiving an interest on the money invested, will feel in duty bound to aid in every way possible.

But right here we must not make the mistake that has led to the ruin

of many similar enterprises. A great many think of going into an enterprise of this kind, merely with the hope of making money. A more narrow-minded mistake could not be made. The main object of such an enterprise is not individual gain, but public gain. We must cast aside our selfishness, and be content to work, heart and soul, for the common good.

If we wish to earn a reputation for being wide-awake, progressive citizens, we must do better than we have been doing. By means of the railroad, we have been brought into communication with the outside world, and before many months we shall have added another great factor, in the way of a telegraph line. But all these aids will do us no good if we do not support them. To do that, we must make business for them, and to that end we must

Let us look at the moral side of this question. What example are we setting before the rising generation? Our young men are growing up in idleness. When they should be at work, they spend their time on the street corners, and very often are engaged in disreputable attempts who is to blame for all this? Surely they are not, wholly. We, who should be setting before them a more worthy example, are alone to blame. There is nothing so potent in its influence as example. Many a young man's course in life has been shaped for good or ill, simply by the example that has been set before him. It is our duty to remedy this evil, and the only way this can be done is to provide employment for them. Give them something to think about, and thus get them interested, and we shall find that the spirit of self-rerespect and self-help will gradually

They say North Carolina is a good country to get poor in. So is any country where the people prove indifferent. All praise to the honorable gentlemen who have favored us with the "Critical Letters" lately published in THE TOPIC. While they have stated much that is undoubtedly true, still, I think they have committed a grave mistake. They have pointed out the error but have failed to apply the remedy. If anything, they have made the evil greater. What effect would it have on the country if all the people were to leave it? I venture to say, that if all the people were to leave North Carolina, North Carolina would be the gainer. All around her borders stand labor and capital asking admittance. But seeing little activity among her people, they hesitate, then turn about, and go where kindred spirits are to be found.

If these elements were allowed to enter, the future prosperity of North Carolina would be unequalled by that of any of her sister States. With great natural attractions, a most varied climate, a most varied soil, and a most varied mineral wealth, she has advantages unequalled by that of any other State. And there is nothing to prevent her from becoming a power among powers. But if the worth of a State is the worth of the people composing the State, then where does the fault lie? Surely the fault must lie with ourselves and not with the country. Then it is to ourselves that we must look for a remedy, and that can be easily found. Paint things as black as you will, if you must, but don't advise our young men to leave. Rather show them how they may render themselves useful at home. Open their eyes to the advantages by which they are surrounded, and you will not only earn their lasting gratitude, but benefit your State.

It has been said that a young man does better outside of North Carolina. And why is it? It is because when he goes abroad, he is compelled to labor or starve. He finds that if he does not work he is shunned, and consequently he is compelled to do at home. Now, why cannot that same energy, which is thus forcibly called forth, and rendered so productive, be applied at home. As I said before, we, ourselves, are to blame, and upon us will rest the censure.

Let us have not a town meeting in the sense of town only, but a general meeting. Heretofore we have been too restrictive in calling these meetings town meetings. Our brethren in the country have not felt that they were invited, and consequently have taken no interest. Since the success of all our plans depends upon their co-operation, we must invite them in, and get them interested. Then let us decide upon some plan, and appoint committees to go among the people to solicit aid. Let every man constitute himself an individual committee having the common end in view. Working and

not been influenced by the spirit of discontent, or by selfish motives, but simply by a desire to aid in promoting the welfare of this community. Although not a native of North Carolina, I have found in her a home, and feel a corresponding interest in all that concerns her wel-Very respectfully, PENROSE BALDWIN. fare.

New Yorkers Buying Land in the South

RALEIGH, N. C, March 4-Alfred Short, W. W. White, Henry Brinkmeir and C. M. Martin, of New York, are in Dare county, this State, inspecting lands purchased by a company known as the Albemarle and Pamlico Colonization Company: The gentlemen named are President, vice-President, Treasurer and General manager respectively of the corporation. Their purchase embraces 200,000 acres lying practically in one body, is one of the two largest tracts of land in the State owned by corporations, and most of the land is swamp, while some is fertile and comparatively easy of cultivation.

Dare is in the extreme eastern part of the State, and is an historic county by reason of the fact that it is named for Virginia Dare, the first white child born on American soil. Her birthplace was Roanoke Island, which forms one of the townships of the county. The remains of the fort built by Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists are yet to be seen on the island. Former residents of the New England and the Middle States are numerous in this section, particularly from New York, who are large holders of lands.

What Lee Would Have Done.

Atlanta Constitution.

If Lee had lived he would not have written a line of war history The great Confederate commander regarded the war as one of the saddest and darkest chapters in the annals of our country. He did not believe in discussing it, and nothing could have been more distasteful to him than the idea of the chief actors in the bloody conflict fighting their battles over again in a magazine. If Lee had lived, Federal Generals might have written what they pleased about him. He would have remained silent, leaving his vindication to the impartial historians who are yet unborn. No pert magazine man, no huckstering organizer of a peddling syndicate, could have tempted the immortal Virginian to break his golden silence.

How They Sung Yankse Doodle in the South

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see in your paper a controversy in regard to the interdiction of the tune "Yankee Doodle" in South Carolina at the commencement of the war. It was not interdicted; on the contrary, the tune was very popular there at the time, or at least in Edgefield district, of which place I'm a natire, and was a schoolboy at the time with a Yankee tutor. The tune was sung to the following

Yankee Doodle took a saw with patriot devotion,

To trim the Tree of Libertee, according to his notion.

Yankee Doodle on a limb, like another noodle.

Cut between the tree and him, and down come Yankee Doodle. Yankee Doodle broke his neck and every bone about him. And then the Tree of Libertee did

very well without him. J. O. BRUNSON. OPELUSAS. La., Feb. 8.

Gen. Hancock and the Militia Men.

An army officer told me an anecdote on Gen. Hancock about his love

of dignity and discipline. He was in command of the train that brought Gen. Grant's remains from Mt. Gilead to New York. Gen. Hancock and his staff were in the coach next to the last. In the rear car was a party of Pennsylvania militia officers, who were popping an occasional bottle of champagne and smoking quite sociably. Gen. Hando that which he was not obliged to | cock saw from his car what was going on in the rear. It did not comport with his ideas of the proprieties of so solemn an occasion, and, call-

> "Will you please present my com-pliments to those gentlemen, with the request that they cease smoking?"

ing the conductor, he said:

In a few moments the conductor returned with the announcement that the convivial officers returned their compliments with a perempto-ry declination to relinquish their

"Where is the next switch?" asked Hancock. "About five miles below," replied

the conductor. "When you reach it, if the smoking in that car has not ceased, switch it on the side track and leave it. You may tell the gentlemen what I have said."

In two minutes there was not a co-operating in this spirit, there is no reason why we should fail.

In writing thus, I trust I have Hancock meant just what he said. WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

To the Editor of the Lenoir Topic: The Administration has shown

the courage of its convictions, during the week, by launching three aggressive documents upon the Senate. The first was the President's message on the right of the Senate to share the information on which he made official changes. The second also was a message from the President condemning in very positive terms, the outrages committed on the Chinese in the far West, and urging Congress to reimburse the victims for their pecuniary losses. The third document was a decided letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the Silver policy of the Administration in which he shows no disposition to compromise with the Silver men. He describes the efforts he has made to force the standard dollar into circulation, that Congress may see that he has tried to carry out its purpose in good faith. The statement he makes in regard to this should at least stop the talk indulged in by some that the dollars do not circulate because the Treasury officials secretly use the machinery of the Department against the coin.

While Senator Beck may not agree with the Administration on the Silver question, he is with it in the controversy with the Senate. Said he, in regard to the coveted appointment papers, "No one has any right to them but the persons who wrote them. Mr. Cleveland can return them to their writers tomorrow, if he desir s to do so, and no one could prevent him. The Senate could not make the people to whom he return-

ed the papers, tell what was in them. Since the President sent his message to the Senate in regard to its demand for papers, there has been no doubt as to what he is going to do. He holds that the question of removal is one for him alone, and he will not send the papers. It is not that the Senators are misunderstood and misrepresented that they complain. On the contrary, it is because they are thoroughly understood and as thoroughly exposed. But say they, acts of suspension ought to be public and the reasons for them explained. While this is true, the custom and the law of the Government do not require it. The law should require it, but it does not, and the Senate does not wish it. The Senate avoids publicity and fears it. The Senate has refused publicity. It does not want the country to know all the facts and reasons in these cases. It wants to have a portion of them given in secret, to be manipulated in secret, to be made the basis of political manœuvers, which cannot be fairly met because they are

plotted and perfected in secret.

The subject is the chief topic of conversation at both ends of the Capitol, and it is noticeable that the President's frank and strong statement of his determination not to be misrepresented or forced to surrender his rights or responsibilities has increased admiration for him.

There has been a good deal of comment upon the loss of temper over the President's communication, exhibited by the usually placid, undemonstrative Senator from Vermont, Mr. Edmunds. The Senate was in secret session when the President's private secretary arrived with the message. Business was suspen-ded when it was learned what he had brought with him, and the document was laid before the body, Senator Harris proposing that it be read with closed doors. Senator Kenna, of W. Va., and Van Wyck, of Nebraska, sharply demanded that the doors be opened. After a brief debate the doors were thrown open, the correspondents filled their gallery, and the news spreading rapidly, people from other parts of the Capitol hastily made their way to the Senate. Extraordinary stillness prevailed on the floor, and the scene was unusual for the reason that every Senator on both sides of the Cham-

ber listened eagerly. Chieftain Edmunds sat with his eyes closed, his chin on his breast. His hands were folded across his knees and twitched nervously during the reading of the message. At the close Senator Harris sprang to his feet with a motion that the document lie upon the table and be printed. Mr. Edmunds arose to dispute this motion in a voice that betrayed his intense excitement, while his figure trembled and his face and bald head were scarlet with anger. "I do not propose that it shall be laid upon the table if I can help it," shouted he, and demanded the yeas and nays. He then proceeded to make a little speech which he delivered with unusual emphasis, comparing Mr. Cleveland to Charles the First the most arbitrary of the the First, the most arbitrary of the Stuart kings.

It is impossible to foreshadow the It is impossible to foreshadow the outcome of the pending issue, which has stirred up party feeling among Senstors more than anything that has happened this winter. They were not prepared to discuss this communication in an off-hand style, however. The message will first be considered by the Judiciary Committee in a special meeting. After that the Senatorial fight will begin, and it is likely to be long and excitand it is likely to be long and excit-

An American Princess.

New York World.

Society has had recently a notable addition in the shape of an Indian Princess of the Zuni tribe. This is Princess Wawa. She is the guest of the wife of Col. Stevenson, of the Geological Survey. Princess Wawa goes about everywhere at all of the receptions and teas of Washington wearing her native Iress. The Princess has a very large, round, heavy face. Her black, thick, long hair is parted upon the side and combed with a statesman-like carelessness across her broad, brown brow. The Princess's dress is made of gay red blanket stuff trimmed with beads. From underneath her short skirts are seen stout ankles and small feet, covered with buckskin leggins and moccasins. The general style of the Princess is massive. Her broad face, her stern features and the peculiar parting of her hair give her a mas-culine look among the pale-faced society ladies. One prominent society lady the other day who saw the Princess for the first time was charmed because the Princess gave her a sweet smile and a low bow without the formality of an introduction. She said to a friend: "I always knew that these Indian chieftains were remarkable for their taste." She was quite disgusted when she found that the "chieftain" was a member of the other sex. The Princess had a regular levee at the house of the handsome Mrs. David Porter Heap the other day. Mrs. Heap, who is one of the most at-tractive ladies in Washington, suddenly found herself deserted on account of the rival charms of the Indian Princess. The ladies crowded about the Princess | Wawa, amused themselves endlessly in tempting to converse with her by signs and broken English. The Princess can speak but very little English.

The Princess is an eccentric child of nature. Although she is moving at present in the highest circles of Washington and is the pet guest of Mrs. Stevenson, she yet has lapses from the conventionalities of life and goes back to the freer action of life on the plains. During the late heavy snow fall the Princess heard the Stevensons talking about the heavy load of snow on the roof of their house. It was just beginning to thaw and they were fearful that the water would get through the roof. Some way or other through their signs she seemed to understand A few moments afterward she disappeared and could not be found. A little later a heavy rush on the roof and then a fall of snow in front of the house indicated where the Princess was. She was found up on the ridge pole hard at work clearing off the roof. The work was full of peril, but the Princess would not come down until she had completed T. C. CRAWFORD.

Harrison Phoebus and the Duck Shooters.

Harrison Phœbus, the proprietor of the Hygeia Hotel at Old Point Comfort, who died on Thursday was one of the jolliest of men. He knew how to keep a hotel, and he made a fortune out of his knowledge. "We were seated before the glowing grate fire of the cheerful smoking room," said a friend of his yesterday, "when Phoebus told us of a party of gentlemen who had come down to the hotel and were complaining that things were rather slow at Old Point. 'Why don't you go duck shooting? said Pheebus to them. 'The shore is just alive with ducks, and you can get a big bag.' The party went. There were indeed a great many ducks, but they were of the common kind-coots, in fact-but the shooters didn't know the difference, and, pleased beyond expression, they brought back a dozen or more and demanded that they be cooked for

" 'What did I do?' added Phobus. 'Do you suppose I was going to put those tough? fishy coots before these gentlemen? Not much. I quietly sent over to Norfolk and bought a dozen of the . plumpest Chesapeake canvasbacks that were to be found in the market, and had them cooked to the Queen's taste. Nicer ducks never were served than that dozen. Nothing was said, and the gentlemen supposed that they were eating their own game. They couldn't say enough about them, and for months I heard of them sounding the praises of my hotel, and the excellent duck shooting around Old Point Comfort. The game cost me well nigh \$50, but it was a good investment, my boy, a good investment."

No Thanks for Interference.

Last week a St. Louis theatre manager offered a reward to the boy who could sit the longest on a chunk of ice in front of the theatre. Twelve chunks of ice were placed in a row on the curbstone, and about a thousand boys gathered to compete for the frigid honors, but the Humane Society's officers appeared upon the scene just as the matinee was about to commence and sat on the manager. One boy who went there manager. One boy who went there with the determination in his eye and rubber lining in the seat of his trousers, did not thank the officious humane man for his interference.

Terms of the Educational Bill.

The Education bill provides that for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the Treasury the following sums in aid of common school education in the States and Territories and District of Columbia and Alasand District of Columbia and Alaska: The first year, \$7,000,000; the second year, \$10,000,000; the third year, \$15,000,000; the fourth year, \$13,000,000; the fifth year, \$11,000,000; the sixth year \$9,000,000; the seventh year, \$7,000,000; the eighth year, \$5,000,000—making \$77,000,000, besides which there is a special appropriation of \$2,000,000. appropriation of \$2,000,000 to aid in the erection of school houses in sparsely settled districts, making the total fund of \$79,000,000. The money is given to the several States and Territories "in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each, who, being of the age of ten years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States," according to the census of 1880, until the census figures of 1890 shall be obtained, and then according to the latter figures. In States having separate schools for white and colored children the money shall be reid out in dren the money shall be paid out in support of such white and colored schools respectively, in the propor-tion that the white and colored children between ten and twenty-one years old in such State bear to each other, by the census. No State is to receive the benefit of the act until its Governor shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a statement giving full statistics of the school system, attendance of white and colored children, amount of money expended, &c., number of schools in

of teachers, &c. No State or Territory shall receive in any year from this fund more money than it has paid out the previous year from its own revenues for common schools. If any State or Territory declines to take its share of the national fund, such share is to be distributed among the States accepting the benefits of the fund. If any State or Territory misapplies the fund, or fails to comply with the conditions, it loses all

subsequent apportionments. Samples of all school books in use in the common schools of the States and Territories shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

Any State or Territory accepting the provisions of the act at the first sossion of its Legislature after the passage of the act shall receive its pro rata share of all previous annual

appropriations.

Congress reserves the right to alter or repeal the act. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

A Gard from Mr. Love.

BAKERSVILLE, N. C., March 2. To the Editor of The Lenoir Topic:

In THE TOPIC of the 28th of Feb. under the title of "Affray in Mitchell—Boone Topics," &c., and over the letter "W" appeared what pur-ports to be the particulars of an affray over the possession of a mica mine at Lineback, N. C., and in which Mr. "W" uses my name by some means or other as being in one of

the mines and receiving a blow. Now, for the information of Mr. W. and the many readers of THE Topic and for the purpose of correcting an untrue statement of the facts in the case I hope you will be kind enough to publish the following correction : Mr. W. D. Burleson and Mr. W. M. Johnson, about the 4th of Feb., did have a difficulty at the mine at Lineback, in which each struck the other with a club, and Mitchell and Filmore Burleson each threw a rock at Mr. Johnson during the melee. Mr. Burleson claimed title to the mine and possession and was preparing to go to work. Johnson and Hughes claimed a lease from one Carter who, it is alleged, had authority to lease. Burleson went to work with his sons Mitchell and Filmore. Johnson with two Hughes went to the mine to go to work, and then a quarrel ensued, and a fight as above described, but no one was hart seriously. The writer was having a mine operated a short distance away by Sherman Daniels and two colored men, Homesly and Gordon, instead of six as supposed by Mr. "W" and was not in the mine as supposed by Mr. "W." He received no blows as supposed. Mr. Daniels, Mr. Zeb Burleson were neither present as imagined by Mr. "W."

The difficulty, according to the writer's best judgment, was more the result of an old feud than any misunderstanding about the mine.

Mr. W. D. Burleson is the uncle of Johnson and Hughes and there has been bad blood between them for some time, but not such as to for some time, but not such as to bring about "a Flat Rock tragedy."
The parties are all law abiding and peaceable citizens and I suppose this is perhaps their first difficulty. The only time the writer was among the affrayers was as a peace maker on both sides, being personal friends of mine. Yours truly, T. A. Love.

At Jackson, Miss., last Saturday, P. H. Lowry, son of the governor, had a street fight with Frank Burkitt, editor of the Chickness Messel enger. The affair grew out of the editor's strictures on Gov. Lowry.