

The Lenoir Topic

VOLUME XVIII.

LENOIR, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1893.

NUMBER 19A.

OUR
Greatest Achievement.

Nothing Like it Before.

Our stock for the Spring season of 1893 is a wonder to behold, exceeding all former efforts in

Volume, Variety and Attractiveness,

And embracing many new articles and superior goods throughout.

Times have changed, old methods have given place to new, and it is gratifying to know that our policy of

Smallest Profits, Lowest Prices and Largest Sales,

Is the winning one.

The great increase in trade resulting therefrom has satisfied us of its wisdom, and we shall persist in this policy to the extreme limit.

Our customers may therefore expect a rare treat in the way of

Low Prices.

It is worth remembering that our stock is the

Largest in the State.

Dry Goods, Notions & Shoes are our leading departments. In these lines we shall keep fairly in the lead.

See our stock, or wait for our salesmen before placing your orders, and make no mistake. It will pay you handsomely.

Yours truly,

Wallace Bros.

Roanoke, N. C., Jan. 5, '93.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Governor Carr to the People of the State.

Charlotte Observer.

"It has been said that the issues of the war are dead, and that there is great occasion for rejoicing. Appearances justify the statement, but appearances are often deceptive. But I shall follow in the footsteps of my predecessors and declare that the issues of the war are dead. I am led to this by the logic of events in the past two years, and in the last campaign. There were grave doubts, 30 days before the election of North Carolina's fidelity to the principles of Jefferson. The great events recently were the growth of the Alliance, its partial disruption and the formation of the Third party. Republican misrule has, however, cemented the Democracy of the Union, and who after this can say that out of evil no good can come? The benefits of the recent Democratic victory will be felt for many decades to come. We have come out of the fight strengthened.

"But to speak of the needs of the people—relief is needed. Vigorous national legislation has been needed for many years. The currency needs extension. Under that great apostle of Democracy, Grover Cleveland, (great applause) a brighter day seems to be dawning for the people of our grand republic. The Democratic party fought on the issue of the re-establishment of State banks and won on that measure. There is a promise of reform of the tariff and of the absolute defeat of McKinleyism. The task before the Democratic party is gigantic to undo all the vicious legislation of a quarter of a century and speedily. Yet conservatism should govern us. An extra session of Congress will expedite this work without hurrying it. It will confirm Democratic good faith and strengthen the party in popular favor. Our leaders in most cases are tried teachers, in touch with the people, and the masses are seldom wrong. Not all are unanimous, for the interests of the multitude some time conflict."

Gov. Carr then left national matters and discussed especially those peculiarly of State interest, saying: "The prospect for the settlement of national affairs is indeed bright. I congratulate the State upon the high character of the present General Assembly. Its election preserved inviolate the present system of State and county government. (Applause.) I am sorry to say the masses of the people in North Carolina are not prosperous. Twenty-five percent of them are engaged in agriculture or kindred pursuits. For four years past the condition of this class has been peculiarly oppressive. We have felt the hardships perhaps as keenly as any other section. The fall of the mortgage hangs over the agricultural section. In parts of the State lands which but a few years ago were valued at \$25 an acre now sell under execution, for only \$3, and are not sought after at that figure. The people justly cry out at these things. Our duty is to heal these differences and unite the people of all parts as to the material welfare of the State. There is little surplus of farm products, so great is the demand, yet the profits of farm work yearly diminish. The farmers feel that something is wrong. The Legislature has it in its power to do great good and to instill new life and hope in the agricultural classes. Impose as little tax as possible upon a people who are now groaning under as much as they can bear. Aid should be given to the agricultural department and college and the various fairs, developing agriculture as much as possible. The geological survey should receive the care and attention of the State, which the interest of the people demand, and it is heartily commended. The railroad commission merits special mention. The high character of its members insured its success from the very first. Its work is of great value and it has saved large sums to the people and the State I oppose the exemption of corporations from taxation. (Applause.) I think all should be taxed and bear their share of the burdens. All railroads which belong in any part to the State should set the example by surrendering at once any privileges of exemption. No property should be exempt save that devoted strictly to church and charitable purposes.

"I ask your attention to the University, now waxing strong once more. It demands your fostering care. There should be hearty co-operation between it and the public schools. Such action upbuilds the State. I urge you to aid the public schools. The State will never have done its duty until it has compelled with the mandate of the constitution and provided four month school. We are trifling with the most vital interests of the State in failing to come up to the constitution's requirements in this matter. If under the recent decisions it becomes necessary, this Legislature must consider the question of taking the school tax out of the constitution. (Applause.) An efficient system of public schools is the only hope for the farming population. Its provision is an imperative duty.

"The public roads demand attention. Their condition is deplorable. The system is a failure and the roads a disgrace to civilization. I shall watch with peculiar interest the work of the State road congress and will send you a special message on that subject.

"The tax assessment system in the State is extremely unequal, and badly managed. The law should be changed so as to reach every class of property. The work of the State board of health is commended. That work needs to be upheld, as this year the State is menaced by a terrible visitor, the cholera. Take wise precautions to guard against this.

"The State Guard deserves your care. Such a military organization is a necessity. The Guard has served a most useful purpose. Do nothing to discourage its patriotic members, who have made it an ornament and bulwark of the State.

"I am glad to see you have already taken hold of the important subject of a State bank law. No question before the Legislature involves more for the people than this. The amount of currency is not equal to the public needs. I believe there is wisdom enough in this Legislature to devise a system of State banking which will make the notes as safe as those of National banks.

"I note the action of my wise predecessor in regard to the use of the direct tax. I believe that of that tax \$25,000 will remain uncollected and so favor the use of that sum; and the Legislature to replace it out of the general fund if it is called for. I will recommend that so much be set apart for the State's exhibit at the World's Fair, which is a matter of great importance to North Carolina. (Applause.) Having never sought office nor held it I am unacquainted with the routine. Governor Holt's administration was one of the ablest in the history of the State. It shall act as a stimulant to me. I assure you that if errors do creep in they are errors of the head and not of the heart." (Great applause.)

LINCOLN'S FACULTY.

His Course Was Marked With Discretion and Precision.

Marquette de Chambrun in Scribner's Magazine.

Any one hearing him express his ideas, or think aloud, either upon one of the great topics which absorbed him, or on an incidental question, was not long in finding out the marvelous rectitude of his mind nor the accuracy of his judgment.

I have heard him give his opinion on statements, argue political problems, always with astounding precision and justness. I have heard him speak of a woman who was considered beautiful, discuss the particular character of her appearance, distinguish what was praiseworthy from what was open to criticism—all that with the sagacity of an artist. Lately two letters, in which he speaks of Shakespeare, and in particular of "Macbeth," have been published; his judgment evinces that sort of delicacy and soundness of taste that would honor a great literary critic. He had formed himself by the difficult and powerful process of lonely meditation. During his rough and humble life he had had constantly with him two books which the Western settler always keeps on one of the shelves of his hut—the Bible and Shakespeare. From the Bible he had absorbed that religious color in which he was pleased to clothe his thoughts; with Shakespeare he had learned to reflect on man and passions. In certain respects one can question whether that sort of intellectual culture be not more penetrating than any other, and if it be not more particularly suited in the development of a gifted mind to preserve its native originality.

These reflections may serve to explain Mr. Lincoln's talent as an orator. His incisive speech found its way to the very depths of the soul; his short and clear sentences would captivate the audience on which they fell. To him was given to see nearly all his definitions pass into daily proverb. It is he who, better than one, stamped the character of the war in these well known words, spoken some years before it broke out: "A house divided against itself cannot stand; this government cannot continue to exist half free and half slave."

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well.

John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him instantly. Sold by W. W. Scott, druggist.

The Possum Law.

Saturday's Debate.

House bill 143, a bill to amend chapter 142, act of 1851, relating to the hunting of opossums, came up on its second reading. The amendment was to strike out the county of Vance.

The introducer of the bill, Mr. Watson, of Vance, yielded the advocacy of the bill to Mr. Watson, of Forsyth, who said he willingly championed the cause of his friend from Vance. The amendment to exempt Vance from the operations of the act of 1851 was just. That bill interferes with the ancient and common law rights of the people of that county. He did not know how that bill came to pass; other subjects of less importance had received better consideration. That was the first time the opossum had been legislated upon in this body. He had been acquainted with 'possum hunting since his boyhood. He had followed it under the leadership of the only man who knew how to hunt 'possums. He described the preparations for the hunt, the torches, the noisy barking of the expectant dogs. He could give the whoop as they sallied forth, but this is not the place to give it. He does not know where the action of this legislation originated; in the prolific brain, perhaps, from the section represented by distinguished biblical knowledge from Buncombe. All traditions would point to the great abundance of 'possums in old times. They had much connection with the tower of Babel and the origination of profanity in the building of that tower. Labor was wanted and it could not be had because of the abundance of 'possums. They hung by their tails from every permissum tree. The sons of Ham brought them in, and because there was no other way to get fiddle strings, they got them from the 'possum and danced to the music of the 'possum strung fiddle, and wouldn't work. Cuh was a greater man than Ham. He hunted 'possums in the absence of the 'possum dog, but he was smart enough to get labor to build a town and then passed laws against the hunting of 'possums. The outraged people broke to the county, and went everywhere and carried the 'possums everywhere. Some went to Australia, the long-legged kind, and became the Kangaroo, which moved so fast that its tail couldn't keep up with the body. Our 'possum came from Ireland, and then took on the prefix O. He had often wondered what was the ambrosia of the gods. He had learned that it was oshaw made from the 'possums caught by Diana in the hills round about Helicon. We know nothing about 'possums. We get a little knowledge of them from the songs sung to us in babyhood:

Rock-a-bye baby on the tree top,
When the wind blows the cradle will rock,
When the tree falls the cradle will fall,
Down comes omelette 'possum and

He hoped the House will favor the gentleman from Vance. That will carry blessings to his house and his county. The 'possum law, as the gentleman from Vance knew, gave great trouble during the last campaign.

The State Road Congress.

The State Road Congress met in Raleigh on Jan. 19th, '93. Gov. Carr, as his first official act, opened the Congress. More than 300 delegates were present representing 80 counties. Hon. C. B. Watson, of Winston, was elected permanent chairman and Dr. H. B. Battle permanent secretary. Gov. Holt addressed the Congress in appropriate words. Many papers of great value were presented and resolutions looking to the improvement of public roads were introduced and referred to a committee on resolutions composed of two from each Congressional district. After full consultation, this committee made their report, the following being a summary. That the public roads should be maintained both by taxation and by those subject to road duty, also by the convicts from the various authorities through the county at the expense of maintaining them to be borne by the counties or as the Legislature may direct. Also that each county or group of counties should employ a competent engineer or expert in road building and own improved road machinery.

The plan of the National League for Good Roads was outlined and the organization and establishment of a State Association and Township League to co-operate with the National League was left with the following committee, Messrs. Chas. McNamee, J. W. Wilson, F. H. Busbee, J. A. Holmes, W. E. Ardrey.

This committee was also instructed to confer with the committee from both branches of the General Assembly now in session.

Much enthusiasm and interest prevailed in the proceedings of the Congress. It was a conservative body but was determined on some change looking to the improvement of the public roads of the State. The personnel of the body represented the best men of the State. Such interest augurs well for the future welfare of the State for it was conceded that improved roads was a question of the first importance to all our people.

IN A VERY SORRY FLIGHT.

The Electoral Votes of Some of the States in Inextricable Confusion.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The certificate of all the States of votes cast for President and Vice President ought to be in the hands of the President of the Senate by Monday next. As a matter of fact, 14 States have failed so far to comply with the law by sending on their electoral certificates by messenger, and many of these States which have complied with the law have done so in so slipshod a manner that if the late election had been in any way close official ascertainment of the result under the constitution and laws might have been made almost impossible and the whole government might have been thrown into chaos. One of the first things to be noted is that many of the messengers purporting to bring on the action of their States have come utterly unprovided with credentials. Kansas is one of the most conspicuous offenders in this respect. An eminent Peuplist, delegated to bring on the vote of his "bleeding" State, was presented to the president of the Senate by Senator Peffer, Congressman Jeremiah Simpson and one of his colleagues, who vouched for him but their voucher, in the absence of the slightest scrap of writing for the electoral college, was not the kind of voucher that the Treasury Department required in order to give him his mileage and per diem for bringing on the vote. As Senator Peffer finally and sorrowfully said: "The only thing left to us is to pay his way back to Kansas ourselves and trust to the State to reimburse us."

This is not the only case of the kind. Many of the packages brought by the messengers have had nothing on the outside to indicate their contents. Two States sent their votes to the President of the United States instead of to the President of the Senate. Idaho sent her vote to the Secretary of State. It was a marvel of good luck that none of these packages were torn open and thus rendered invalid.

Many States have failed to endorse on their packages what it contained. Some messengers have been able to say that there was a sealed and endorsed package inside the outer envelope; in that case, the President of the Senate has opened the outer casing and found the duly certified packages inside. In other cases messengers have said they did not believe there was any sealed inner package; in these instances the envelopes have been put in the Senate safe and left untouched. They may contain electoral votes or they may not. The President of the Senate has only the words of the messengers to assure him that these packages actually contain votes of States as represented. Some one might have changed the packages on them.

Where Good Roads are the Rule.

Asheville Citizen.

To anyone blessed and brought up in a country blessed with good roads, it seems marvellous that any community would or could get along without them. I remember when I came to this country eleven years ago (it happened to be raining at the time) I was simply amazed when I first set eyes on the roads and saw the poor horses and mules wading through the knee-deep mud. I had never seen a dirt road in all my life before, and had not thought of finding such a thing in the great United States of America.

In Scotland the highways are excellent everywhere. Away up among the moors and mountains where nothing is grown but sheep and heather you will find macadamized roads as smooth and hard as South Main street. Close by the great cities where the traffic is heavy the same kind of roads prevail and answer every purpose. Across the great moorlands known as Airds Moss in Ayrshire there is a good road made, where, if you set foot off the highway, you would probably sink to the middle in black peat moss. The people there have realized that there is no place where a good road cannot be made and no place where it does not pay to make it.

I have told this tale, over and over again, to hundreds of people in North Carolina, but I do not think I ever met with one person who graphically describes and enthusiastically praises the Scotch roads, admitted, when he came back from Scotland the first time, that he did not quite take it all in until he saw for himself, and then he found that "the half had not been told him."

Captain Patton's plan of sending young men over to see European roads and be convinced, would be a good one if we could afford to send them all, but you would have to send every man, woman and child before all would believe.

It will require a large amount of money to give us good roads all over the country, but it cannot fail to be a good investment. At present, even when the roads are at their best, 2,000 pounds is a good load for two mules, whereas in Scotland they never thought of loading a one horse

cart with less than 3,360 pounds, and I had a horse once which hauled a stone weighing 63 cwt., two miles over one of our common country roads.

I sincerely hope and believe that at the public meeting on Tuesday, the people will be not only willing but anxious to vote for road reform.

SCOTIA.

Senator Vance's Views.

Wilmington Star.

Senator Vance was one of the speakers at the Jacksonian banquet in Washington last Monday night where he delivered one of his characteristically witty and humorous speeches, pretty good evidence that he has recovered his health, at which every North Carolinian will be rejoiced. He concluded his speech with a complimentary tribute to the incoming administration and reiterated his declaration made in the interview at Raleigh while on his way to Washington, that "the horse that pulled the plow ought to have the fodder." The Senator has been criticized somewhat for this and called a "spoils" Senator, and yet, properly construed, it is the position that every Democrat ought to hold. Of course Senator Vance does not mean that competent men should be turned out of office and incompetent men put in their places, but that competent Democrats should be recognized, and, as among these, that the men who stood to their posts, worked the hardest, and rendered the most service to the party, competence having due consideration, should have the precedence. If there is to be party organization then the men who do the work are entitled to recognition when the victory is won, when that recognition can be made without detriment to the public service. Without this there can be no effective party organization.

A Slew John's Butchery.

J. B. N. in Chronicle.

So Uncle Billy went to work, erected a heavy post in the branch, made him a long trough out of strong timbers, and fixed it so as to work by pivot on the post. One end of the trough would fill at or near the spring, but when a certain amount of water reached beyond the pivotal point up went the upper end of the trough and down went the lower end until the water it contained was discharged, and then the trough would resume its original position and fill again, and repeat its see saw action *ad infinitum*. Uncle Billy's neighbors and friends often came over when the crops were laid by, sat by the magnificent stream which was soon to become immortalized, drink cider with him, chew tobacco and spit. Some offered suggestions, some smiled, some jeered in a friendly way. Uncle Billy pursued the even tenor of his way, worked on perpetual motion by day and built air castles by night. Finally he had his reward and success crowned his efforts. The trough bobbed up and down, filled, dumped and refilled. He was happy, and the neighbors came over to know what use he was going to put it to. Uncle Billy smiled, fastened a pestle to the lower end, hollowed out a basin in the solid rock below, filled the basin with corn and left the trough and pestle to convert the corn into hominy. Heretofore I have failed to state that Uncle Billy owned a large flock of fine sheep. He was always bragging on his flock, and well he might, for they gave him wool for winter and mutton through the year. As bad luck would have it, or it may have been the evil genius which had so long and successfully guarded the great secret from the toiling inventors of the ages, Uncle Billy's old bell-wether went down to the branch to get a drink. Of course every other sheep in the flock must drink at the same time and the evil genius appointed to guard the mystery of perpetual motion from the impious grasp of mankind, seems to have directed the whole flock to Uncle Billy's hominy basin. The bell-wether smelt the corn, he then applied his mouth to the corn, and then the pestle came down with a murderous crash and Uncle Billy's perpetual motion had transformed a fine sheep into excellent mutton. All of us who are at all acquainted with the habits of sheep, know that it is a law of their nature to follow their leader, and so each ram, lamb, ewe and wether put their devoted heads under the pestle and when Uncle Billy went down at noon with his half bushel measure to take down more corn and bring home the hominy, what was his consternation to find that perpetual motion was not only a manufacturer of hominy but a slaughterer of sheep.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, chapped hands, fever sores, tetter, settled hemorrhoids, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. W. Scott & Co.

ATTENTION, BUYERS.

We wish to call attention to our line of second-hand

Buggies, Carts, Wagons, Hacks, Harness, &c.

They are almost good as new, and persons wishing to buy can secure bargains by calling on us.

We have a big lot of NEW Buggies, Wagons, Carts, Harness, &c., on hand, which will be sold on reasonable terms. If we have not got what you want, we will take pleasure in getting anything for you in our line. We buy direct from manufacturers and can, therefore, give you very close prices.

We have a full line of NEW Harness—collars, bridles, &c.—everything in the harness line. Can beat the world on prices.

Give us a call.
HENKEL, CRAIG & CO.

Dr. J. K. MOOSE,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Will be in Lenoir the first week of each month. Uses nothing but good material. Anesthetics used for painless extraction. Gold and porcelain crowns attached to the roots of natural teeth. Aching teeth treated, filled and made useful for years. Office over Kirby's Hardware Store.

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE
LENOIR, N. C.

Fall term begins Sept. 8th.

Scholarly Faculty, Thorough Instruction, Practical courses of study, Special advantages in

Music, Art, &c.

Superior opportunities for those preparing to teach. Expenses moderate. Free Scholarships. Send for Catalogue.

John D. Minick, A. M., Pres.

B. A. NEWLAND

THE EMIGRANTS FRIEND

Going West or Northwest

Take the Chicago & Alton R. R.

Parties contemplating going West will save time and money going via the Alton route. It is the only line running solid vestibuled trains between St. Louis and Kansas City makes direct connection for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington and Reclining chair cars and Tourist Sleepers free of extra charge. For low rates and full information maps and dissection pamphlets of the West apply to

J. CHARLTON, B. A. NEWLAND,
G. P. A. Train Pass Agent,
Chicago, Ill., Asheville, N. C.

The New York Weekly Herald.

Only One Dollar a Year!

During 1893, the Weekly Herald will be without question the best and cheapest family journal published in America. It will be profusely illustrated by the best artists in the country, and will be a magazine of literature, art and news absolutely unrivalled in its excellence.

The Presidential Inaugural will be graphically described and artistically pictured, while the great feature of the coming year's history, the

World's Fair,

will be given particular attention. So complete will be the descriptions of everything connected with the great Exposition, and so true to the reality the many illustrations, that a perusal of the Weekly Herald next autumn will be almost as satisfactory as a visit to Chicago.

PRIZES EACH WEEK

Will be awarded for the best original articles on agricultural subjects. Each issue will contain a page devoted to practical and scientific farming. The Woman's Department will be unexcelled in practical suggestions to make the home more attractive.

Every week there will be a number of special articles on all topics of human interest. Among the novelists who will write stories for the Weekly Herald are Jerome K. Jerome, Stanshall, Mrs. Grimwood, Edwin Arnold, John Stange Winter, Marie Corelli, Helen Mathers, Florence Warder, Bruce Blat and Hamilton Aida.

Send for Premium List.
Address, JAMES GOLDEN BERRY,
New York Herald, New York.

Subscribe Now.