

The Lenoir Topic.

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NUMBER 40.

MAKE HAY WHILE

— THE —

SUN SHINES.

An Opportunity That Comes Once in a Great While.

It is an open secret that merchandise of all kinds are lower today than at any time in the history of the trade in this country.

Sacrifice sales, caused by extraordinary depression in business, have been frequent, and have enabled us to make purchases which may never be duplicated.

In our many years' experience in business, we have at no time been in position to offer our customers so many chances to make a dollar.

The logic of the situation is so clear, "that he who runs may read."

We simply mean to say that "this is the accepted plan."

If you are in business to make a success of it, we can be of service to you.

Doing an exclusively Wholesale business and with a buying capacity in excess of competitors, we are at an advantage which we have not failed to make good use of, and intend that our customers shall have the full benefit of it.

Our stock for the fall season is now ready, and is sure to prove a "Big winner."

All departments are loaded down with new and desirable goods and many things are below the cost of production.

We claim to lead the van in low prices, and will save you money on your purchases.

It will be to your interest to investigate our offerings as early as possible.

Yours truly,

WALLACE BROS.

O. S. Tomlin, John S. McRorie, John F. Bowles, L. B. Bristol and Herman Wallace will represent us on the road and visit as many of our customers as possible.

Statesville, N. C., May 21, '94.

MR RANSOM'S SKIRTS CLEAN.

No Purchase No Sugar Stocks.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Many Senators were examined today by the Senatorial committee engaged in investigating the relations between the Sugar Trust and Senators. When the committee adjourned it had heard the testimony of 74 of the 85 members of the Senate. The eleven who are yet to be examined are: Butler, Cameron, Dixon, Gorman, Irby, Mitchell, of Oregon; Pettigrew, Walsh, Washburn, Wilson and Wolcott. Most of these are out of town, and Senator Wolcott is still in Paris.

For some time past there have been rumors that Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, had been speculating in sugar stock, but the reputation for integrity held by him has effectually prevented their publication. Today the basis for these rumors was shown by the statement of the Senator to the committee that his son, George, who is his clerk, and Captain Barnes, his messenger, had invested small sums in bucket shops. The explanation of General Ransom for him from the accusations contained in the rumors.

Nearly all the Senators who testified today made negative answers to the questions prepared by the committee, and were allowed to go without further examination. All those, however, whose names had been mentioned by witnesses in connection with sugar legislation were questioned at length. They were the members of the finance committee and Senators Smith, of New Jersey, Murphy, of New York, and a few others. The categorical questions asked by the committee of every Senator who appeared before it were as follows:

"Have you given any information, directly or indirectly, to any one interested in sugar stocks, so-called, or in the stock of the American Sugar Refining Company, that was intended or calculated to affect its value?"

"Have you bought or sold, directly, or indirectly, since the beginning of this session of Congress, any so-called sugar stock or stocks, or stock certificates of the American Sugar Refining Company?"

"Have you been concerned with anyone interested, directly or indirectly, in any operation whether by purchase or sale of said stocks or certificates?"

"Has anyone bought or sold for your account or your interest such stocks, or speculated in any of such stocks on your account, or given you to understand that you would share in the profits of any operation in such stocks, or placed any money to your profit as the proceeds of the purchase or sale of such stocks, or promised or agreed to place such money to your credit?"

"Has any member of your family or any person in your employ or any clerk employed under the laws of the United States in your service, been, to your knowledge, interested in any of the ways indicated in any of the preceding questions, in any transaction in sugar stocks or stock certificates during the period mentioned?"

"Have you, or has any member of your family, owned or held certificates of the American Sugar Refining Company during the period heretofore mentioned?"

Have you, at any time, been connected with the American Sugar Refining Company, or have you at any time been in its employ—as attorney, agent or otherwise?"

SENATOR RANSOM'S TESTIMONY.

The testimony of Senator Ransom is as follows:

Chairman Gray asked Mr. Ransom the questions as follows: "Has any member of your family or any person in your employ, or any clerk employed under the laws of the United States in your service, been, to your knowledge, interested, in any of the ways indicated in any of the preceding questions, in any transaction in sugar stocks or certificates during the period mentioned?"

"The correspondent asked me the name of that person and I told him it was given to me in confidence and I had no right to give the name without Captain Barnes' consent, but I have no objection to giving the name of the committee. I have seen Mr. Howland about it. I just this minute sent for him and told him that I should ask the committee to summon him to give the account of his interview with me to you. I may not have stated correctly as to details of this purchase by my son. I asked him yesterday morning to go to the broker shop and get a paper to show the exact transaction and be ready to come before the committee."

The Chairman—"Had you any knowledge whatever until this interview with Mr. Howland, on the evening you speak of, of the bets of your son with the broker in sugar and cotton?"

Senator Ransom—"I never dreamed of such a thing. I never thought of it. I would not have believed it. The truth of it is I went to my son with a great deal of confidence, when this correspondent wanted to see him. A paper shows that when he bought the first stock it was out of the city. The 18th of April was when we were at Governor Vance's funeral at Asheville. I may state to the committee that I have no in-

I insisted upon his seeing the broker. He told me, upon my asking him, that it was Sibley & Company, who had a house near seventh street, on Pennsylvania avenue, and that these things were certainly true. I told him to telegraph to his paper at once that there was not a word of truth in it; that there was no foundation for it; it was without even a shadow.

"He asked me—he seemed to be in earnest, and doubtless was—he asked me if this could be the work of some malicious enemy of mine. I told him I could hardly believe that, but I could not account for it to save me—how it was possible. I said: 'I would be glad if you would see this broker again before you indulge in any publication of this sort and find out if this information is not absolutely without foundation, as false as it can be.'"

"He said he would do that, and then said: 'Well, general, this is a very clear statement of yours; or 'Senator, this is a very clear statement of yours. Do you know of any other person by the name of Ransom in the city?'"

"I told him I knew of but one person in the city by the name of Ransom now, and that was my son George, who was my clerk. He asked me where he was, and I said: 'He is in the parlor now; I left him there, when I got your card, talking with some ladies. I will step in and bring him here so that you can examine him in a minute.' I was, perhaps more cautious than the occasion required, and I said: 'I would think you to come with me to the door here so you can see that no communication takes place between me and my son.' I went to the parlor door, where my son George was, and beckoned him to come in. I did not speak to him or see him between the parlor and my room and when he got in my room I asked the gentlemen to state their business to him and told my son whatever the matter was to tell the truth about it."

"He then stated to those persons in my presence that he had bought some sugar stock on the 17th or 18th of April. He put up a margin of \$10, which he paid the broker on sugar stock. He said that on the same day he put up a margin of \$25 on cotton. He said he lost the money on the cotton and made \$10 on the sugar. That afterwards he repeated the bet on sugar, not on cotton; and I think he lost the second time. He then stated that he and Captain Barnes, a messenger here at the commerce committee room (Senator Ransom's committee) after that, on two occasions, bought \$10 worth of sugar stock apiece; they went in together, and I asked this correspondent to examine my son fully as much as he pleased and to see Captain Barnes and examine him too."

"About two weeks ago Captain Barnes came to me at my room in the committee of commerce. He is a messenger of the committee, a North Carolinian, and has been here for some time, and he told me he had something to tell me and it was rough; that a partisan friend of his had told him that they had a paper on which my name was down for so much sugar stock and that I was deeply in it. I told him how false it was, absolutely false, and asked him to go to his friend and tell him the same thing, and to in-

clude upon his inquiring into it and let me know in what shape and form it was, what it meant, and how it was. The next day he came to me and told me his friend had looked into it and thought there was nothing in it, and I told him he must look into it thoroughly to see and know that there was nothing in it; that I could not live if there was anything of that sort in anybody's breast about me, and he must go and see. He returned the next morning and told me his friend said it was a myth, all nothing, and not to give myself any concern about it; that he was very much gratified to know who it was."

"The correspondent asked me the name of that person and I told him it was given to me in confidence and I had no right to give the name without Captain Barnes' consent, but I have no objection to giving the name of the committee. I have seen Mr. Howland about it. I just this minute sent for him and told him that I should ask the committee to summon him to give the account of his interview with me to you. I may not have stated correctly as to details of this purchase by my son. I asked him yesterday morning to go to the broker shop and get a paper to show the exact transaction and be ready to come before the committee."

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terest whatever and never have had any in any stock or trade or anything else in any way since I have been in the Senate."

Our Educational Interest.

Goldboro Headlight.

The people of North Carolina are taking more interest in educational matters than ever before. That they are doing so is a sure sign that they are advancing in everything that makes a State great and prosperous. The commencement season is about over, and the press of the State has noticed very fully the exercises at the different colleges and seminaries. And North Carolina has reason to be proud of her higher educational institutions. They compare favorably with those of any other State, both in number and educational advantages. Their graduates are as well equipped for studying any one of the learned professions or for entering upon the duties of life as those of the more pretentious institutions of some of the other States. There is no reason why the girls and boys of North Carolina should be sent to Northern educational institutions. They can find in their own State schools that can offer them all the advantages that can be obtained elsewhere.

And the increased interest that is being taken in the common schools is very gratifying. This awakening interest in common schools is shown in the gradually increasing appropriations for common school purposes. But the appropriations are not yet anywhere as large as they should be. Better school-houses and a higher grade of teachers are greatly needed. And it is important that the schools should be kept open nine months of the year. To accomplish these reforms money is required, and a great deal of it. The people must be taught that they cannot put their money to a better use than that of building up the common school system. They must invite taxation for that purpose.

If they give their children a good common school education they will give them something that will be of more benefit to them than the money they may leave them, because a good education is something that cannot be lost and is always available in earning a living. And just in proportion as the common schools are improved will the State prosper. A good class of immigrants will seek homes where there are churches and first-class schools, which are the signs of an advanced civilization, and which are recognized to be such by all. Where they are comfortable homes and a thrifty and prosperous people are sure to be found.

Was Making Progress.

Detroit Free Press.

The young fellow was extremely diffident and very much in love with the girl.

He had made half a dozen attempts to offer his heart and hand, but on each occasion he had fallen short.

To add to the seriousness of the situation, the girl was ready to accept him as soon as the proposal was in definite shape.

Even the mother was willing, but latterly she had grown tired of the dilatory tactics and Fabian policy of the suitor, and had kicked on his coming so often and staying so late.

One night after three hours of struggle on his part, and much delicate encouragement on the part of the girl, he had seized her hand impulsively, dropped on his knees impetuously, and was about one fifth through an impassioned appeal to her to be his, when the mother's voice sounded clear on the night from the head of the stairs.

The youth stopped short, but held on.

"Mary," came the maternal voice, querulously, "is that young man there yet?"

"Not yet, mother," replied Mary, smiling sweetly down on the face of her Romeo, "but he's getting there."

And two weeks later the cards were out.

As a blood-purifier, the most eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most powerful combination of vegetable alteratives ever offered to the public. As a spring and family medicine, it may be freely used by old and young alike.

Carson-Seeing is believing. Volkes—None. I see Wetherell every day and I wouldn't believe him on his oath.

Duckton's Arden Salve.

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

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROOMS OF THE STATE, DEM. EX. COM., RALEIGH, N. C., June 12, 1894.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committees so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of the said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancy occurring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door, and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships on a common day therein stated, which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention.

Thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county convention. In case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions of fifteen Democratic votes cast by the last preceding gubernatorial election: Provided, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote, and each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

7. In cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote based upon the last preceding vote for Governor in said township.

8. The chairman of township committees shall preside at all township conventions. In their absence any other member of said committee may preside.

9. In cases where all the township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meeting.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTION.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional conventions one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic voters, and one delegate for fractions of over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: Provided, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

2. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committee, shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectively, shall at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts: and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective

counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

1. The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions of over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: Provided, That every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic Convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies.

4. The chairman of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State Conventions shall be sent to the Secretary of the State Central Committee.

For the Committee:
F. M. SIMMONS, Ch'n.
R. H. COWAN, Sec'y.

BEYOND HIM.

A Commission that Caused an Obliging Husband's Reason to Totter.

The man's wife had asked him to go upstairs and look in the pocket of her dress for a key she thought was there, and being a man willing to accommodate, he had done so. It was a long time until he returned, and when he did there was a peculiar look in his eyes.

"I can't find any key in the dress of your pocket," he said, with a painful effort.

"Why," she retorted, sharply, "I left it there."

"I say I can't find any dress in the pocket of your key," he said doggedly.

His tone seemed to disturb her.

"You didn't half look for it," she insisted.

"I tell you I can't find any pocket in the key of your dress," he replied in a dazed kind of way.

"This time she looked at him.

"I say," he said, speaking with much effort, "that I can't find any dress in the key of your pocket."

She got up and went over to him.

"Oh, William," she groaned, "have you been drinking?"

He looked at her learily.

"I tell you I can't find any pocket in the dress of your key," he whispered.

She began to shake him.

"What's the matter? What's the matter?" she asked, in alarm.

The shaking seemed to do him good, and he rubbed his eyes as if he were regaining consciousness.

"Wait a minute," he said, very slowly indeed. "Wait a minute. I can't find any dress in—no, I can't find any key in the dress of—no, that's not it; any—any pocket."

There, that's it," and a flood of light came into his face. "Confound it, I couldn't find any pocket."

Then he sat down and laughed hysterically, and his wife, wondering why in the name of goodness men raised such a row over finding the pocket in a woman's dress, went upstairs and came back with the key in two minutes.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West E. Traux, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O. Wauding, Kinman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

"It really looks," sighed the poet, "as if I had no writes that anybody else is bound to respect."

English Spain Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, Ring-Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Bleemish Cure ever known. Sold by W. W. Scott, Druggist, Lenoir, N. C.



A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) Register, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good."

For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S PILLS
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Every Dose Effective

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE

Lenoir, N. C.

First-class advantages in all departments.

Send for Catalogue.

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

Bargains In Furniture.

—O—

Having given up our lease on the Lenoir Furniture Factory the stock on hand consisting of

Bed Room Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, etc.

will be sold at

Reduced Prices

until the 1st of July, at which time we will vacate the premises.

The furniture which is first class of its kind must be sold.

Harper & Son.

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 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.



I desire to call your attention to the fact that the Fidelity and Casualty Co., issues an accident policy, the terms and conditions of which cannot be beaten. For particulars and descriptive printed matter, call on

Knox W. Henry.

The above company also issues an accident travel ticket for \$5.00 which costs but 25 cents per day.