

# The Lenoir Topic

VOLUME XX.

LENOIR, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1895.

NUMBER 16.

## 1895!

### MUST BE A HUMMER!

LOW TARIFF GOODS

AND

LOW TARIFF PRICES.

### WILL

### Quicken Business.

Our Entire Stock for the  
Spring Will be Ready  
by Jan. 1st.

All new and handsome goods  
throughout and prices that  
will make the heart  
glad.

Every customer may rely upon getting  
the full benefit of all  
reductions made by the  
new tariff laws.

An early investigation of our offer-  
ings will be to your advan-  
tage.

Don't fail to see us before placing  
any part of your spring  
orders.

We promise to make it profitable  
for you.

Yours truly,

**WALLACE BROS.**

Statesville, N. C., Dec 20, 1884.

## SOUTHERN FORESTS

Its Lumber is Perhaps the South's Great  
Resource of Wealth—North Carolina  
Pines—The Extent, Variety  
and Uses of Southern Woods  
—Their Value is Be-  
coming Known  
and Appreci-  
ated.

Pittman C. Wright in the Chattanooga Tradesman  
Annual.

Of the total area of the United States about 26 per cent is forest; of the prairie States only about 4 per cent can be called forest. In the Southern States there is a total of about 230,000,000 acres of woodland, which is one-half of the woodlands or timber lands of the United States. Of the Southern Atlantic States, 49 per cent is forest; of the Gulf States, 50 per cent is forest; of the Central Southern States, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, 48 per cent is forest; of the great State Texas, 23 per cent is forest, while of the great lumbering States Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, 43 per cent is forest.

There are varieties of lumber regularly on the Southern markets, sixteen kinds of woods, of which some have several kinds of divisions of greater or less value, or if we divide pine into the two varieties of long leaf and short leaf as probably should be done, as is done with oak, then seventeen. These are ash, cedar, cherry, cypress, cottonwood, elm, fir, gum, hickory, red oak, white oak, long leaf pine, short-leaf pine, poplar, spruce, sycamore, walnut. Besides these there are more or less on the market and slowly increasing in demand, beech, pecan, persimmon, asassafras, and still less in use magnolia and holly. All these woods are to be found in abundance through the forests of the South. All this wealth of timber grows, as a rule, on a soil that, once cleared, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, soil that has no superior on the continent as agricultural land. There is no better land anywhere to be found for farming purposes, when cleared, than the canebrake lands of the South.

We are fond here in the South, as is perhaps common among the Anglo-Saxon, of thinking that our resources are "inexhaustible," and our capital and its forth-coming interest, "boundless." This was the talk when we were younger, as to the forests of the northeast, then of those of the great and "exhaustible" northwest. Where are those forests now? Melted away under the ax and saw, gone with "Hans Britta man's bury." So here in the South our forests are "boundless and inexhaustible." It is evident to all thoughtful lumbermen that there must be a change in many of our, at present, wasteful methods; waste is not development, nor is it a necessary accompaniment of development. The present generation of lumbermen is perhaps not much to blame if it continued things as it found them.

### TIMBER PROTECTION.

Some means must be adopted to prevent at least the unnecessary slaughtering of timber, especially of the valuable oak. Of these slaughters the state men are the worst. The magnificent oak forests, especially of Tennessee and the lower Mississippi valley, are rapidly disappearing under the careless cutting and ripping of the state saws and knives. The state men have probably destroyed more magnificent oak lumber and gotten less clear relative profit therefrom than any other class of lumbermen. Just after the war, (and even until the present, came the cross-cut saws, mauls and wedges, and the axes of the expert state man. He took nothing but the largest and finest of the white oak trees and only the choicest cuts from these. The rest was left on the ground to rot and many a splendid tree of the finest oak was left untouched after being felled, "because it was too difficult to split," the very reason why it would have made the finest of quarter sawed oak. They followed the saws of the light state makers and the knives of the slack ones. The price of timber in the forest had then advanced somewhat, and they were not quite so wasteful. Still they use only the best of the oak and waste all they cannot utilize at a goodly profit. As one leading state man recently said: "Timber land that will give us two trees suitable for our line of staves to the acre is becoming hard to find." The quarter sawed oak man is not so particular as that. The state business has been largely overdone and there are not nearly so many new state plants starting, but still it makes the heart of a first class quarter sawed oak man ache to go along the line of the railroads and see the splendid oak that is still made into staves and headings. The same may be said practically of what is known as

### NORTH CAROLINA PINE.

It is contained in a limited section. From the northeastern corner of South Carolina, through a narrow strip of country, bordering on the shore line of the Atlantic

coast within the State of North Carolina, taking in a small part of Southeastern Virginia, lies that territory known as the "North Carolina section." Within these comparatively insignificant limits and dispersed in small quantities, is the standing timber from which is manufactured the North Carolina pine lumber, and even here it grows in scattered groups, not in "boundless forests and exhaustless quantities," but in smaller areas and yielding less to the acre than either the white or the yellow pine, and, considering that 4,000 to the acre is a fine yield, no one can doubt but that the supply cannot last many years more. Previous to 1894 the output of this lumber required the cutting over of about 200,000 acres a year. It would seem that it was time for the dealers in North Carolina pine to be making some sort of combination or arrangement to save the wasting and useless destruction of this timber. A short time longer and it will be too late to do any good.

It took long years for the furniture manufacturers of the northern and European furniture manufacturing centres to learn of and appreciate the beauties of the Southern woods. The quartered oak, the veined ash, the ribbon hued sassafras, the Southern fir and the spruce, the delicately traced cedars of the Southern rocky glades. It is but recently that the loveliness of the long leaf pine with its tinted and traced grain was recognized as needing but the touch of a coat of oil or varnish to make it the most inexpensive and most lovely of woods for interior decoration and house trimmings. As all of these and others have been discovered and brought to the notice of the Northern and Eastern architect and builder, the growth and development of that branch of Southern lumber industry has been unprecedented. Not only has the prejudice or ignorance concerning the beauty and value of the Southern woods been forced to give way as these woods come more and more into public notice, but the fact of the increased cost of the Northern lumber and its scarcity obliged the turning to the South for the necessary building material, and every use of these Southern woods has added to their popularity.

**INFLUENCE ON MANUFACTURING.**  
For some time past the great agricultural implement manufacturing firms of Illinois and Indiana have been turning to the South to seek the material for their machines. As this becomes each year more and more the case and the market for their output becomes greater in the South from the increased immigration, their source of supply for material and their markets are coming more and more to the South and gradually they will come to realize that the freight on the material North and on the machines South is a fair profit, and soon the shop and factory will move to where this double freight can be saved. It is certain that within the next very few years a vast change will be witnessed in the location of plants using the Southern woods. The manufacturers of the North are finally beginning to recognize the vast resources of this section, and there must inevitably be immense strides in the development of Southern manufactures and industrial plants.

The possibilities, or rather the certainties, opened out by the promise for the new year are most cheering to the Southern lumberman and mill owner. The hard times and business depression must soon come to an end; stocks must be replenished, and it cannot be but that there will come to the Southern lumber producer an era of business prosperity such as has for so many years been enjoyed by his Northern brother of the white pine country.

### INVESTMENTS IN TIMBER

In all the heavily timbered sections of the South have shrewd Northern capitalists and investors for permanent properties made purchases, such leading men of wealth as the Vanderbilts, Goulds and others, who have looked the country over for the best investments. All over the forest lands of the South will be found their holdings. While they have been doing this our people have let slip almost all of these opportunities, have sold their birthright in the timber of the South, for, if not "a mess of pottage," at least a very small equivalent. It is probably better for the development of the country that this is true, for it has placed the timber and forests in the hands of large companies and syndicates who are able to hold them, put up large, profitable plants and develop these enormous lumber resources as no small concerns or individuals could do.

### WOEFUL WASTE

We sacrifice and waste every year thousands of acres of valuable timber, and we allow the mill men, the state men, the turpentine makers to strip the vast tracts without making provisions for reforesting them. Then, too, many of our people sell their best timber land for a mere song, to non resident or foreign speculators and timber companies. "This foolishness should all be stopped. The timber of the South is worth as much cash as any other interest in this section, and we

should take care of and foster it. The owner of a goodly tract of Southern pine or hardwood has a gold mine for himself and children.

### THE BEAUTY AND VALUE OF OUR LOVELY SOUTHERN WOODS

There has sprung up recently, and which is slowly increasing, an export demand for persimmon logs. This is used for shoe lasts and loom shuttles, it having a lovely, fine grain, which does not work up rough when used against the grain. Of this lumber there are two kinds, one, the white, which is used for exporting, and the other, yellow, which is of no value as a commercial wood. There is a fair amount of each kind growing in the Mississippi delta. There is but very little difference in appearance between the two kinds when growing in the forest, and experience and observation is required to distinguish the one from the other in the rough.

Another kind of timber which has come into export demand is pecan. A leading lumberman recently received an order for 40,000 feet of this lumber for export, for what purpose it is to be used he did not know. He found some difficulty in filling the order, owing to the unwillingness of the millmen to cut and work it, it being a timber to which they were unaccustomed.

As a rule, the products of a warm latitude and climate are coarser grained, rougher in fibre, more "brashy" and less firm in texture than those of a more northern and cooler section but, for some reason, the reverse is the case with the timber of the forests of the Southern States of the United States. The Southern lumber has a firmer, closer grain and a texture susceptible of a finer polish than those of the average wood of the Northern forests of the same grade, will hold nails better and is more lasting. As these facts have come to be realized the Southern timber has come more and more to be sought for furniture, for interior work or any other uses where a smooth surface and a high state of polish is desirable, as well as where toughness and textile strength are required.

### THE SOUTHERN WOODS

are also as a rule, being of a finer texture than the Northern ones, more durable when put in works. The equableness of the climate, being without the extremes of heat or cold of the North, renders the fibre of the wood more uniform and its growth and grain more firm. Another good quality of the number of the South is its greater width and better grade, as being cut from larger logs from trees that have acquired more age and strength of fibre.

A comparison of the opinions and statements from a number of the heaviest mill men of the South shows that the logs that are brought to the Southern mill will average, ash, 22 inches in diameter; cottonwood, 36; cypress, 34; oak, 30; poplar, 34; yellow pine, long leaf, 22; short leaf, 18. Certainly lumber cut from such logs must be of a better, more matured and more durable quality than that cut from the small and immature logs of the Northern mill.

### Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale: Mr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, each to be guaranteed; Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys; Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them, and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at W. W. Scott's Drugstore.

Try to deserve your own opinion of yourself; and, if you think you have succeeded say nothing about it.

No man ever attains dignity so great but that some one will call him by his first name.

Don't sit in a draught. If you do the doctor will in all probability be the one to cash it.

When a man has more money than he needs, he invariably feels that he needs more than he's got.

"I am a self made man." "Well, you need not waste any money securing a patent."

Many a man is expected to be the architect of his son in law's fortune.

The wrong man in the write place—The inefficient clerk.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

To the Editor of the Lenoir Topic:

Yesterday immediately after the Cabinet meeting, Secretary Carlisle went to the Capitol and was closeted for the rest of the afternoon with Speaker Cripp, General Catchings and other Democratic leaders. The conference was held to perfect a plan for relieving the financial difficulties of the country. The Carlisle bill as it was at first presented to the House, is virtually dead, the substitute for it offered by Mr. Springer is unsatisfactory. The members of the House of Representatives will hold a caucus next Monday to adjust these differences of opinion among Democrats as nearly as possible. The President is understood to have formulated a plan of financial relief which he will present in the shape of a message to Congress next Friday. The Democratic majority in the House is evidently trying to do its duty in this particular. It is possible that a wise and judicious bill will pass the House. All the members of our delegation are in favor of such a bill. But when the bill reaches the Senate the Republicans will take advantage of the non-sensical rules which govern that body and will talk it to death. The adoption of a cloture resolution, such as was advocated by Senator Daniel, of Va., and Senator Hill, of New York, will have made this impossible. As it now stands the Republicans in the Senate are determined that the Democrats shall not have this opportunity to adjust national difficulties, if it is possible to do so. They will force an extra session of Congress, reorganize the Senate and pass a currency bill drawn up by the best financiers in that House. If they are successful in their purpose, they expect to make a great deal of capital out of it in 1896. The President may be depended upon to do all in his power to avert such a catastrophe. But the Senate has the power to thwart his best intentions even though he is backed by the Democratic majority in the House. The rules of the Senate ought to have been changed before the election of November, Hill, of New York, strongly urged this in one of the best speeches of his life. Cloture served its purpose during re-construction time when the South had something to fear from the outcome of legislation here. The possibility of such a contingency is now passed. Southern men and Northern men are working together in the mines and in the factories of the South.

Northern men own large tracts of the best land in the Southern States. Southern men are attorneys for great monopolies in New York, Boston and Chicago. When bonds of this sort unite two sections of this great republic, every trace of the war may be said to be obliterated. The South has no more to fear from legislation in Congress than the North. The man who assumes the reverse of this is at least a decade behind the times. Marion Butler, who was here this week, has been interviewed so extensively that I will briefly state his position as expressed to the correspondent of the *Charlotte Observer* and to the representatives of the *Post and Star*. He is confident the Republicans in the Legislature of North Carolina will keep, both in the letter and the spirit, the contract with the Farmers' Alliance which made the overthrow of the Democrats in North Carolina possible. He predicts the incoming Legislature will make no startling changes in the county government. He thinks the first thing the Legislature which assembles in Raleigh on the 9th will attend to will be the election of two Senators to represent North Carolina in Washington. It is a foregone conclusion that Butler will have the long term and Dr. Mott, Mr. Ewart or Mr. Pritchard the short term.

Josephus Daniels leaves tonight for Raleigh to look after the affairs of the *News and Observer*. If he finds that the affairs of his paper absolutely demand his personal supervision it is possible that he may resign his position as Chief Clerk of the Interior and again become a resident of Raleigh. It is needless for me to say in this connection that the Secretary of the Interior will find it most difficult to secure a man to take his place. He has shown himself during his short stay here to be possessed of unusual executive ability. He has been of vast assistance to the Secretary, and in performing the duties of his office has always treated Senators, Members and the lowest applicant for office with a cordial courtesy which has commanded the admiration and regard of all who came in contact with him.

General William R. Cox says there is no truth in the rumor that the Republicans are going back with their understanding with the Populists. All the members of our delegation except Senator Jarvis, Mr. Bunn and Mr. Branch are here. Senator Jarvis is detained in Greenville by an important law suit. As his successor is to be elected by the incoming Legislature he may not return here at all. Mr. Branch will arrive about the middle of the month. Mr. Bunn will be here

about the middle of next week. The Hon. Jno. S. Henderson will report the Post Office Appropriation Bill to the House of Representatives as soon as the Currency Bill is disposed of by that body.

The Solicitor General and Secretary of the Treasury recommend an additional \$1,000 over last session's appropriation for the survey of the 32,000 acres of land belonging to the Oimstead (government) tract of Swan & Jackson. The matter was arranged between Representatives Crawford and the former and the item is \$300 in excess of the sum recently mentioned. The Coast and Geodetic Survey calls for \$18,000 for 1896 for the Atlantic Coast, including North Carolina and South Carolina; also \$5,000 for deep soundings.

The President nominated today for Justice of the Peace of the District of Columbia, Robt. W. Best, once Secretary of the State of North Carolina. Mr. Best's eyesight is restored.

Representative Grady will consult Senator Ransom and decide on something in the Fayetteville postmaster's position. Meanwhile it is represented in some letters from there that the incumbent is giving great satisfaction.

It is currently reported here that the Republicans and Democrats of the Fifty fourth Congress will form a combination and organize so as to control the patronage among themselves, leaving the Populists entirely out of the deal. This program, if it should be carried out will interfere very materially with the plans of Marion Butler and Otho Wilson.

### Apportionment of the School Fund.

WHITE.	
Number.	Amount.
1	\$160.66
2	108.01
3	65.89
4	64.27
5	65.08
6	42.40
7	39.16
8	57.79
9	73.18
10	48.88
11	61.03
12	75.61
13	73.18
14	119.36
15	86.96
16	79.96
17	155.80
18	117.73
19	78.04
20	69.18
21	63.27
22	73.18
23	41.59
24	61.84
25	65.08
26	69.18
27	75.61
28	57.79
29	63.46
30	58.66
31	45.64
32	35.92
33	76.42
34	52.12
35	132.31
36	27.01
37	64.27
38	30.25
39	38.35
40	45.64
41	56.98
42	78.85
43	51.31
44	41.59
45	46.45
46	65.08
47	31.06
48	100.72
49	67.51
50	44.88
51	57.79
52	84.52
53	38.35
54	38.35
55	84.52
56	24.58
57	45.64
58	56.17
59	42.40
60	37.54
61	34.30
62	53.70
63	76.42
64	38.35
65	32.69
66	83.71
67	46.45
68	31.87
69	48.07

### COLORED.

1	125.02
2	76.42
3	81.87
4	52.12
5	42.40
6	84.52
7	64.27
8	43.21
9	52.12
10	56.98
11	51.31
12	20.53

Carlton Cr. Awell, foreman of the *Record*, Middleton, N. J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy; I can recommend it to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by W. W. Scott, Druggist.

It is not easy for a pretty girl to believe that love is blind.

## Bank of Lenoir.

We give below a table showing the actual amount on deposit in the Bank of Lenoir at a specified time during the months named, beginning with January, 1894, and up to January 1st, 1895, showing by comparison the steady growth of business during the first year:

January,	\$ 5,748.62
February,	7,971.76
March,	9,255.00
April,	10,731.70
May,	11,406.77
June,	11,880.93
July,	15,061.68
August,	16,676.08
September,	17,830.94
October,	16,841.39
November,	21,132.45
December,	20,680.78

The following table shows at what cost you can buy a New York check, which is good for its face value in any part of the United States.

When remitting in the future buy bank checks instead of Money Orders. It is less trouble and answers the same purpose.

\$ 2.50, not exceeding \$ 5.00, 5c.
5.00, " " " 10.00, 8c.
10.00, " " " 20.00, 10c.
20.00, " " " 30.00, 12c.
30.00, " " " 40.00, 15c.
40.00, " " " 50.00, 18c.
50.00, " " " 60.00, 20c.
60.00, " " " 85.00, 25c.
85.00, " " " 100.00, 30c.

We respectfully solicit the accounts of merchants, manufacturers and individuals.

## This

## COLUMN

BELONGS TO THE

## DRUG STORE,

And will be used for our

## New Advertisement

—ABOUT THE—

First of the New Year.

We are too busy to do so, now, as we will be engaged this week in opening up our stock of

## FANCY GOODS, TOYS, Etc., Etc.

— WE INVITE —

## Everybody

— TO —

Come and See Them.

W. W. SCOTT.

## Suppose

You get your hand mashed—or get hurt some other way—who is going to run you while you are laid up?

— GO TO —

## KNOX W. HENRY

And he will explain all about that Office in Miller & Henry's store. Go and see him before it is too late.

Don't Wait.