

The Lenoir Topic.

VOLUME XX.

LENOIR, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1895.

NUMBER 43.

\$5,000,000,000

FOR

\$90,000!

In 1681 William Penn bought the State of Pennsylvania for \$90,000, now worth more than \$5,000,000,000.

The opportunity for profitable investment comes to every man during his day and generation.

Such an opportunity awaits your attention now, and the handwriting on the wall is unmistakable.

Believing that values had touched bottom, and a reaction about to take place, we have stored up a stock of goods beyond anything ever attempted in the past, both as to size and desirability.

Everyone knows that cotton goods are advancing. The increase is already from 5 to 10 per cent., and higher prices yet are looked for.

With a stock on hand sufficient to supply all old customers and many new ones, and with the purpose in mind of doing a largely increased business, we make the announcement that our prices on Dry Goods will remain practically unchanged for the present and in some instances we shall name even lower prices than last season.

The measure of success met with in our past efforts to UNDERSELL and thereby increase our sales and make new friends, warrant us in making this important advertisement.

Everything points to a revival of business this Fall, and in placing larger orders greater care should be exercised.

To look at our stock before buying can be no mistake.

We want the LION'S share of the trade of Western North Carolina and to that end invite an inspection of our offerings with full confidence as to the result.

Thanking our many friends for their past liberal favors, we are

Very Respectfully,

WALLACE BROS.

Stateville, N. C., May 28, 1895.

DEMOCRACY FAVORS SILVER.

So Says Ex-Congressman Bower.

Wilkesboro Chronicle.

Ex-Congressman W. H. Bower, of Caldwell, was in the city last week and the *Chronicle* man put a few questions to him concerning the silver and gold question. He spoke freely and politely to the questions.

"Is Democracy in favor of and pledged to the coinage of silver upon an equality with gold?" we asked.

"The history and all the traditions of the party are unbroken in the direction of the recognition of the primary money of the country. Prior to 1873 it never entered the mind of any patriotic American of any party to demonetize silver. Democracy especially has at all times stood pledged to the maintenance of gold and silver as money metals and to the unlimited coinage never at a ratio greater than 16 to 1. While the national platform of 1892 was held to be ambiguous, the friends of silver were justified in placing a construction upon it that was highly favorable to that metal and its continual coinage upon terms as favorable as existed before 1873. If the President, Mr. Carlisle and other leading lights of the gold persuasion had mental reservations on the subject they were careful to keep them till the fight was over. Under the State platform of 1890 and 1892 Democracy of this State took a strong and unequivocal position on the subject of silver and while a few leaders may have been coquetting with the matter the bulk of the party was in dead earnest about it and meant exactly what the platform said. And they still mean it, and in my opinion, will be very explicit in their declaration next year."

"Did we not have the coinage of both metals upon an equality before 1873 and was the Sherman act a crime?"

"As I have already said, prior to 1893 there was no hostility or disparity between gold and silver. They went hand in hand, together performing their common mission. The Sherman act of 1873 struck down silver, and I think Mr. Carlisle was right in declaring the act 'the gigantic crime of the age.' 'It certainly was a crime in all those who knowingly assisted in its enactment; and only the ignorant can be excused for the part they took in the matter.'"

"Is not the policy of the gold standard at present similar to the Sherman policy as evidenced by the act of 1873?"

"It is similar to it, and yet it is more manly and open. While there is some deception on a part of a few of the gold advocates, most of them are boldly advocating their policy—which is to bring the country eventually to gold mono metallism. This is more than Mr. Sherman and his confederates dared to do in 1873."

"If there be changes of conditions that make it necessary for the adoption of the gold standard, as the gold advocates claim, what are those changes?"

"I fail to see any new conditions to justify the demonetization of silver. A few of the leading European nations have demonetized silver since 1873, but they stand ready to remonetize it, when ever a great country like ours leads. They followed our example in the one instance and can do so in another."

"When advocating the unconditional repeal of the Sherman purchasing law, did not the Democrats and Democratic newspapers of North Carolina, promise that there would be supplementary silver legislation?"

"While the act repealing the Sherman act of 1890, was pending in the last Congress, the most dogmatic advocates of gold scouted the idea that the coinage of silver was to be antagonized by the passage of that act. The argument was repeated that the Sherman act stood in the way of silver coinage, and its repeal was a step towards the restoration of silver to its old position as money. The press of this State that favored the repeal as a rule, took this view of the matter."

"What effect upon Democracy will this agitation have, and who is responsible for it?"

"The people are mostly responsible for the agitation. They began it and will keep it up to the close of the fight. Those who have made the assault on silver of course are greatly responsible for the heat of the agitation."

"In your opinion, will the next Democratic National platform declare for the gold standard or bimetalism?"

"It is hard to say. If the Democrats of the States that are to give the Democratic electoral votes, are allowed to fix the platform, it will be fixed in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver."

"What would be the prospects of Democratic success, with a gold standard platform?"

"We would not have a ghost of a chance of success with a gold platform or a gold candidate, in my opinion. With such a condition and such a State platform there would not be fire enough left in the party in this State to complete the party organization."

CHEERFUL RELIGION

New York Herald.

Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.—John xvi., 33.

What a difference between the religions outlook of today and that of two or three generations ago! Is it because the world is degenerating or because it has a deeper love and reverence for the truth?

It used to be said that the best sermon was one that made the hearer crutch in the pew as though Satan were after him. In these times no such sermons are preached, or, if they are, it is in some obscure corner where the lihen flourishes and the moss on the rocks is wet with everlasting and malarial humidity. Have we turned our backs on holy things or do we see with clearer eyes?

It is an age of blessed optimism, for which we cannot be too thankful. We love forms and ceremonies less than formerly, but we love truth more. The standpoint from which we view religious subjects has changed, and we look upon creeds with an almost reckless indifference, but the fundamental facts of the religious life are more dominant than ever, and spiritual verities are more profoundly appreciated and more vigorously defended. We have a grander ideal for the present and a more encouraging prospect for the future. A wave of cheerfulness and hopefulness is sweeping over the world with a tidal flow that is irresistible, and the earth is a sweeter planet to live on, while heaven has come so near that we can hear the rustle of angels' robes and catch the echo of our loved ones' voices.

It is a great privilege to be alive today, because we have a keener sense of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Fear as an element of the religious life has been eliminated, and love, which is to the soul what sunshine is to the field of wheat, has taken its place. The heart rejoices, but does not dread; and even in the darkest peril, when wind and wave seem cruelly omnipotent, we feel secure in the consciousness that the Pilot at the helm has never lost a ship. There are no lee rocks in the Providence of God, nor any currents that can carry us out of our course. The Lord has charge of our safety, and He never slumbers nor sleeps.

That is the religion of our age—bright, cheery, buoyant. No grim, capricious theological tyrant rules your destiny and for His good pleasure dooms you to either temporary or eternal misery; no angry Deity tolerates your presence or visits you with the evidences of His wrath; you are not wandering helplessly through a vale of tears, a child of iniquity, with the brand of Cain on your brow. You are a wayward and sometimes a wanton creature, self-willed and obstinate, whom the Father is trying to lead in paths of righteousness, and you need nothing except the Christ spirit to set everything right and make your life a corner of paradise.

Your fault is that you trust yourself too much and Him too little. You are not enough of a child in this matter, for when it is dark and grewsome the child clings closer to the mother's side; but when you are smitten by misfortune you let slip your grasp on Him and bitterly accuse him of neglecting your interests. At the very moment you need help most you separate yourself from the source of succor and become enfeebled by your distrust of His goodness. Such is the perversity of human nature.

You find the necessity for daily work very irksome, perhaps, and onerous. Why, you ask, should you be doomed to constant toil for daily bread? That question is not easily answered, and the hardship of the common lot, for it is the common lot, cannot be denied. It is, however, futile to wonder why—we shall have leisure to solve the problem by and by. In the meantime how shall we make the best of our environment and extract from it all the honey it conceals? By worriment and cynical criticism? By grumbling, because the universe is not made as we would have made it?

Christ's life was one of toil and suffering, and yet he found a divine satisfaction in the law contained in the statement: "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." Why should we be better off than he was?

Your aim should be to do what you can with what you have. When things go ill with you it is better to go to God than to go away from Him. He is not your enemy but your friend; He is not indifferent but solicitous, and as your faith increases so will your strength be enlarged. That is the law, and though it is hard to understand it, a blessing always follows obedience.

Religion is well enough when the sky is cloudless, but it is absolutely necessary in time of trouble. It is not a broken reed, but a strong staff. The more you have of it the lighter your burden becomes. That fact belongs to the necromancy of life. The harder your trial, the deeper your faith—that is the rule to follow. Even when death despoils you of your treasure, say with the trembling lips, "It is well," and the

heart will glow and brighten like the blazing log on the winter hearthstone. And when you lie down to die yourself stretch out your hands to heaven and angels will come trooping down to bear you in their arms.

That is practical religion, and unless your religion is practical it is of no value whatever.

Mr. Patterson Speaks.

Hon. S. L. Patterson, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, in the *Bulletin*, speaks as follows:—

I am deeply impressed with the responsibilities which devolve upon me in entering upon the duties of the office of Commissioner of Agriculture. I must say thoughtful man be who realize the small advance farming has made in latter years compared with other industrial pursuits, and who considers maturely the difficulties which confront the farmer and the problems he must solve.

But with an implicit faith in the possibilities of an untold development of the industry, believing that all in all the sun shines on no better portion of God's foot-stool than North Carolina, and that no other section is inhabited by a truer and braver people, I begin to work with an enthusiastic hope of aiding in this development, and of contributing to that material prosperity which will certainly reward intelligent and well directed efforts of our people.

To inspire the farmer with renewed love of his profession, to incite him to constant improvements in conducting his work, to give him information on practical subjects relating to it, to inform him of scientific experiments and the results of analyses, to study intelligently his interests, and to seek to protect them in every available way, these are the objects of this Department.

It will be the constant and earnest aim of the Commissioner on his part to increase the usefulness and efficiency already attained by the Department and to bring into closer and closer touch with the people. He asks them, on their part, to take a more personal and lively interest in the Department's work, to correspond with and give him suggestions, to give results of farm experiments, of large crop yields, and the methods and cost of producing them; to inform him of any public meeting of farmers, farmers clubs, local fairs, and the like, that he may visit them—in a word, he begs the farmers to realize that the Department must have their co-operation and hearty support to attain to its full measure of usefulness, and he invites them and urges them to join in a mutual effort to advance our agricultural interests, and thereby to contribute to their own material welfare and to the upbuilding of North Carolina.

Too Many Diversified Interests.

Morganton Herald.

Our exchanges say that a farm "has been established" in Union county to raise turtles for market. Charlotte has a breeches factory that is preparing to make bloomers. Sampson county sells this year \$10,000 worth of huckleberries. A mongOOSE ranch has been established in Buncombe. Sheep Dugger, of Banner Elk, writes novels. Albemarle and Pamlico sounds are being stocked with a slow winged breed of ducks that Presidents can shoot. Our eastern counties have shipped this year \$5,000,000 of early "gardens." We had been selling muzzles to up in these diggings a year before the scientists knew there was any in America. Acetylene gas in quantities sufficient for illuminating purposes is a discovery of a North Carolina laboratory. We are growing everything from bananas to buckwheat. We have every breed of politicians from "plutocrats" to Populists, including the great flower of the political garden, the double white and "yellow" flower called by botanists the *fuschiana Marianus laurensis*. Some eminent Raleigh Democratic botanists are now experimenting with the pollen of this plant on the rose of Democracy. We have prayed for diversified industries. We've got them. But the thing may be overdone.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our Souvenir Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition, the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a thing of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of the same, and is executed in the highest style of art. If not satisfied with it after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book.

Address, H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, Ill.

The teacher—Now, who can tell me which travels the faster—heat or cold?

Johannes Bright (promptly)—Heat, of course. Anybody can catch cold.

The New Agriculture.

Cor. News and Observer.

FRANKLIN, N. C., July 10.

For several years my vacations have been spent among the farmers. The condition of the farmer interested me and I was sure that the only way to understand him was to live with him. And now I have a few observations to report.

All over the State the farmer is in a bad way. He is not improving his farm. His bank account has gone years ago. The children are not being educated. Debts are accumulating.

What is the cause of this state of things?

I answer without hesitation. The farmer himself.

The method of work and management with the average farmer would wreck any business in the world. I do not think there is any other business in which there is so much waste as in our farming.

For example, in making manure the farmer loses all the urine from his stock. Now a ton of urine is worth ten times as much as a ton of solids. This is one example I could name fifty more in which the waste was simply ruinous.

Alongside of waste I place a lack of method. The farmer does not keep up with his business. He does not know what his products cost him. He does not know what product is best suited to certain conditions. And the result of this lack of method is two fold. In the first place he has boarders among his stock and luxuries among his necessities. In the second place we have the absurd condition of the consumer setting his own price upon the necessities of life, grown by the farmer. The farmer does not know the actual cost of a bushel of corn, hence the consumer, knowing the value of it, sets the price.

No other business in our State is conducted as farming is. Hence there has been prosperity in all the lines of life except farming. The factory running in a rigidly business-like way, has made rich the owner. The revolution in teaching methods has brought an educational awakening among our people all over the State, and as a result every good school is prospering. The farmer alone has been left behind, and I repeat it, the cause is with the farmer.

This letter is headed "The New Agriculture." It has taken me several years to see that there are forces at work now strong and confident that will bring in a brighter day for the farmer. I am satisfied that my little title is not imaginary. Let me make good this assertion by examples.

I have visited and studied three farms this summer. The first was a stoo farm in Rowan. Five years ago the land of this farm would produce five tons of ensilage to the acre; now it produces seventeen tons. The cost of this ensilage stored in the silo is eighty cents a ton. The proprietor of this farm can tell you to the cent about about everything on the farm. His methods are exactly like the methods in a successful bank or factory.

And this is the result: When I told him the salary of the President of the University, he laughed at me and said he could make more money raising stock.

The other two farms are in the mountains and are given to a variety of crops—that is, to the crop that pays.

On one of these farms the taxes, when the present owner bought it, were fifteen dollars; now the amount is one hundred and fifty. This tells the story.

The other farm, bought seven years ago, produced when bought fifteen bushels of corn to the acre. Last year eighty seven bushels to the acre were gathered. The proprietor told me that the farm was paying eight per cent.—and it is sure to do better.

Now for the explanation. It is in a few words: Stock, no waste, business methods. The basis of our agricultural revival is improved stock. Every farm should have a dozen good cows. Put these in a good barn. Save all the manure, urine and solids. Make hay to feed them. Have improved hogs for the surplus milk. The hogs cost nothing, feed the family, and buy the groceries, and the manure from the stock means rich land, and rich land means big crops, and heavy crops mean profits.

In brief, these are the results of my observations. They are offered in the desire to bring help and suggestion to our farmer.

H. H. WILLIAMS.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Scott, Druggist, Lenoir, N. C. 12194m

A Look into the Future.

Stateville Landmark.

There is every human probability that the alliance formed last year between the Republicans and Populists of North Carolina will be continued next year. All the news of the present time points that way. It has been suggested that fusion between these elements next year will be impossible for the reason that it will be a national election and that the faith of the Populists and Republicans being different at every point, a solid union cannot be effected. Those who thus argue have not looked beneath the surface. They have been considering principles, and believing that all men vote on principle, whereas the Populists and Republicans of North Carolina are merely out to beat the Democrats and for what they can make. They could mix an electoral ticket and commit it to nothing except opposition to Democracy. They could mix a State ticket as they did last year, and call upon their followers to fall in and beat the Democrats. Those Democrats who lay to their souls the flitting notion that differences upon tariff, finance or other momentous questions will keep these allies apart need only to refer to the history of last year when the alliance was formed in spite of these differences. The leaders, as a matter of self interest, for the spoils in sight, will brush party differences aside and the blind followers will take whatever is offered them.

In the almost certainty of this continued coalition we find this much comfort: Certain so-called Democrats—at least men high in the party councils and men believing that the whole weight of responsibility for party management rests on them, are, we sincerely believe, making ready to make overtures to Marion Butler for a coalition between the Democrats and Populists. A rebuff awaits them. Butler and the Populists will not trade with them, having a prior engagement. These are the men who have wanted all the time to yield up everything Democratic, excepting the name, to the farmers' Alliance and the Populists. It will be worth something to those who stand on principle and who believe in decency in politics to see these panders and time servers humiliated by Butler's refusal to co-operate with them. He has no respect for them and no confidence in them and nobody can blame him.

But, with a continuance of the same faction which defeated it last year, what is the Democratic party to do? It should plant itself upon the rock upon which it has stood through all the years and appeal to the whole people, Democrats, Republicans and Populists, for an expression of popular trust in its true principles and policies and in its proved capacity to give honest, safe, economical and enlightened government. If it stays where it belongs the people are bound to come back to it. They have been swept off their feet before now but have never failed to recover themselves. They will again look for the Democratic party as the best custodian of their public interests, but if it would be found by them in the hour of their returning reason it must be found where they left it. Otherwise not at all.

She Charms all People.

In a sermon in Baltimore recently Rev. Walter W. Moore, of North Carolina, preaching on "Internal Beauty," said: "Perhaps this distinction can be made still clearer by taking the concrete case of a person who, in my judgment, combines both kinds of beauty. I suppose the most popular woman in the world today is the wife of the President of the United States. What is the secret of her fascination for all classes of people, regardless of their political opinions or social rank? Not her position as mistress of the White House, nor her official station as 'the first lady of the land,' for these passed away once without diminishing a jot of her social popularity and power. Not the fact that she is pretty, though she unquestionably is. That is not her chief charm. She is not only pretty, but beautiful. As she was leaving Washington at the close of her husband's first administration, ex-Secretary Bayard said to her: "Good bye. You brought nothing but sunshine with you, and you are taking a great deal of it away." "That remark gives us the clue to her influence. She is not only beautiful without, she is beautiful within. She charms all classes of people, not because she is young and pretty and distinguished merely, but because she has the sweet dignity and grace of a pure and lovely Christian character."

W. H. Nelson, who is in the drug business at Kingville, Mo., has so much confidence in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy that he warrants every bottle and offers to refund the money to any customer who is not satisfied after using it. Mr. Nelson takes no risk in doing this because the remedy is a certain cure for the diseases for which it is intended and he knows it. It is for sale by W. W. Scott, Druggist.

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W. W. SCOTT.

YES,

I am still writing

Accident Insurance

in the STRONGEST and BEST Company in existence.

This Company has many policy holders in Lenoir and I want to write up many more during the month of July.

Come to see me.

Your friend,
KNOX W. HENRY.