

# THE YADKIN VALLEY NEWS.

VOL. 15.

{ P. B. HAMER, Editor and Owner. }

MOUNT AIRY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1894.

{ Advertising Rates Reasonable. }

NO. 1

## AYER'S PILLS

ARE SUGAR-COATED.

EASY TO TAKE

And a Sure Cure for

Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, and Dyspepsia.

They Keep the System in Perfect Order.



"For years," writes CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me AYER'S PILLS, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble which yielded readily to the same remedy."

"For a long time I was a sufferer from stomach, liver, and kidney troubles, experiencing much difficulty in digestion, with severe pains in the lumbar region and other parts of the body. Having tried a variety of remedies, including warm baths, with only temporary relief, about three months ago I began the use of AYER'S PILLS, and already my health is so much improved that I gladly testify to the superior merits of this medicine."—MANOEL JORGE PEREIRA, Oporto, Portugal.

## AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

THOS. FAWCETT, President. R. L. GWYN, 1st Vice President. JAS. H. SPARGER, 2nd Vice President. M. L. FAWCETT, Cashier.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Mt. Airy.

INCORPORATED. Capital, \$50,000, Paid Up.

DIRECTORS.

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This bank solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Farmers and Individuals. The accounts of the Merchants located in towns adjacent received on favorable terms. The funds of our customers are secured by two burglar proof steel chests and the Yale Time Lock. Interest allowed on Savings Deposits. [exp 6-10-94]

### MT. AIRY MARBLE WORKS.

J. DAVIS, Proprietor.

#### Fine Marble & Granite Monuments

Tombstones, Iron Fencing,  
Stone or Marble for Building Purposes, &c

Write for Designs at d. prices or call and examine our stock. Our work and prices will please

## Yes, You Can

Get "cheap" printing if you want it. But we doubt if you want it. If you want a job done in a style to command attention, take it to

The Yadkin Valley News,  
Mount Airy, N. C.

### SOME OLD-TIME MEMORIES.

MR. EDITOR.—Several communications have appeared in your paper from "Bill Whitehead." I am satisfied I know the man, though of another name. It must be that he has not been to his native land for many years. From the place of his home on the Rockford road, to Mt. Airy, many houses have been built since he left here. White Plains is now a considerable village, having three churches—Missionary Baptist, Primitive Baptist and Quaker. Instead of the little cabin shop of M. R. Laffoon, the famous wagon works of J. S. & S. E. Marshall have been located here, having a capacity of several wagons per day. In connection with their wagon works they run a steam saw and grist mill.

Mr. Whitehead gives us his politics in speaking of L. J. Norman. The first president I voted for was J. K. Polk, the next was Louis Cass, and Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, an able ticket I thought. Then Franklin Pierce comes next, you can guess my politics, which remain the same today. Next I voted for James Buchanan; next Stephen A. Douglas. Then came Horace Greeley, for whom I voted rather reluctantly. Next I voted for Seymour, of New York. Then Tilden, then Hancock, and last of all Grover Cleveland for whom I have cast three votes.

If Mr. Whitehead will give me his correct address I will write to him. We are now so thickly settled here that the haunts have all gone to the backwoods; and so my old friend need not be afraid to visit us again. Many of the old people of this county have passed away. Some very recently. Jesse Riggs died three weeks ago.

Our old friend gave us, though indirectly, his religious belief. I am the same I have always been, Baptist.

I now live at the John Creed old house, near White Plains, a place no doubt my friend is well acquainted with. Many of his old school mates are yet here-about, but most of them are gone. Rev. T. J. Lawson is still here, and stands well among the people. If my old friend would like to hear about the old people of this country, who were young when he left here, it will write to me, mentioning their names. I will give him the particulars as far as I can remember them. John Nail said a few years ago that he had made a close calculation and found me to be just 411 years old, so I can go back some distance.

HARDEN LAFLOON,  
White Plains, Surry county, N. C.

MR. EDITOR.—As Bill Whitehead wishes to hear something about the Old Camp Ground east of Mt. Airy and as my recollection carries me back to that day and time, I will give a brief of the same, well knowing, that to a great number of your readers, these communications are perfect blanks, but to the older and absent ones they are sought with longing eyes. Age adds intent and time lends enchantment to these resurrected reminiscences.

The Camp Ground spoken of was immediately in front of the present residence of James W. Jackson, and nothing remains to indicate the spot except a bare place in the grove, surrounded with large oaks. I do not know certainly when the first meeting was held there, but understand from others that it was in the year 1844. I was at the meetings when only a very small boy. Do not remember Hi Allred's coat but have heard it spoken of. Hi is yet living. He bought the William Davis place on Stewart's Creek and moved out there; he is in his 74th year. There are some things fresh in my mind about the Camp Meetings. There were several campers, among them H. D. W. Patterson, now of Bonham, Texas, who has a song that they frequently used, which ran about as follows:

"Shout, shout the devil is about  
O glory Hallelujah,  
Shut the door and keep him out  
O glory Hallelujah," etc., etc.

There were several campers, some of whom I can name, to wit: Jesse Roberts, John Hicks, William Lawley, Wiley Patterson, Joel Harrison, Hugh Gwyn, Timothy Peole, etc. I have heard several of the above number preach, and at this same Camp Ground John Hicks was preaching one day and remarked in a rather loud and tremulous voice that "it will not be long before we will all be walking the streets of the New Jerusalem and the little ones tagging after."

The first school I ever attended was at this place, taught by Hugh Armstrong; the second was at the same place taught by William Haymore, who is still living in this county. Hugh Armstrong started to move to Missouri, was taken ill in Virginia and after a protracted sickness died there; his widow, a daughter of Morris Inman returned to North Carolina, and is yet living.

My recollection is also very clear as to old preacher Wright Johnson, who was termed a real Holy Ghost man. Once in an annual time he came to Mt. Airy and stopped over night with William Rawley, who at that time was selling goods in town, and he being busy at the store at night, the old man Johnson was conducted to bed without family prayer. Next morning the fami-

ly, together with some boarders that were at Rawley's, were collected together in the parlor for morning worship, and Johnson being asked to conduct the service made a few preliminary remarks, before entering upon his formal proceedings, saying that he "once knew a good man who belonged to the Methodist church and he branched off into worldly business and he came so involved in his pursuits, that he fell from grace, lost his religion and joined the Baptists and that he very much feared that some present were on the same road, as he had retired to bed last evening for the first time in 50 years without being called upon to hold family worship." This was a very stinging rebuke to Mr. Rawley, and he often told it to others and laughed heartily. I have also seen and heard John Jones the old Primitive Baptist preacher. He was a man of more than ordinary natural sense, and was very original and witty, even in the stand. One of his favorite illustrations was that, "you may take a sheep and roll him in a mud hole but you cannot make a hog of him; he will run around the fence and beat as usual. So, also, you can take a sinner and roll him in the altar but you cannot make a Christian of him; he will get up and go away just as he came except perhaps he will be covered with fleas." He was a good horse jockey, and always rode a fat horse if he had owned him long. He has several grand children who are preachers in the Baptist church. Bill Whitehead spoke something of the site of Dobson Court House. When a boy I went with wagons to Trap Hill; we fed the teams at the cross roads where Dobson now stands. No house or clearing way was then in view. We went that night to Rawley Poe's, crossing Mitchell's river at Elijah Thompson's old place and climbing a very steep hill just north of the old Nixon place. To our left hand, and before crossing the river, was the nicest garden I have ever seen, kept by some man, whose name I have forgotten. Penn Nixon now owns the land. The garden was between his house and the river.

### A DYING PARTY—FORSAKE IT.

The Populist Party on Its Last Legs—Let Good Men Get Out of States; He Landmark.

The Third party held its county conventions throughout the State on the 4th inst., and the reports from these meetings enable one to form a pretty clear idea of its strength as compared with two years ago, and also of the spirit animating it. It has shown no growth; its boasted accessions have not appeared, and it has suffered a distinct loss in the enthusiasm and interest of its members. It has gotten its growth, and all that awaits it now are decline and extinction. It will go rapidly the way of all third parties, the way of soldiers who get caught between the lines of two opposing armies. We wonder, as we consider it at this time, making desperate efforts to hold the handful of recruits it captured two years ago, without a reasonable hope now of adding to their number; as we consider its evident depression as the truth as to its strength dwains upon it; we wonder that anybody should ever have left any concern about it. Its morale is already gone, its numbers will diminish as the campaign progresses and after this year it will not be a factor worth taking into account. Its members will be absorbed into the two old parties and that will be the end of it—history will remain a record of the noise it made during the few brief years it strutted upon the stage, another fungus growth will be cast upon the shore while the current moves on, and that will be all.

### CLEVELAND NOT FOR GOLD ALONE.

Col. Oates on the Currency and Tariff—What the President Told Him About Silver.

Senator John T. Morgan and Hon. W. C. Oates, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama, spoke last Saturday at Atlanta, that State. The following is an extract from Col. Oates' speech, as reported to the Atlanta Constitution: "I am not pleased with everything that Cleveland does, but I have never heard anybody say he was not an honest man, and if I differed with him more widely than I do I would not be the man to stab a Democratic administration. Mr. Cleveland has not the whole power of legislation in his hands."

Colonel Oates spoke of the mis-information of the people on national issues. He said Mr. Cleveland had a head of his own, as much so as had "Hickory" Jackson. "I tried to persuade him to sign the seigniorage bill," said the speaker; "I told him I thought it would have the effect of re-uniting the party in a large measure. He told me very positively he thought the party could live on its principles, instead of being hired to do right. We all want free coinage of silver, but we differ as to how to get it. We differ as to the interpretation of the silver plank of our platform. I think silver's intrinsic value means its bullion value. Some do not. We differ also as to the ratio to be observed. A free coinage law gives you the right to take your silver bullion to the mint and have it coined. Would any of you have occasion to go to the mint? The silver mine owners would however. They could take their bullion to the mint, have it coined and get \$1 for every 51 cents of silver at the present bullion price. I'm opposed to this. I want enough bullion put in to make a silver dollar as good as any other dollar. You must sell your corn and cotton at the market price, and why let the silver miners get more for their product than the market value?"

"I know Mr. Cleveland is not a gold standard man. I've heard him say so. We have between five and six hundred millions of silver in circulation and Mr. Cleveland is willing to increase the amount whenever the gold reserve is increased. The convention which nominated me harmonized things by saying the Democracy favors the free coinage of silver whenever it can be done safely with the maintenance of a sound and stable currency. Mr. Cleveland says that on account of the fluctuation in the value of silver that an international agreement is the best way to settle the matter forever."

Col. Oates said the tariff was the greatest of all questions. He spoke of the oppression of the McKinley tariff—how the consumer had to pay the charges after all, and how the Eastern manufacturer got the protection. He showed that the McKinley bill has cost the people of the United States more than \$600,000,000, and that the whole amount practically went into the pockets of the Eastern manufacturers. "You are told," he continued, "that money is scarce, yet

the amount is to-day \$25 per capita more than it ever was before. The East has most of it, however.

"The Democratic Senators have stood together and have passed a good bill which will soon become a law. It is the best tariff law ever passed. It cuts down the duty upon the goods you buy, not so much as to destroy American manufactures, but enough to give them some healthful stimulation and competition. There has been a constant decline in the price of farm products since three and a half years ago, when the McKinley tariff bill went into effect. Nobody but the manufacturers have been benefited."

### THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

On The Subject of Reformation of the Tariff.

His Letter to Chairman Wilson Regarding the Reference of the Tariff Bill—Urging Adherence to Party Principles—Free Raw Material and Proper Customs Tax on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following is President Cleveland's letter to Representative Wilson, upon the tariff situation, which Mr. Wilson read as a part of his remarks in the House this afternoon: "EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1894. (PERSONAL.)

"Hon. Wm. L. Wilson: "MY DEAR SIR:—The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two Houses of Congress, for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation, makes it also certain that you will be again called on to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform.

"My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment, and I have so often promised its realization to my fellow countrymen as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party, that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles. I believe these absolute and necessary conditions to the continuation of Democratic existence.

"I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will present the best, if not the only hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruit of Democratic effort, the fulfillment of Democratic pledges and the redemption of Democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well defined lines of principle will not be the sole task of the conference, but, as it seems to me, its members will also have in charge the question whether Democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

"There is no excuse for mistaking or apprehending the feeling or temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the Government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be surrendered.

"In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than look with confidence to you and to those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines and guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is vast, augmented by the action under your leadership of the House of Representatives upon the bill now pending.

"Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill, in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which, in its anticipation, gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which, in its promise of its accomplishment, is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success, that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests, means party perjury and party dishonor.

"One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principles so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platform, and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party now has that power. We are as certain to-day as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people. It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises, or bear a genuine Democratic badge, that does not provide for free raw material. Under these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list, and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?

"It is quite apparent that this question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is a like violation of Democratic principles and Demo-

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### THE PRESIDENT.

A lot of good things which the President has said and done have come under public observation lately. His manner of dealing with the strike has met the approbation and won the unstinted praise of all the law-respecting people of the country. His whole course in this connection was unexceptionable, and saying this we have in mind his brief reply to the long protest of the Anarchist Governor of Illinois against his sending Federal troops into that State to quell the riot there in progress. It was, in brief: We will restore order and controvert afterwards. This language was temperate and diplomatic but in its last analysis that is what it meant. But, the strike aside, we have in mind again, the recent conversation between the President and Congressman Maddox, of Georgia, as told of by the latter:

"Well, Maddox, said the President, 'how is everything down in old Georgia? I suppose they are cussing me down there?'"

"Well," replied Maddox, "they do not like your financial policy."

"I know that, Maddox," said the President, "but they are not a bit more anxious for silver than I am. But it won't do now. I tell you that unless I am badly mistaken we will have the crowned heads of Europe at our feet and asking for our terms before two years are gone."

There is no intelligent American citizen, who is himself honest, who does not believe in his heart that the President is an honest and sincere man. What right has any one to doubt him when he says the people of Georgia "are not a bit more anxious for silver than he is?" And who is wise enough to say that the President is "badly mistaken" in his belief that "we will have the crowned heads of Europe at our feet and asking for our terms before two years are gone?"

But nothing recent is more characteristic of the man than his reply to Col. W. C. Oates, of Alabama, the Democratic candidate for Governor of his State, who begged him to sign the Bland seigniorage bill as a means of re-uniting the party. "He told me very positively," said Col. Oates, "that he thought the party could live on its principles instead of being hired to do right."

It is impossible for anybody who is not hopelessly blinded by prejudice to keep from admiring a man who takes such ground as that, whether he agrees with him or not.

It was gratifying to observe that the Democrats of Huntersville township, this county, in their primary last Saturday, adopted a resolution cordially endorsing the administration as to everything except its financial policy, even though they went on to express their cordial disapprobation of that. It is doubtful if, six months ago, a resolution giving the President any sort of endorsement could have passed a Democratic primary at Huntersville. The people of North Carolina and of the South generally are coming around to him. They are not nearly ready to endorse his financial policy and we have never been in favor of crowding them upon this point, though the Observer itself has endorsed it outspokenly except as to the veto of the seigniorage bill. We are quite well aware that it is not wise to crowd them with it yet, but it is perfectly safe to say that before the world is many years older, it will be seen that the President's policy has been altogether a wiser one than many of our good people are yet willing to admit.

But silver or no silver, he is a great old man.—Charlotte Observer.

To prevent hog cholera give a variety of food, pure water, steam dry bed, clean, wholesome surroundings and vigorous quarantine.



### Heart Disease 30 Yrs!

Short Breath, Palpitation.

Mr. G. W. McKinsey, postmaster of Kokomo, Ind., and a brave ex-soldier, says: "I had been severely troubled with heart disease ever since leaving the army at the close of the late war. I was troubled with palpitation and shortness of breath. I could not sleep on my left side, and had pain around my heart. I became so ill that I was much alarmed, and fortunately my attention was called to

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

I decided to try it. The first bottle made a decided improvement in my condition, and five bottles have completely cured me.

G. W. McKinsey, P. M., Kokomo, Ind.  
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee. It is a small, neat, 25-cent bottle, and is sold by all druggists. It is the only medicine that has cured me of my heart disease. Write to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., for a free trial bottle.

For Sale by Taylor & Banner.

Offer for the Spring and Fall of 1894, a splendid assortment of first class Nursery Stock, consisting of all the varieties of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, &c., &c.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to aiding persons in making selections adapted to their particular locality. We also have a fine assortment of Street Shade Trees and other ornamentals suited to the Lawn, Yard or Garden, including shrubbery, roses, &c. Prices as low as first-class stock can be bought elsewhere. Orders in person or by mail solicited. We have shipped trees as far away as the State of Oregon. Write for Catalogue. JOHN A. YOUNG, Proprietor.

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