

# THE LINCOLN DEMOCRAT.

VOL. I.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1895.

NO. 1.

## INDUSTRIAL.

The Valdeze Hosiery Mill at Newton, N. C. proposes to make from 115 to 125 pairs of hose per day. The Newton Cotton Mill will supply the yarn needed.

### Recent Factory Building in North Carolina.

**BESSEMER CITY—Cotton Mill.**—J. M. Odell, of Concord, will complete and equip the unfinished cotton-mill at Bessemer City.

**FAYETTEVILLE—Cotton Mill.**—The erection of a cotton mill is proposed to cost \$100,000, and stock for a company is being solicited. W. S. Cook and E. L. Pemberton are interested.

**GOLDSBORO—Cotton Mill.**—The Wayne Cotton Mills have been organized with \$60,000 paid-up capital and power to increase this to \$500,000. It buys the old Wayne Cotton Mill, and will put in new spinning machinery and enlarge the mill, as recently stated. Sol Dewey was elected president.

**GREENSBORO—Cotton Mill.**—Cesar Cone and E. D. Garsel have purchased a controlling interest in the Crown Mills, and will put the plant in operation; has 6,600 spindles.

**GREENSBORO—Lumber Plant.**—The Cape Fear Manufacturing Co. has been organized to manufacture building materials; O. R. Cox, president; W. C. Bain, vice-president, and Jno. A. Hodgkin, secretary-treasurer.

**GREENSBORO—Gas Plant.**—The Greensboro Gas Co. has put in a 100-horse-power boiler.

**NEW RIVER—Packing-house.**—The Carolina Oyster Co. has been organized in Wilmington (address Box 172), and is erecting a packing-house at New River.

**WILMINGTON—Cannery.**—H. G. Williamson, of Mt. Olive, will remove his cannery to Wilmington; new building to be built.

**WILMINGTON—Copperage Plant.**—The Carolina Copperage & Veneer Co. has added \$30,000 to its capital, and has let contract for a new factory to L. H. Vollers. New building is to be 120 feet long, sixty feet wide, two stories high, and the latest improved machinery will be installed.—Manufacturers Record.

### How to Wake a Dead Town.

Two weeks ago Mr. T. C. Tipton, of London, Tenn., asked the Manufacturers' Record "how to wake a dead town." Mr. Tipton told of the many natural advantages of London, but pointed out how, from lack of energy and enterprise and because of the work of the never-dying croakers, their advantages were not utilized, and how, because of this, the town, like hundreds of others, was to all intents and purposes dead. The Manufacturers' Record published his letter, and asked for suggestions as to how to quicken into life these dead towns that are a curse to themselves and to the country. Without life they furnish no employment, no opportunities for the young, who must either grow up in idleness or seek some new field in which to find a chance to work and live.

Wake up, dead towns, and become a blessing to your people and your section.

From an Indiana subscriber to the Manufacturers' Record we have the following letter, which we commend to our readers, for it tells what enterprise can do in waking dead towns to life and creating employment for their people:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 30.

Ed. Manufacturers' Record:

In your issue of August 23 Mr. T. C. Tipton, of London, Tenn., asks how to wake a dead town. I want to say that I never learned of a town that did "wake up" until every inhabitant took a financial interest in some manner, usually by aiding some factory enterprise,

or thorough advertising and continuous advertising, not for a week, but for years in selected advertising mediums. A good medium costs money, but we get what we pay for every time. I believe the Manufacturers' Record has been, and is to-day, doing more for the advancement of Southern interests than all other papers and magazines combined. I take it and read it, and my neighbors come and borrow it, and when they return it one would think it had been used for ten years. As a result of Manufacturers' Record being in my home, I took an interest in a large orchard company at Marshallville, Ga., called Red Clay Orchard Co. Mine is only one case, for my copy of the Record has been the means of causing Northern capital to go South to the amount of \$25,000. I am an Indiana man, and so are all my investing friends. Now, there are thousands of dollars of Northern capital lying in the banks and safety vaults not only in Indianapolis, but in all large cities, only waiting a favorable opportunity for investment. But those towns wanting financial aid must first show their own confidence by leading off, then the outside capital will follow. Let me tell your readers that in Indiana in seven years' time there were raised bonuses aggregating upwards of \$1,000,000 in only twelve towns. What did these towns do? Why they gave this money to factories that had capital of over \$20,000,000, employing upward of 30,000 hands, a weekly pay-roll of \$400,000 and an annual output of products exceeding the amount of capital stock. I know a small town of 1500 souls which wanted a factory and wanted it badly. A meeting of business men was called; fifteen were present; out of the fifteen a self-constituted committee was appointed on ways and means to get up a subscription. One man who owned 200 acres of land offered to donate forty acres valued at \$10,000. His offer was accepted, the land was platted, and within three days every person able to buy a lot (except an occasional croaker, whom we have with us as well as the flea and serpent in every town,) bought of these 100 lots, and raised 10,000 in easy payments. Two years ago that town did not circulate 1000 a month, including every store; to-day they pay out in wages over 3000 per week for help alone, and another big plant is building, while new stores and dwellings are going up on every hand. Moreover, every man, woman and child feels the beneficial effects of the distribution of money, and no one wanting work is idle. You say you can't do the same thing, and can't get the factory if you would? You can't do anything unless you try. While en route South last month I noticed many idle "hands" lounging around stores and holding a post down—big men playing marbles, others playing chess, shooting craps—men who looked to me as if they had brains for better business, and should be earning something for themselves and their families. Some say they have no means. Then let a few that have means join hands and start the ball rolling; get your advertisement started; announce to the world that your town is theirs, and let every soul that enjoys the town's privileges be instructed to talk out in meeting, in the country, in other cities, everywhere, that your town is awake, and that it is the place to live in and invest money in, and that your people are enterprising and full of push. Sometimes it pays to engage an experienced promoter, but make sure of your man; he can only aid in securing industrial enterprises. While South early this year I had the pleasure of meeting several distinguished gentlemen who are doing what the Manufacturers' Record is accomplishing and

advocating, viz, inducing settlers and capitalists to come South. It looks like the capitalists and settlers were doing it with a good will. Gov. W. J. Northern is doing good work, so also is Hon. J. L. Hand, of Pelham, Ga. I believe Senator Hand will succeed in securing the location of a large sanitarium and hotel for his town, Pelham. Judge Joseph Tillman, of Quitman, Ga., is also one of the right stripe to aid the upbuilding of the South. E. M. Ramph, of Marshallville, Ga., is doing great good in settling up his section. But these men are to be admired for their stick-to-it-iveness, which has brought the success that has already crowded their earlier efforts. Let not friend Tipton, of London, Tenn., or others in other dead towns despair. You lead off and make an effort and try what you can do, as we never know without trying.

I will tell a true story here about an Arkansas town. The people wanted a factory badly, and concluded that a "saw mill and sucker-rod plant" would be the ideal for their quiet place to shake up the dust and pick up the idle and give the idler work, that he might have money to pay his grocery bill. The chairman of the meeting was directed to write to an Indianapolis firm for the cost of a complete mill. The letter was answered, and in a few days a reply came from the chairman that 800 was all the money the town could raise, and if they had the 1,500 demanded for such a mill what in "hades" would they want of a saw mill? I felt sorry for the town, for there were a few enterprising spirits there, and I trust that that kind of luck will not deter others from trying, for where there is a will there is a way. Now get to work and find it.—G. W. Cross, in Mah' Record.

### The Right Way to do.

A dispatch from Winston, N. C., says: "For some time the question of good roads has been agitated here, and a mass meeting of citizens has been held in the courthouse to devise means of improving the roads leading into town. A large number of representative men turned out. Mr. F. W. Barnes made the motion to ditch, elevate and otherwise improve the roads to the distance of a mile each way from town, as a starter. The motion was carried, and funds immediately raised to begin the work. The design is to put the 500 miles of roads in Wilson county in a condition that will stand the heavy hauling of the winter, and the start near town is only a beginning of the work, which will gradually extend over the county."

At Roanoke, Va., a mass meeting was recently held in the interest of good roads, at which General Stone, of the road division of the Department of Agriculture, made an address. At the conclusion of General Stone's remarks Mr. Price Moomaw, chairman of the board of supervisors, explained the methods of working the roads of Roanoke county and the results obtained. Mr. Moomaw was followed by Mr. H. W. Anderson, secretary of the State Association, who explained the objects and work of the association, and invited all those present to attend a State good-roads convention which would be held in Richmond under the auspices of the association in October next.—Manufacturers' Record.

Lincoln county has several new factories. Mauney Bros. and Dr. Crouse have only recently put a new cotton factory into operation at Long Shoals, near Lincoln. Another cotton mill, near Lincoln, is also to be started up at an early date. Messrs. J. A. Abernethy and J. H. Ramssur are the principal owners. Both these factories are on the South Fork River.

## LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL.

The Winthrop Normal and Industrial College at Rock Hill, S. C., opens Oct. 15. The building cost \$200,000 and will accommodate 300 girls. D. B. Johnson, A. M., is president.

### The Origin of Caste in India.

This opens a very interesting subject for talks with pupils. It seems that a great revenue was paid in early times to the poets or singers; certain persons arranged their thoughts in verse and learned them and recited them—they were not written. At the great sacrifices these poets recited or sung verses—thus the Veda arose, their sacred book. As but few could compose and recite, the poets became the priests in the course of time; thus the Brahman caste arose—there are 10,000,000 of these.

The followers and companions of the king, which in England laid the foundation for the nobility, in India formed a class called the Rajput or royal caste; there are 5 1/2 millions of these; they rank next after the Brahmans.

There were many of the Aryan people left who could not get into the two castes named and these form the Vaisyas, comprising the farmers, merchants, and bankers; this is the third caste.

It must be remembered that when the Aryan people came to India they found the country peopled with a black flat-nosed class; these became slaves; they form the Sudras of the three Aryan castes.—N. Y. School Journal.

### Grant and Jefferson Davis Were Kin.

General Grant's mother was Hannah Simpson, the daughter of John Simpson and granddaughter of William Simpson, of Bucks county, Pa., who died in 1816. It appears that John Davis married Ann Simpson, daughter of William Simpson in 1783. His son Samuel was father of Jefferson Davis, so that William Simpson was great grandfather of Grant and Davis.—N. Y. School Journal.

### Origin of the Name America.

America is derived from Americo, the Indian name for the high lands of Nicaragua. When Columbus in his fourth voyage asked the natives where they got the gold they pointed to the land and said, "Americo." "Where is the land of gold?" Their reply was, "Americo or America." That was supposed to be the name of the country, as known to the natives.—N. Y. School Journal.

Dartmouth College, N. H., has admitted one woman, Miss Katherine Guint. She takes post graduate work in Greek and English. This is the school from which Daniel Webster graduated.

At the November election in Utah women will have the right to vote for State officers and members of the Legislature. When Utah is admitted as a State this year, there will be a group of three Western States, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, all lying adjacent to each other in which woman suffrage will prevail. The first of the three to adopt it was Wyoming, and next came Colorado, followed by Utah. The whole three of them do not contain a population one-half as large as that of New York city. The women electors of these States may be able to influence Federal Legislation, for they vote for members of the Legislature, by whom United States Senators are chosen. They will thus possess a political influence wide as the country. It was the enfranchised women of Colorado who turned that State over to the Republicans last year at the first election in which they had the right to vote. The women of Wyoming have often given victory to the Republican party. It is more than

likely that the women vote of Utah will be predominantly Republican at the coming election. The Mormon women are said to favor that party.—Wilmington R-view.

### PRICES UNDER FREE COINAGE

In North Carolina, 1840 to 1860.

To the Editor of the Observer.

All speakers and writers favorable to the free coinage of silver seem to take for granted that an epoch of low prices was unknown till after the "crime of 1873;" that so long as we had the free coinage of the white metal we had no hard times, no low prices of farm products, but that all went "merry as a marriage bell." The people generally entertain a similar opinion, as few people remember what prices obtained even ten years ago, much less forty or fifty years since. I will not enter into the philosophy of this fact. Perhaps it hasn't any, except shortness of memory and the disposition in mortals to grumble.

With a view to ascertain the truth as to prices of farm products for the two decades immediately preceding the outbreak of the civil war, I have spent several days in turning over the files of the Greensboro Patriot from 1840 to 1860 and examining the "prices current" as termed there. These quotations are in the main the Fayetteville markets, as with the exception of tobacco, that was the market for all this piedmont country down till as late as 1850; and, of course, the cost of marketing must be deducted in order to see what the farmer realized. I have confined myself to those products, too, which the farmer produced then, and still produces for sale.

I find that 1840 to 1851 was a period of general depression in farm products; that, on the whole, they ruled considerably lower than they have for any similar period since the crime of '73, not excluding the last three or four years. For instance, bacon which is quoted at from 8c @ 10c in 1840, was never again above 8c for ten years, the average price being 6c. In 1842 bacon sold in Fayetteville (May 10th) at 4c @ 4c. Cotton was quoted at 6 to 8c. in 1840; 5c to 7c. in 1842; 5 3/4 to 7 3/8c. in 1843; 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 in 1844; 4c. to 5c. March 3, 1845; 5 1/4c. to 6 1/2c. in 1848 (I haven't quotations for '46 and '47); 6c. to 9 1/2c. 1849. Corn ranged from 40c., the lowest, 1841, to 60c., for these ten years. Corn was often sold during this time in the "up country" for 25c. from the "heap." For this period flour averages only \$4.50 per barrel. It is quoted March 3, 1845, at \$3.25 per barrel, "dull." It is quoted in 1840 at \$4 to \$5; \$5 to \$6 in 1841; \$6 to \$7.50 in 1843; \$3.25 to 1842; \$3.50 to \$4.75 in 1843; \$4.50, 1844; \$3.75 to \$4.50, 1848; \$4 to \$5 in 1849. Wheat reached \$1 per bushel but a single year in the decade (1841); the quotations range from 65c. to 90c. for other years with the prevailing market 75c. to 80c. During this period pork sold in Greensboro at \$4.00 per cwt. net, and in Cincinnati, Gallipolis and Wheeling at \$1.50 to \$2.50 gross. In 1843 the Patriot says that "the latest news from the West is that wheat selling at Quincy, Ill., at 37 1/2c. per bushel and at Springfield at 25c. to 28c., at which price the farmers were refusing to sell." Oats range during this period from 30c. to 50c. Tobacco is quoted during these years (Petersburg, Lynchburg and Danville) at 4c. to 5c. in 1840; 2c. to 5c. in 1842; 2c. to 7c. (extremes) in 1843; 1 3/4 to 2 1/2c. in 1845; 2c. to 6c. in 1849. Manufactured tobacco is generally quoted at 9c to 15c; never higher. Wool ranged from 11c. to 20c. with prevailing price at 15c. Whiskey never brought above 40c. with prices running

low as 25c. to 28c. Apple brandy could be bought from 33c. to 48c. Peach brandy ruled only 5c. higher, which may account for the "good old times," in part.

In 1841 the Patriot says: "Pork is offered from droves in the upper part of South Carolina at \$3.50 per cwt. net but in our town sales continue to be made at \$4." After advising farmers not to hold out for \$5, it says: "The unexampled scarcity of money throughout the whole country necessarily affects the price of pork at the present. Thus the VALUE OF A POUND OF PORK IS LESS AND THE WORTH OF A DOLLAR IS MORE than it has been before for years." The italics are mine. I could not help underscoring it reads so much like silverite gospel. In its issue of November 5th, 1842, the Patriot, under the head "Hard Times," has this to say: "There is the same languor in New York that there has been in all business matters; dry goods, of every kind and description, are selling at ruinous prices to the New York merchants. The Kentucky correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that at Lexington on the 10th inst. corn sold at from 3 to 5 dollars PER ACRE in the field; pork at 1.75 dollars net and 1.25 dollars gross." The Nashville Banner states that immense sacrifices are almost daily made in middle Tennessee, and mentions by way of example that lately eleven mules, two new wagons, costing 150 dollars a piece, and a negro man, middle aged and likely, were sold in Franklin and brought in the aggregate but 500 dollars. \* \* An acquaintance of an acquaintance of ours, who is acquainted with times in Indiana writes that every body is heels down in debt; nobody is trying to get out; that there is but 25 dollars in the State; the Treasurer has that and it is expected and feared that he will retire to Texas while he is FULL HANDED."

Was not that a strange state of affairs to have occurred in free coinage era? If free coinage was powerless to prevent hard times when it was the law, will it prove a certain cure for the hard times we have been having? Just as now, the financial quakers were at work in "the forties." They accused the banks of manipulating matters for their own benefit, and rode into power on the abuse of bankers. On December 17, 1842, the Patriot says: "Mr. Shepard has introduced a bill for the 'RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE' by the issue of one million Treasury notes on the credit of the State." The editor makes sport of the proposition; but on the 7th of January following (1843) upon reporting the failure of the Shepard's bill, says: "Some of our business men in this section were beginning to speak in favor of Mr. Sheppard's bill, in view of the GRINDING NECESSITIES of the people; they were ready to accept ANYTHING consistent with the honor of the State that affords a reasonable prospect of relief." To hear our modern silver men speak, one would suppose that under free coinage both such a bill and such language would have been unnecessary. It is true that the country had just passed through a panic five years before when it had suffered from having too much money, the State banks alone having scrip out to the amount of over 400,000,000 dollars when they went under because they couldn't "maintain the party." But have we not recent ly passed through a panic? Such were the prices of produce under such the condition of affairs under free silver from 1840 to 1850. I will not discuss the causes of these low prices, but merely call attention to their existence and the impotency of free coinage to prevent them. The prices of produce for the decade ending in 1860, were upon the whole, much

better than those of the preceding ten years, and the fact has generally been ascribed to the beneficial effect of the Walker tariff, which by this time began to be felt: nevertheless there were periods of depression. Bacon went as low as 6 1/4c., and averaged only between 8c. and 9c. From 1851 to 1855 cotton was rarely over 7c. and sold as low as 5 1/2c. per pound. Corn varied from 50c. to 1 dollar, (one year, 1854,) averaging about 70c. From 1850 till 1854 wheat sold at 85c. to 90c., except one year, when it reached one dollar. Flour sold at 4 dollars a barrel in 1853 and again in 1854, and was dull at that. From 1840 to 1855 lard rarely brought over 7c., and this was good "home-tried" leaf lard, which today commands 10c. and 12c. From the above it may be fairly inferred:

1. That we may have periods of depression not due to the demonization of silver.

2. That the panic of 1893 under limited coinage was no worse than that of 1837 under free coinage and plithoric paper money, and that prices have not fallen so low as they did at that time.

3. That it is possible that some other cause than the "crime of '73" has had to do with bringing on the panics and depressing the price of produce.

4. That free coinage was not a panacea in 1840-1850, and that therefore it would be a jump in the dark to rely on its saving us this time, if we should decide to make a plunge into the financial abyss of uncertain standards and rejected methods.

5. That in view of prices from 1840 to 1855 the charge of the great appreciation of gold in the last twenty-two years falls lifeless to the ground. A gold dollar today will not buy as much of the necessities and luxuries of life as it would fifty years ago; while if it has appreciated 50 per cent., as the silverites say, it ought to buy twice as much.

Respectfully,  
J. ALLEN HOLT.

### The Fact and the Argument.

Mr. Saml. F. Patterson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, says to a reporter of the Raleigh Press-Visitor: "During the past year I have traveled a great deal over the State and have had an opportunity to observe the condition of the people. I tell you frankly I believe that the people of this State are today in a better condition than they ever were before." Mr. Patterson is a successful farmer and a close observer, and what he says of the general condition of the people of the State is undoubtedly true. Recently published official statistics showed that the mortgage indebtedness of the people of North Carolina is insignificant compared with that of the people of other States, especially Northern States. The farmers have an abundance of every thing to eat and enough surplus for sale to buy all they need to wear. Providence has, this year particularly, smiled upon them and blessed their labors, and yet in the face of this abundance demagogues go up and down in the State talking about English oppression and doing all in their power to make the people restless and unhappy. They mean nothing honest by the people in all this but only want to turn popular discontent to their individual profit. It is a wonder that God does not strike them dead—Obair's Isthmian.

At a Methodist love feast in Annapolis, Md., Sunday, one of the members of the church in giving his experience caused some commotion by exclaiming: "Sam Jones stated at a campmeeting that no Democrat will get to Heaven. I am trying to make Sam Jones out a liar. I am a Democrat and expect to go to Heaven. Neither Sam Jones nor anybody else can drive me out of the Democratic party."