

TOWN TOPICS.

Items of Interest Cited by the Local Pencil Pusher.

Miss Mamie Lewis is visiting in Charlotte.

J. C. Moore, of Gastonia was in the city Sunday.

Miss Flora Eady has returned from the Atlanta Exposition.

Dr. L. S. Fox will have his office opened Monday ready for business. See ad. next week.

County Commissioner D. A. Cohn of Howards' Creek was here last Saturday on business.

Mrs. B. J. Ross, after spending a few days this week at his old home, Chester, S. C., returned Wednesday.

J. P. Cagle, who has employment in the carpenter's line in Gastonia, was up Sunday to spend the day.

Miss Lula Deiter has returned home after spending some time in Shelby with her sister, Mrs. R. L. Ornelly.

Mrs. L. T. Smith and Miss Edith Ramsaur, of Charlotte, are visiting Miss Ramsaur's aunt, Mrs. E. R. Harrill.

Messrs. J. C. Thompson and O. W. Mundy of Denver were in town last Saturday on business with Clerk of Court Barkley.

Mr. J. W. Masemore, representing the University Pharmacy Company of Charlottesville, Va. spent Saturday and Sunday here.

We announced last week that the Lutherans would hold communion services at the Methodist church last Sunday. We were in error.

Miss Alice Harrill, Messrs. Clarence Cohn and H. S. Robinson attended the marriage of Mr. George Ramsaur and Miss Etta Seale Wednesday evening.

We regret to announce the illness of Miss Mamie McLean, one of the faithful members of the constitutional force of the DEMOCRAT. We hope she will soon be out again.

Mr. M. L. Cline and E. B. Cline, Esq., of Hickory, father and son, passed through town Monday on their return from Atlanta. The "show is great," they both say. These two prominent citizens of Hickory are relatives of our worthy Ex-Sheriff, J. K. Cline.

We have just completed the Charter and Amendments and Ordinances of the town of Lincolnton in book form and they are being printed. We have been working four printers, both day and night. This shows that the DEMOCRAT is doing the work.

Capt. C. E. Childs has opened his law office in the Cobb office, and is ready to attend to legal business.

Capt. Childs was formerly Clerk of Lincoln Court and has an enviable record as a Clerk. We predict great success for Mr. Childs in his chosen profession—the law.

We printed Invitation Cards Wednesday announcing the marriage of Frank Burton to Georgiana Lander which is to take place on Thursday evening the 27th inst. in the colored people's Presbyterian church in Lincolnton. Frank Burton is one of the most polite colored barbers in Lincolnton.

Mr. W. I. Young of Winston, representing R. G. Dunn & Co. was here last Saturday. Mr. Young is the traveling representative of Dunn in this part of North Carolina and is a very clever and accommodating gentleman. He says he must have the DEMOCRAT in order to keep informed on Lincoln County matters.

Public School Teachers' Examination.

County Examiner L. A. Abernethy conducted his November examination of teachers here last Saturday. Four teachers were present. They were Miss Emma Strayer and R. B. Strayer of Lincolnton; Miss Florie Granger of Macphelah, and a Mr. Hill.

New Telephone Line.

The Lincolnton Telephone Company is putting up a telephone line from the depot to the Inn, a distance of nearly two miles. Mr. R. S. Rindland already has his coffin mill connected with Lincolnton by telephone. We also learn that Abernethy and Ramsaur intend to connect their telephone line with Lincolnton by a telephone line, soon to be put in operation. Lincolnton is not so far behind, after all.

A Good Man Dend.

Mr. John Black, of Gaston county, died at his home near Stanley Creek last week. He was buried at Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Ironton township, of which church he was a deacon and a worthy member for a number of years.

A Lincoln Man Ships Fruit to Florida.

Mr. J. H. Warlick of Deepsville, was here last Saturday. He was shipping a lot of dried fruit to Florida. He is exchanging his dried fruit for oranges. It is not every day that such trades are made.

Intelligent Farming.

Col. W. H. Metz informs us that he raised 32 bushels of wheat on one acre this year. He also raised a load of hay off this same acre, and then raised the use of the acre lot to Hunting's circus for \$10. The tramping over it by the circus, he says, did not injure his grass, as the lot still has a fine stand of clover on it. It is interesting to hear the Colonel talk about farming and what can be done by a man who applies intelligence to agriculture.

Marriages.

On the night of the 11th inst. at the residence of Esquire S. Carpenter, Mr. Baker Hollyby to Miss Laura Carpenter, Squire S. Carpenter officiating.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Seagle, about four miles northwest of town, Mr. George Ramsaur to Miss Etta Seagle, on Wednesday evening of this week. Rev. J. L. Murphy performed the ceremony.

Mr. Levi Killian and Miss Ava Goodson of Catawba Springs were married by Esq. J. G. Thompson last Thursday.

At Plateau, on the 12th inst. by Rev. R. A. Abernethy, Mr. Lester Weaver to Miss Bertha Chatman, both of Catawba county.

Lutherans Lay the Corner Stone of their New Church.

Last Saturday was an eventful day in the history of the Lutheran congregation of Lincolnton. As was announced in last week's DEMOCRAT, the Corner Stone laying took place last Saturday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Rev. J. F. Moser of Mt. Holly conducted the ceremonies, assisted by Rev. J. J. George of Cherryville. The service consisted in the reading of the Corner Stone laying service as found in the Lutheran Book of Worship. In the Corner Stone were deposited a copy of our Church Paper, a copy of the DEMOCRAT, a history of the "Old White Church" which was burned some time ago, which history appeared in the Lincoln Courier over the signature of ex-Sheriff Nixon; and a list of the officers and building committee of the congregation. The ceremonies over the congregation reported to the Methodist church where addresses were made by Rev. J. J. George of the "Church," and by the pastor, Rev. J. F. Moser on the local history of the congregation.

A good crowd was in attendance, a number of people from the neighboring congregations being present to encourage the efforts of the small band who have worked so faithfully to get their church building underway. The present church building is situated on the site of the "Old White Church" which burned some months ago. This church is the place where the Synod of North Carolina decided in 1829, which resulted in one party led by Rev. David Henkle, forming a new Synod known as the Tennessee Synod. The present congregation belongs to this latter Synod.

Discussion at Carpenter's School House.

For some time the Ohio Lutherans and the Baptists have not lived at peace with each other in the Carpenter's school house neighborhood. The discussion or debate, there last Saturday was brought about by a sermon preached in the neighborhood a few weeks ago by Prof. H. K. G. Doermann of Hickory, N. C. This sermon was on Baptism and led to the Baptists challenging him for a public discussion of this subject. The debate came off Saturday of last week. Dr. J. D. Huffham upheld the Baptist side, while Prof. Doermann spoke for the Lutherans.

Rev. Webb of Shelby acted as moderator and time keeper.

Dr. Huffham spoke 30 minutes, then Prof. Doermann 30 minutes. Each had a reply of 20 minutes. The time was quite short to discuss so important a subject, especially when the "Mada and Subjects of Baptism" were all discussed. The Lutherans seem to think they got the best of the argument. The Baptists think about the same way. Revs. Kendrick and Hawkins of the Baptist church were present, as was also Prof. Hamrick, of the Lutheran Seminary at Hickory, N. C.

Winston is to have a new court house to cost \$50,000.

Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, is very ill, and is not expected to live long.

Charles B. Rouse, the New York merchant, has given \$25,000 toward replacing the library of the University of Virginia.

TUCKER'S GROVE THIS TIME

Fusion in Practice—Samples of English Head.

For some days past the negro population of Tucker's Grove, Ironton township, have been in the move. The trouble is over the neighborhood school. The history is as follows:

About one and a half years ago, a dusky son of Ham, Van Hoyte by name, moved into the above mentioned locality. Van soon impressed his identity on the hearts and minds of the neighborhood darkies by taking a prominent part in church and school affairs and by "assisting" in the political campaign of 1894. The services of Van were soon esteemed of such importance that he was put on the school board of District No. 5, colored. It soon became apparent that Hoyte considered himself far superior to the native colored population. This became especially manifest when the time for hiring a teacher came around. Then, too, it was that Van encountered his first opponent. It seems that the committee had some trouble over the selection of a teacher, one Joe Smith taking an active part in opposition to Van's candidate. This enraged Van, and he forthwith began to make life unpleasant for Smith by working up a sentiment to put Smith off the board. Van, it seems, had most of his supporters among the white people of the neighborhood, while the colored people sided with Smith. Nothing daunted, Van got up a petition asking the Board of County Commissioners to remove the said Joe Smith in order to enable him to manipulate matters in such a manner as to be able to get the teacher of his choice. Two of the committee favored the hiring of one "Prof." Diggs, and to the Van swore he would never consent. Then Van goes before one of the Fusion Justices, D. H. Parker, and swears to charges against Smith. The matter came up for the consideration of the County Commissioners at their November meeting. The Commissioners desired to leave Smith in office and Van went home savoring and hopeless, protesting that his superior knowledge was not duly appreciated by the five Democratic Commissioners of Lincolnton county. It appears that the efficient Commissioner for Ironton to almost ignore the whole matter.

We publish underneath an exact copy of the petition filed with the Board of Commissioners by Hoyte, together with the sworn charges of Hoyte before one D. H. Parker, a Justice of the Peace, in whose handwriting the affidavit is made.

In addition to the above we learn that "Prof." Diggs will teach the Tucker's Grove School this winter, and that he says that if all these white men who signed that petition asking for the removal of Joe Smith and claiming to be citizens of the colored School District No. 5, will send him their children they will guarantee to make better and more intelligent citizens of them than the signers appear to be.

We learn also that Joe Smith, who is a tenant on Maj. Graham's farm, has buried the tomahawk and has asked his white neighbors who worked so faithfully in Van Hoyte's behalf to come around and help him shuck his corn. Joe says that he never slights any of his colored race at times like these, and, as the signers of the petition have claimed to be colored, he thinks he is in duty bound to invite them to this important event. It is said, too, that Joe and his crowd say they are done with Fusion and will vote the Democratic ticket after this.

In order to let the public know what the charges made against Joe really were, and also in order to illustrate the very careful and intelligent work of the late North Carolina Legislature in the matter of appointing Justices, we append the petition and affidavit before mentioned.

Items from Crouse.

A debate took place last Saturday at Carpenter's school house between Prof. Dermann and Dr. Huffham on the subject of baptism. Prof. Dermann is a Lutheran and upheld his belief in sprinkling. Dr. Huffham, being a Baptist declared against the scanty use of the fluid.

The debate was characterized by the good feeling that prevailed between the opposing sides. It was very interesting.

Mr. W. C. Quickel, who has been out of Atlanta attending the Exposition is back at his post of business this week.

The talk is that this place is to have several new dwelling houses, soon. We are always glad to see these improvements.

It is common to hear some one in our office express his delight at the DEMOCRAT's improvement under its new management.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. G. Gundersen, of Diamonddale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at River Junction, she was brought down with pneumonia, succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption, and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at any drug store. Regular size 50c, and \$1.00.

November Literary Note

A complete and immediate revolution of transportation methods involving a reduction of freight charges on grain from the West to New York of from 50 to 60 per cent, is what is predicted in the November "Cosmopolitan." The plan proposes using light and inexpensive corrugated iron cylinders, hung on a slight rail supported on poles from a cross-arm—the whole system involving an expense of not more than fifteen hundred dollars a mile for construction. The rolling stock is equally simple and comparatively inexpensive. Continuous lines of cylinders, moving with no interval to speak of, would carry more grain in a day than a quadrop track railway. This would constitute a sort of grain-pipeline. The "Cosmopolitan" also points out the probable abolition of street cars before the coming horseless carriage which can be operated by a boy on asphalt pavements at a total expense for labor, oil, and interest, of not more than one dollar a day.

Nov 4 1895

AFFIDAVIT (copy).

Nov 4 1895

State of North Carolina

Lincoln County

Van Hoyte appears before me a Justice of the piece in and for

Latest General News.

Engene Field, the poet, is dead.

John D. Rockefeller has given another \$1,000,000 to Chicago University.

University of North Carolina defeated Washington and Lee at Lynchburg last week.

Fife is holding a meeting in Winston. It is said 100 persons have already been converted.

The South Carolina constitution makers have put an anti-lynching clause in the new constitution, which makes the county in which a lynching occurs liable for damage done to the family of the victim.

Last Monday was Chicago Day at the Atlanta Exposition. Gov. Altgeld spoke.

W. H. Crossman & Bro. shipped \$1,000,000 in gold to Europe last Monday.

Turkey in Europe and Asia is raising a row. The trouble is over the Armenian outrages. The Powers have sent a formal demand asking Turkey to take steps to put an end to the Armenian troubles. It is said that England is anxious to divide up Turkey into several small States.

The political complexion of the next lower house of Congress, as gathered from reports, will stand as follows: Republicans, 244; Democrats, 104; Populists, 7. If they don't do better than the last Congress, we say, "turn the rascals out."

An oil portrait of James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Pierce has been received at the Navy Department. It is the work of Artist W. G. Randall, of this State, and will be added to the official gallery of portraits.

Capt. Ashe, who did not attend the non-partisan free silver State convention, has started a weekly paper in Raleigh. He says in his prospectus that his paper will stand for free silver and the Democratic party. Which one will he give up? Before long he must either give up silver and support a goldbug and the Democratic party, or he must give up the Democratic party if he sticks by silver and the people. Will Capt. Ashe desert silver when the test comes at the polls as he ran from the silver convention when the test came there?—Caucas.

Five Seventh Day Adventists were recently acquitted at Dayton, Tennessee, for working on Sunday. They believe in keeping Saturday for their Sabbath. They were acquitted on the ground that they should be allowed religious freedom.

Items of Interest by "X"

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

The free-silverites' sole "stock in trade" seems to be "low prices," caused, as they allege, by the demagnetization of silver, whereas, in fact, silver has not, at any time in the history of the world, been demagnetized anywhere on the face of the globe; but on the contrary, its use as money, and also its production, have vastly increased since 1878. It is not within the power of any free-copper, or any other man, to point out a single article of prime necessity, the decline in price being admitted, which decline cannot be accounted for through the application of science and invention to production, and to the continued cheapening of distribution through the improved methods of business.

While the increased production of all commodities under improved methods in the last quarter-century is phenomenal—and, of course, a reduction in cost must follow—the increased production of silver is no less so. Figures tire and weary most persons, and are seldom of interest except to but very few. In order to make as few as possible, and to be as brief as I know how, I will take a period of 27 years, and not naming the silver product of the intermediate years, I will give only that of the extremes, namely 1860 and 1887. I will state that during the interim from 1860 to 1887, the increase in the product of silver for each period of published statistics, was from ten, twenty-five to thirty-five millions of dollars. From 1857 to 1898, the yearly production of silver has ranged about \$125,000,000. The product in 1860, was \$40,800,000; in 1887, \$125,440,000. Here we have an increased product of the world's white metal, in 1887, from that of 1860, of 282 per cent.

But confining ourselves to the United States as regards the increased money metals available for circulation, providing, of course, we have something to offer in exchange for it, according to the New York Financial Chronicle, there were added to our circulation, from the year 1870 to 1880, in gold and silver coin and bullion, \$726,506,824. It must be borne in mind that this sum is an increase in the money metals of the United States during the ten years named, and to it must be added the silver coined during the remaining months—17 of the existence of the Bland and Allison Act, and also the silver bullion purchased under the Sherman law for which Treasury notes have been issued.

Leaving out of account, however,

the accretions to our money-metal stock for the remaining months of the Bland law and also under the Sherman law, and considering the increase for the ten years only—1870 to 1887—D. A. Wells says that "during this period the population in the United States increased about 80 per cent., while the increase in coin and paper in active use among the people and banks, was 69.6 per cent."

A continuation by the people of the United States of either the Bland or Sherman acts would very soon relegate our civilization to that of the peoples to whom, for two thousand years, according to Humboldt, the flow of the cheaper metal has unceasingly been.

I believe, and in fact, I am almost sure no free-copper will deny that to adopt the free and unlimited coinage of silver would depreciate our currency, for they invariably argue that to do so "would advance prices and facilitate the payment of debts." How can these two favorite ideas of the free-copper take place without a depreciation of the currency? Against whom does the high-priced advocate inveigh? Certainly, against the vast majority of the human race, for low prices are a blessing to nearly all. How would a depreciated currency and consequent high prices effect the wage-earner? It is not probable, or even possible—unless a universal altruism were to set in, and this cannot be expected in the existing stage of civilization—that wages would increase in like ratio to the increased prices of commodities. That the wage-earner is robbed of a large percentage of his earnings during the period of a debasement of the currency, accords with the experience of those who have lived through such a period—for instance the lessons taught in '68, '64, '65 and the years succeeding, are sufficient.

For the benefit of those who have had no personal experience let us look at a few figures presented by Edward A. Kinson. I will offer as few as possible from fear of becoming tiresome; and I may thereby become somewhat unintelligible. These figures are obtained from calculations made by Prof. Roland P. Falconer, of Johns Hopkins University, based on statistics collected by Carroll D. Wright, and the prices of 223 articles of universal use are considered from the years 1845 to 1890 inclusive. But that period only, which is now of interest, is embraced in the years 1860 to 1890 inclusive. As a basis for calculation, to show the pernicious effects of a debased currency, and the wrong it works on the wage-earner, the unit or index number is fixed at 100 in 1860, when a paper dollar was worth 100 cents in gold, and the purchasing power of wages was 100. In 1865, a paper dollar was 40.5, the purchasing power of wages was 96; in 1870, a paper dollar was 81.1, the purchasing power of wages 114.1; in 1875, a paper dollar was 88.8, the purchasing power of wages 124.1; in 1879 and '80, the paper dollar—redemption having become assured—reached par, or 100, and the purchasing power of wages was 132.3; in 1885, the purchasing power of wages—under the beneficial influence of a stable, sound currency—climbed to 162, and in 1890, to 172.1 which purchasing power continued to 1894, when, by

the long-continued purchase

of silver by the government, and the then existing silver legislation, relegated hundreds of thousands of intelligent, worthy workmen to idleness and suffering, bankrupted its thousands in business, and lost the United States millions in wealth.

But let us hope that this free-silver fable is dying out. Indications point that way. Populism has disbanded in Indiana; all the free-silver candidates were defeated in the recent elections, while the focal infection, embodied in "Coin's Financial School" down to the teachings of the most unscrupulous in finance, seem to be falling flat.

"Don't let anyone but a Christian teach your child."

Stockien's Arabian Balm.

The Best Sale in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chittains, Corns, and all the Skin eruptions, and positively cures Erysipelas, or sea pox. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at all drug stores.

"When you educate a boy you make an intelligent man, but when you educate a girl you make an intelligent family."

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

"When the women say quit whiskey the man will do it."

Whatever may be the cause of itching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of this potent remedy, Hall's Vegetable Mescal Hair Renewer.

F. P. CAUBLE,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

Watches repaired. Anything in the Jeweler's line done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 11-12-95-13

DR. T. F. COSTNER

Offers his professional services to the people of Lincolnton and surrounding country. Office at residence next to The North State Hotel. J. A. Nixon, Com. 10-4-95, 1y.

LAND SALE!

By virtue of an order made by the Superior Court of Lincoln County in the case of J. N. Sherrill et al vs. Walter Sherrill a minor, I will, at noon, on Monday the 2nd day of December 1895, on the premises, sell to the highest bidder of public auction, one hundred and twenty eight acres of land belonging to the estate of the late Mary G. E. Strain said land is situated on the Catawba River, Lincoln County. The land will be begun at the present advanced bid on file in the above case. Terms of sale one third cash and balance in equal installments on six and twelve month time. Purchaser may get title at once upon the confirmation of sale if he desires to pay all cash. Oct. 23, 1895. J. A. NIXON, Com. 11-8-95-4.

NOTICE.

The Town Tax Book is now in my hands for the collection of Town Taxes for 1896. An early settlement will save cost. Don't wait until your property is advertised, and then get mad. Give you this timely notice. Those who are for 1894-95 will see their names in print very soon unless settlement is made at once. I mean what I say. J. K. CLINE, Tax Collector.

R. S. REINHARDT, LINCOLNTON, N. C.

General Merchandise & Cotton Buyers.

Private Telephone—Lincolnton N. C. to Iron Station, N. C. NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Arriving Daily. Highest Market price paid for Cotton and Cotton Seed at all times. Cotton bought in the seed, loose lint or baled in any quantities. Give us a trial. Iron Station, - - - - North Carolina. 12-27-95.

REINHARDT & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO REINHARDT & MORRIS)

General Merchandise & Cotton Buyers. Private Telephone—Lincolnton N. C. to Iron Station, N. C. NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Arriving Daily. Highest Market price paid for Cotton and Cotton Seed at all times. Cotton bought in the seed, loose lint or baled in any quantities. Give us a trial. Iron Station, - - - - North Carolina. 12-27-95.

We Defy any and all Competition on

DRY GOODS

GLOTHING,

SHOES

HATS

&c. &c.

FOR - GENUINE - BARGAINS - COME - TO

JNO. L. COBB.