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Rev. C. T. Clark, a member of the South Georgia Methodist Conference, writes from Tatnall County, Ga.: "One year ago I was taken with rheumatism, and became almost helpless for over three months. All the remedies used seemed to fail until I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. I have taken five bottles, and am perfectly sound and well again. I would have written sooner, but waited to see if the cure was permanent. And now I unhesitatingly recommend S. S. S. as a safe and reliable remedy for rheumatism. I have all confidence in its virtue."

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For over two years I suffered intensely with muscular rheumatism. I became almost helpless, and had to be helped out of bed. At times I was unable to turn myself in bed, and had to be handled as tenderly as an infant. My chest was involved, and the pain was intolerable at times. All the old and well-known remedies were exhausted, but no permanent relief was obtained. About a year ago I was induced by a friend to try Swift's Specific. The effect has been magical. My friends scarcely recognize me. My rheumatism is entirely gone, my general health is superb, and I am weighing thirty pounds more than when I commenced taking S. S. S. I am able to attend to all my ministerial work. I am devoutly grateful for my restoration to health, which I owe, under the blessing of God, to Swift's Specific. Rev. J. M. Lowry.
Hampton, Ga., April 20, 1886.

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July-29-87

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☞Office, North side of Court Square.

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, LINCOLN COUNTY. } IN SUPERIOR COURT.

Before C. E. Childs, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Letters of Incorporation for the term of thirty years, were issued by me on the 4th day of August 1887, to George Richards, of Dover, New Jersey, A Pardee, Jr., John R. Fell, Edward C Knight, Peter C. Hollis, William Gillespie, Jr., William H. Lacey, John S. Wise, residents of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and R. F. Hoke and J. C. Winder, residents of the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, and their associates and successors, under the style and title of the "Lincoln Lithia Water Company," and in accordance with a plan of Incorporation, filed by them and recorded in this office 4th day of August, 1887.

The amount of capital stock is ten thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, of the pavalue of one hundred dollars, with power to increase said capital stock to fifty thousand dollars. The stock holders are not individually liable for the debts of the corporation. The general purpose of said corporation is to sell, and ship for sale, the water from its Lithia Spring near Lincolnton, N. C., and to mine or ship the iron or other ores that may be on the property. The general office of the company is on their property, two miles South-East of Lincolnton, N. C.

Witness my hand and seal, this 4th day of August, 1887. C. E. CHILDS,
Clerk Superior Court

Advertise in the LINCOLN COURIER.

HE WANTED A "STAKE."

The Most Atrocious Murder Ever Committed in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, MD, Sept. 9.—John Thomas Ross, colored, was hung at 12.40 to-day for murder of a white woman named Emily Brown.

The crime which John Thomas Brown expiated on the gallows to-day was one of the most cold blooded and atrocious ever committed in the State. It was the murder of an old white woman named Emily Brown on December 10, 1886, and the crime was committed so that the murderer might "get a stake," as he confessed the motive, by selling the body of his victim to a Medical College for the paltry sum of $15. Ross made a full confession of his crime and implicated Anderson Perry, assistant janitor at Maryland University, and Albert Hawkins, both colored. The confession of Ross was in substance as follows: Emily Brown was 55 years old and had seen better days. She had rich relatives on the Eastern Shore, but was a stranger to them. Impaired health and dire necessity compelled her to take up her abode with Mary Blockson, colored, at Pig Alley, where also lived John Thomas Ross, colored, the latter's son, and Anderson Perry. According to Ross, Perry continually urged Ross to kill Emily Brown, assuring him he could get $15 for the body from the University. Finally he yielded to persuasion and procured the assistance of Albert Hawkins. They went to the house when Mary Blockson was absent and entered Emily's room and killed her. Ross mashed her head with a brick and a hammer, and Hawkins stabbed her. A wheelbarrow was then procured, and after putting the body in a bag and trudged to the college through the streets and delivered it to Perry who shaved its head and prepared it for the dissecnion table. Dr. Herbert Harlan, the demonstrator, next morning noticed the wound on the head and body and notified the police. This led to Ross' arrest and subsequently to Perry and Hawkins. The trial resulted in the conviction of Ross and the acquital of Perry and Hawkins in the face of Ross' testimony against them.

Our character is but the stamp on our souls of the free choice of good and evil we have made through life. —*Visitor.*

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HAIR CUT, CLEAN SHAVE, OR any work done by a first Class Barber. You will be pleased with HENRY TAYLOR, who is always polite to all his customers.

ALL CONTRACTS WITH THE LINCOLN PRESS entered into up to the first of May, 1887, must be settled with Col. John C. Tipton, who has leased the LINCOLN PRESS outfit to the undersigned, and resigned to him the entire control and management of the same. The name LINCOLN PRESS has been changed to LINCOLN COURIER.

J. M. ROBERTS,
Editor and Publisher.

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Daily Except Sunday.

IN EFFECT JUNE 12th 1887.

No. 52		No. 53
Lv. 8 00 am	Lenoir	Ar. 10 50 pm
8 23	Hudsonville	10 26
8 29	Saw Mill	10 20
8 38	Love Lady	10 11
9 03	Hickory	9 44
9 36	Newton	9 11
10 00	Maiden	8 50
10 35	Lincolnton	8 18
11 09	Hardin	7 53
11 33	Dallas	7 30
11 50	Gastonia	7 00
12 10 pm	Crowders C'k	6 40
12 28	Clover	6 20
1 00	Yorkville	5 47
1 25	Guthrieville	5 26
1 50	Lowrysville	4 57
2 15	Chester	4 30

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July-8-6-m. Lincolnton, N. C.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

ADDRESSES OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND SECRETARY BAYARD.

The M. D.'s Receive a Hearty Welcome.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Before the hour for opening the International Medical Congress, every seat in Albaugh's Opera House was occupied. The orchestra and circle had been reserved for the members of the Congress. Ladies were in considerable majority in the dress circle, and gentlemen in the upper gallery. The private boxes were filled by the wives and family of the officers of the Congress. President Cleveland, Secretary Bayard and Speaker Carlisle were escorted by Dr. Garnett to seats upon the stage at 11 o'clock, and they were greeted with applause by the audience.

The assembly was called to order by Professor Henry M. Smith, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Executive Committee. He said that to welcome the distinguished guests of the profession and show his interest in the great humane object, the President of the United States had consented to open the Congress for the organization. He had the honor to announce Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America.

OPENING ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

"I feel that the country should be congratulated to-day upon the presence at our capital of so many of our own citizens and those representing foreign countries, who have distinguished themselves in the science of medicine and are devoted to its further progress. My duty on this occasion is very pleasing and a very brief one. It is simply to declare the Ninth International Medical Congress now open for organization and the transaction of business."

SECRETARY BAYARD'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the International Medical Congress: The pleasing duty has been assigned to me of giving expression, in the name of my fellow-countrymen, to the gratification felt by us all that you should have selected this capital to be the scene of the ninth Congress, and cordially to bid you welcome. The world is becoming better acquainted, social assimilation has progressed, small provinces and minor kingdoms are federalizing into great empires; international intimacy suffers less obstruction. The broad and powerful current of literature is literally wearing away the banks of geographical prejudice, and the spirit of a common brotherhood of maternity and interdependence is expanding itself irresistably over the barriers of mountain and sea, and these new and beneficient conditions give promise that the word "stranger" shall soon be obliterated from the vocabulary of civilization.

You, gentlemen, will not, I hope, feel, and I am sure you will not be considered, strangers in the United States, for not only have the fame of many of your number, whom to name might be invidious, long since surpassed the limits of your own lands and been recorded in the world's annals of scientific attainment, but I have to say that here especially will your claims for the public respect and grateful acknowledgement due to your enlightened services find a prompt and hearty allowance by the populations who dwell amid the blessings of civil and religious liberty beneath the broad banner of the United States. If letters be a republic, science is surely a democracy whose domain is penetrated and traversed by no royal road, but is open on all sides and equally to all, who, with humility and intelligence shall watch and wait for the light as it is gradually disclosed by Divine Providence for the amelioration of mankind. In this democratic republic, the brotherhood of science can best realize its universality, for here you will find institutions for the promotion of science in every department, and in none more conspicuously than in that of medicine and surgery, the most important of which are the voluntary gifts of private citizens—men who, in a great majority of cases, were painfully limited in their associations with science and letters, who began life at the lowest round of fortune's ladder, but, thanks to the noble equities of our political system, rose without "invidious bar", to the highest level of natural success and public usefulness. To the public spirit and benevolence of such individuals is due the endowment on a scale that Princes may envy but have never surpassed, of schools of science, colleges and universities open for intellectual training and the advancement of all who desire to share and are to receive such benefits.

Your Congress is held, gentlemen, the closing year of the first century of our National existence, and what has been here accomplished in the line of scientific edification and equipment owes comparitively little to the official or governmental assistance, to no system of prescriptive privilege, but to individual energy, enterprise and generosity we owe what, under God, we now possess of such things. And non-interference by Government has proved the promotion and not a hindrance in our advancement. Busy in every department of industrial pursuits, engrossed with diversified occupations, and hurrying with the breathless energy that has left traces upon the physiognomy of our people. Yet believe me, we are not deaf to the calls of humanity—not lacking in appreciation and grateful respect for the votaries of science.

We welcome this Congress as the guardians of the sanitation of nations. In your profession we recognize the noblest schools of human usefulness and in the progress of the development of the laws of cure, the mitigation of suffering, the prolongation of human existence and efforts to discover the true principles and by which life can be made "worth living." We have learned to appreciate our debt to those whose highest reward is 'the still small voice of gratitude' and consciousness of beneficence to the race.

Gentlemen, I confidently promise your Convention worth an audience not alone of members of your profession, nor the limited number whom this building will contain, but that vaster audience to whom, upon wings of electrical force, your message will be daily borne far and wide to the listening ear of more than sixty millions of American citizens. Sure am I that your message will be worthy, and equally that your thoughtful deliuance will be welcomed by the Continent.

The closer relations of mankind which modern invention has induced has been necessarily accompanied by an increased dissemination of disease, and the need is obvious of a frequent international conference, that in the grand sweep of scientific observations new discoveries in the healing art may be promptly tested and applied in counter-action.

Forgive me if, as one of the great army of patients, I humbly petition the profession that in your deliberations Nature may be allowed a hearing when remedies are proposed; that her *vis medicatrix* may not be omitted in computing the forces of cure, and that science may be restricted as often as possible to sounding the alarm for Nature to hasten, as she surely will if permitted, to a defence of the point assailed.

My duty is very simple, and I fear I have already overstepped its limit, for there was indeed little more for me to say than to repeat the words of the ancient dame whose cottage was close by the battlefield of Waterloo, and being somewhat deaf, hearing sound of artillery when the famous "pounding" was hardest, thought she heard some one knocking at her door, and simply said, "Come in." This may seem an unscientific illustration of auscultation and percussion, but you need not make half the noise of Wellington or Bonaparte, and I can assure you the American people will hear you and heartily say to you, as I do for them, "Come in."

Morning And Jesus.

Believe me, my friends, you and I, as we get older, get more practical, We come, as the saying is, more to the point. We want to know how our theories wear. It is not so much a time for the criticisms of styles of ship-building as for the testing of the life-boat itself. And this I say without fear of contradiction, that Christ, and Christ alone, can rescue and redeem and save; that only he can give peace and rest and joy on earth below, and then bring us at last safely to our desired haven. I am perfectly certain of one thing—that the brightest countenances, the healthiest influences and the happiest lives I have ever known have been Christian ones. "By their fruits ye shall know them," says our blessed Lord, and we may well say, as the Psalmist said of the king, "In thy salvation how greatly shall he rejoice;" and as he says of the nation too, "Happy art thou, O Israel, who is like unto thee, O people, saved by the Lord, the shield of thy help, and who is the sword of thine excellency. The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms. Thy shoes shall be iron and brass; and as thy days, so shall thy strength be." The mornings of life do not come, let us all remember, a second time; but they live in memory, and we can never hide them from ourselves in after years, though "God can never forgive their iniquities and blot out all their transgressions." Let our life mornings, then, be full of the golden sunshine of the presence and love of God our Saviour, and as you read these lines quietly and alone, do you, who are the fathers and mothers, make more manifest to your children that your early blessedness when you started on life's journey together, was found alone in Christ, who has never forsaken nor forgotten you in all life's journey through. And, you, young hearted ones, be wise enough to take a brother's counsel who comes to you with scrip and staff after some years of pilgrimage for his closing word is this—that the chief joy of life is to-day to write and speak of the dear Christ who made the morning of life a journey in the sunshine, and whose grace and mercy leave it now a pleasant picture in the memory, as filled with the faithfulness of Christ to his promise. "My joy no man taketh from you." —[REV. W. F. SHEPHAM, in the *Quiver.*]

Homicide in Winston.

WINSTON, S. C., Sept. 5.—Yesterday Frank Moore was walking on east Bahnsonton and stopping at a spring in an old grove to get some water, he was approached by a negro, named Grant Walker, who asked him if he wanted to buy some liquor; Moore replied that he did not the negro then called him insulting names, and said that the reason he did not want to buy it was because he was not able to pay for it. Moore then caught the negro and commenced knocking him when the negro got loose from him and picked up a rock, threw it at Moore, striking him in the forehead, producing a concussion of the brain. Moore fell to the ground and was then taken to his home, where he lay in a comatose state all night and during the day up to noon, at which hour he died. Frank Moore was about 28 years old, slender built, and lived in Salem near Messrs. F. & H. Fries' cotton mills. He had a widowed mother two sisters and a brother. The negro looks to be about 22 years old, of medium height, well built. Coupling the facts of an attempt to sell illicit whiskey on Sunday and braining a man to death because he refuses to buy, makes an awful crime. The negro was arrested by policeman Dowdy about ten o'clock to-day and odged in jail. A younger brother of Walker was arrested this evening as an accomplice.—*Charlotte Chronicle.*

Lost in Sight of Home.

A few months ago, during one of the severe storms that visited Colorado, a young man perished in sight of home. In his bewilderment he passed and repassed his own cottage, to lie down and die almost in range with the "light in the window," which his young wife had placed there to guide him home. All alone she watched the long night through, listening in vain for the footsteps that would come no more; for, long before the morning dawned, the icy touch of death had forever stilled that warm, loving heart. The sad death was made still sadder by the fact that he was lost in sight of home. How many wanderers from the Father's house are lost in sight of home, in the full glare of the Gospel light! They have the open Bible, overflowing with its calls and promises, the faithful warnings from the pulpit, the manifestations of God's providence, all tending to direct their steps heavenward, and yet from all these they turn away, waiting for the more convenient season, and are lost at last in sight of the many mansions.—*Forward.*

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