

THE LINCOLN COURIER.

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The Good Man's Creed.
A little thought and a little care,
A little tenderness now and then,
A pleasant speech and a courteous air,
May give one rank among gentlemen.
But he who merits the highest place,
Though dead in honest sleep, is
In one who carries a heart of green,
And is really a nobleman through and through.
Aid not to a brother and there
Nor follow a career which if where
The fortune links and the treasures
But every path is truly filled—
With a mission, or a noble aim—
With a clear light, by the deers distilled,
And the rest is a sweet rose through
And you'll follow with a bounding zest,
So bright and sparkling, so glad and
May seem of a lighter make than the
Of the mighty sweep of the solemn sea;
But there's not a drop in the crucible,
Never a drop since the world was new,
That would not be the same story told,
That the sea is a salt sea through and
The tree is a tree, the vine is a spoiled,
There's not a blossom nor leaf nor
When the sap is upward reach is
And behind the tangled root,
Another's resting-mat, and there's
There's nothing and there's
That is not honestly—right along
Sweet and savory through and
Faithfully faithful to every trust;
Honestly honest in every deed;
Blissfully righteous, and justly just,
This is the whole of the good man's
—[The Earth.]

SCENE AT LINCOLN'S NOMINATION.

Excitement Which Pervaded the Republican National Convention in 1860.

Though it was not expected to be decisive, the very first ballot forecasted accurately the final result. The "complimentary" candidates received the tribute of admiration from their respective States. Vermont voted for Colburn, and New Jersey for Dayton, each solid. Pennsylvania's compliment to Cameron was shown by 6 votes, 4 of which went to Lincoln. Ohio divided her count, 34 for Chase, 4 for McLean, and at once gave Lincoln her 8 remaining votes. Missouri voted solid for her candidate, Bates, who also received a scattering tribute from other delegations. But all these recipients were of little avail to their recipients, for far above each towered the aggregates of the leading candidates. Seward, 173 1-2; Lincoln, 102.

In the ground swell of suppressed excitement which pervaded the convention there was no time to analyze this vote, nor were delegates and spectators left the full force of its import; to all who desired the defeat of Seward it pointed out the winning man with unerring certainty. Another little wrangle over some disputed and protesting delegate made the audience almost furious at the delay, and "Call the roll!" sounded from a thousand throats.

A second ballot was begun at last, not obeying a force as sure as the law of gravitation, the former complimentary votes came rushing to Lincoln. The whole 10 votes of Colburn, 4 from Cameron, 6 from Chase and McLean, were now cast for him, followed by a scatter of additions along the whole roll call. In this ballot Lincoln gained 79 votes Seward only 11. The faces of the New York Delegation whitened as the balloting progressed and as the torrent of Lincoln's popularity became a river. The result of the second ballot was: Seward 184 1-2; Lincoln, 181; scattering, 99 1-2. When the vote of Lincoln was announced there was a tremendous burst of applause, which the chairman promptly, but with difficulty, controlled and silenced.

The third ballot was begun amid a breathless suspense; hundreds of

penicils kept pace with the roll call and nervously marked the changes on their totality sheets. The Lincoln figures steadily swelled and grew. Voices came to him from all the other candidates—4 1-2 from Seward, 2 from Cameron, 13 from Bates, 18 from Chase, 9 from Dayton, 8 from McLean, 1 from Clay. Lincoln had gained 50 1-2. Seward had lost 4 1-2 long before the official tellers footed up their columns of operators and delinquents. The result: Lincoln, 231 1-2; Seward 180. Counting the scattering votes, 465 ballots had been cast, and 233 were necessary to a choice; only 1 1-2 votes more needed to make a nomination.

A profound stillness suddenly fell upon the wigwam: the men ceased to talk and the ladies to flutter their fans; one could distinctly hear the scratching of penicils and the ticking of telegraph instruments on the reporters' tables. No announcement had been made by the chair; changes were in order and it was only a question of seconds who should speak first. While every one was leaning forward in intense expectancy, Mr. Carter sprang upon his chair and reported a change of four Ohio votes from Chase to Lincoln. There was a moment's pause, a teller waved his tally sheet toward the skylight and showed a name, and then the boom of a cannon on the roof of the wigwam announced the nomination to the crowds in the streets, where shouts and salutes too up and spread the news. In the convention the Lincoln river now became an inundation. Amid the wildest hurrahs, delegation after delegation changed its vote to the victor.

A graceful custom prevails in orderly American conventions, that the chairman of the vanquished delegation is first to greet the nominee with a short address of party fealty and promise of party support. Mr. Everts, the spokesman for New York, essayed promptly to perform this courteous office, but was delayed a while by the enthusiasm and confusion. The din at length subsided and the presiding officer announced that on the third ballot Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, received 364 votes, and "is selected as your candidate for President of the United States." Then Mr. Everts, in a voice of concealed emotion, but with admirable dignity and touching eloquence, speaking for Seward and for New York, moved to make the nomination unanimous.—*The Century.*

Civilizing Australian Aborigines.
The action of the government of New South Wales in offering 200,000 acres of land to any missionary society which will undertake to civilize the natives of that province, is a characteristic illustration of the tardy effect of the Anglo-Saxon conscience upon the policy of English speaking countries, in regard to dark skinned natives of territories colonized. When the Australian aborigines were numerous enough to be troublesome, or in the way of new comers, they were shot, poisoned, allowed to die of smallpox and bad whiskey, and generally treated much as the Indians were in many sections of the United States. Now, however, the natives are few in number and dwindling rapidly, and they excite something of the sentimentalism which we know so well in our Indian affairs, to say nothing of a desire to do some sort of justice to a race destroyed in the home of its forefathers. The idea probably is, though it may not be very definitely conceived, that each acre of the tract to be granted to the missionaries will atone for the murder of an aboriginal lord of the land, and that ten acres will square accounts for the burning of a native village.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Why he Didn't Follow Instructions.
Doctor.—Did you give the patient that white powder at 10 o'clock?
Nurse.—Yes, sir.
Doctor.—And the liquid at 11?
Nurse.—No, sir.
Doctor.—Didn't? You rascal, you. I want it understood that my orders are to be obeyed. Why did you not give the liquid? Answer me.
Nurse.—The patient died at 10.45

SEPTEMBER CROP REPORTS.

Returned to the Department of Agriculture by Special Correspondents.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, September 16, '87.

There has been considerable rainfall since the August report was published, and there has been in addition, a phenomenally good "rainfall" of atmospheric conditions have tended to the damage of growing crops. Cotton is susceptible to cold and has, in consequence, been the greatest sufferer. Corn was but slightly affected by the cool weather, but suffered in lowlands from excessive moisture; in many instances crops were completely submerged by the floods. Marked improvement is noted in the tobacco crops. The second hay crop has had fine growing weather; the same may be said of peas and the green fertilizing crops.

Cotton.
There is complaint of shedding bolls, and of leaves of the plant turning red, and in some sections red rust has made its appearance. When this is the case the plant ceases to grow and but few of the later bolls develop. Notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions, the average for the State is only reduced to 85 7-8 against 97 for August. The majority of the damage occurred on the border of the cotton belt, and east of Raleigh.

Corn.
The condition of this crop is still excellent in the State, and considering the average planted, will still be an enormous crop. The excessive rains have damaged late corn. In part of the State more than half of the crop was swept away by the floods. These are exceptions, only occurring in limited areas, and were confined to bottoms, which were subject to overflow. Taking into consideration all these misfortunes to the crop, it is reported even larger than in August. The grade of the State has increased from 90, in the last report, to 95 1-3 for the current month.

Wheat.
Now that the crop has been threshed, and the actual production ascertained, there is a reported increase of more than two points since last month. The average grade of the State is now set down at 94 1/2 against 92 on August 10th.

Cats.
Here and there is great improvement over last figures quoted. There has been a steady increase in the reported production since threshing commenced. The grade is now a small fraction more than 96, an increase of about eight points over that of last month.

Tobacco.
The most notable change occurs under this head. The amount of tobacco set this year is only estimated at two thirds of the normal crop, and even that was not in good condition in many parts of the State. During the last thirty days the crop has improved wonderfully in most all sections of the State. The most sanguine considered two thirds of a crop, a third of the normal crop.

Potatoes.
Both Irish and sweet potatoes are in fair condition as to quantity and quality.

Cabbage.
The cabbage crop is not up to the standard. In Piedmont and the Mountain sections the crop is in fair condition, but in many parts of the East there is a failure. A valued correspondent at Elizabeth City states that, "Cabbage has been a complete failure, owing to excess of rain."

Why Small Farmers are Prosperous.
We have often had occasion to call attention to the fact that those we are accustomed to call "small farm-

ers" are generally the most prosperous people in the South. They are not so because small farms and very limited operations are in themselves, best, but because these farmers are working in harmony with circumstances. They have accepted the situation and put their own hands to the plough. Having small capital, and often very limited knowledge and skill, they go safely, as they see the way clearly before them. They do not attempt to do anything without any capital at all of his own, attempts on borrowed money, (at fearfully high rates of interest) to conduct large operations, without closely coupling the costs or the risks, and fail, as any round minded man, not infatuated with cotton, would see that he must. This does not prove that small farms and small farming are necessarily most profitable, but that our operations, both as to method and to extent, must correspond with our capital and other circumstances.—*Rural Carolinian.*

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA.

What is it?—An Authoritative Answer.

As there seems to be a general awakening to the importance of organization among the farmers, and a special desire to organize on the part of those who raise cotton, it is perhaps due to the public and the farmers' alliance also, that some official statement should be published outlining some of the main features of that organization. It is due to the public in order that none may join for a purpose that is foreign to the real objects of the order. It is due to the alliance that these statements be made in order that it may not be confounded with other alliances and similar organizations that have entirely different objects.

The farmers' alliance was started in L. mpasas county, Texas. Mr. Garvin says in his history, sometime between 1870 and 76. It was chartered by the State of Texas as a benevolent association in October, 1880. In August, 1885, there were about 700 alliances organized and in one year from that time, August, 1886, there met delegates representing about 2600 alliances. This was a wonderful growth, and in fact was too rapid, because it was spreading faster than it was understood. People who did not belong to the order and could get no reliable information as to its objects, formed wrong ideas and began to antagonize the movement. Many joined the order who knew nothing of its objects. They had a preconceived idea that it was to some extent intended to be political in its action and in some instances they so taught for a while. But during the last year a slower and surer method has been adopted, and gradually the merchants and other business men, as they see the movement is not intended to antagonize them, are becoming friendly to the order. They are all truly anxious for the farmer to get as much for his cotton as possible. The political soreheads who joined the alliance (there were a few such) have found out their mistake, and as a rule have abandoned it in disgust.

The objects of the order as usually stated are to promote mental, moral, social and financial improvement, and this boiled down, means that it is a friendly business association strictly. The meetings are friendly and sociable. They tend to make country life less lonely and more attractive, and the cultivation of friendliness and sociability has a tendency to bring out and develop the better part of human nature and make man less selfish—make him think more of himself and his fellow man. This is good and it should be, and harmonizes nicely with the other and more important object of the organization, that is, financial improvement. For if the alliance is not a business organization it is not anything, and right here arises the necessity for having it a secret society. No good business man heralds his business to the world. A successful horse trader even, keeps his mouth shut about his business with

ready to divulge. It is well known that no manufacturer or large dealer will give any man or set of men, cuts on prices unless they have some assurance that the cuts given are not made public. Why, in one sense of the word all our merchants are organized into a secret society. We know they have no secret association, but they all use a secret cost mark and it is necessary in order to make a success of their business. Consequently it is held that in order to succeed as a business association a secret organization is absolutely necessary. But the very fact that it is secret must of necessity, absolutely preclude any tendency toward partisan political action. Nothing can be truer than to say that whenever you introduce any secret feature into a political party it will destroy the party, and vice versa. Whenever you introduce partisan politics into a secret society, the society will die, and should be avoided as contrary to the spirit of our government.

In January, 1887, the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-Operative Union of America was organized. It has since been chartered by the United States Government and now has State branches in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. This National Association is organized with only one object, and that is clearly defined and well understood, and is of such universal application that it can be endorsed in all the States. The watchword—the central idea and full purpose is, co-operation. On this the National Alliance depends and leaves all local issues to local organizations. That is whenever a State alliance is organized in any State and chartered by the National Alliance, the State Alliance has all original jurisdiction within her borders and can make and defend such issues as to the people of that State seem proper and best.

Now to sum up: The alliance is a strictly white man's non-political, secret business association. It does not seek to force any issues on any people, but asks them to co-operate as cotton raisers and go into it themselves and meet such issues as they may have in any way they choose. C. W. MACKENZIE, President National Farmers Alliance and Co-Operative Union of America.

The Fate of an Alpine Guide.

The Campaign Alpine is a branch of the service of which Italy is justly proud. The men are chosen from the Alpine townships, and are a magnificent set of troops, splendidly trained to their business, which is the protection of the Italian frontier. In winter they are cantoned in the large towns at the foot of the Alps, Belluno, Conegliano, Verona; but the Summer months they spend camping out among the mountains, studying the lay of the valleys, and getting the various paths across the mountains by heart. The captain was with his company at Agordo, and wished to take his men for a march round the Pale di San Lucano. At the inn he offered thirty francs for a guide, but no one would close with the offer, the difficulty of the walk being well known. While the discussion was going on in came a tall young fellow, famous for the airs he gave himself. Hearing what was on foot, he turned to the captain and said: "Signor Capitano, I will take your offer; but, mind you, where I go none of your men will follow me." This challenge put the captain on his mettle. Selecting thirty of his best men he started the next morning with his guide. The young fellow led them up and up, purposely missing the true path, until he and the thirty one soldiers behind him were clinging to the sheer precipices of San Lucano; then he turned and said: "Signor Capitano, I have mis-set the way. Tell your men to go back. I will go across this place and meet you lower down." The captain, in a rage, gave the order to go back; and the soldiers began feeling their way backwards along the cliff, not daring to turn round. The guide set off by himself, but he had not taken two steps when a rock on which he laid his hold gave way, and he fell. The soldiers turned pale as death, but the captain said: "Sergeant, you saw him fall; go down and fetch him," and the sergeant did. When he got to the foot of the cliffs he found the mangled body of the guide, whose own words had come so true: "Where I go none of your men will follow me."—*Pitt-Mall Gazette.*

How to Act at a Fire.

In a lecture before the Society of Arts, London, Mr. A. W. C. Gbean gave the following concise and simple directions how to act on the occurrence of fires. Fire requires air; therefore, on its appearance every effort should be made to exclude air—but all doors and windows. By this means fire may be confined to a single room for a sufficient period to enable all the inmates to be aroused and escape; but if the doors and windows are thrown open, the fanning of the wind and the drought will instantly cause the flames to increase with extraordinary rapidity. It must never be forgotten that the most precious moments are at the commencement of a fire, and not a single second of time should be lost in tackling it. In a room a table cloth can be so used as to smother a large sheet of flame, and a cushion may serve to beat it out; a coat or anything similar may be used with an equally successful result. The great point is presence of mind—calmness in danger, action guided by reason and thought. In all large houses, buckets of water should be placed on every landing, a little salt being put into the water. Always endeavor to attack the bed of a fire; if you cannot extinguish a fire, shut the window, and be sure to shut the door when making good your retreat. A wet silk handkerchief tied over the eyes and nose will make breathing possible in the midst of much smoke, and a blanket wetted and wrapped around a body will enable a person to pass through a sheet of flame in comparative safety. Should a lady's dress catch fire, let the wearer at once lie down. Rolling may extinguish the fire, but if not, anything (woolen preferred) wrapped tightly round will effect the desired purpose. A burn becomes less painful the moment air is excluded from it. For simple burns, oil or the white of egg can be used. One part of carbolic acid to six parts of olive oil is found to be invaluable in most cases, slight or severe, and the first layer of lint should not be removed till the cure is complete, but saturated by the application of fresh outer layers from time to time. Linen rag soaked in a mixture of equal parts of lime water and linseed oil also forms a good dressing. Common whitening is very good, applied wet and continually dampened with a sponge.—*Scientific American.*

City and Country Labor.

Between the shop and the factory the better life of thousands is ground into dust as between upper and millstones. The factory by day and the boardinghouse, the streets and the cheap and the baneful pleasures of the town by night, makes a poor school in which to train the fathers and mothers of a coming generation. Possibly if the labor reforms who are trying to remedy the evils that beset workingmen and workingwomen in the struggle for life would turn their attention to those mistaken policies which offer inducements to life in the town in preference to the independent and wholesome life in the country they might make town and country life both more tolerable. There is an excess of labor that keeps labor down. The country life needs invigoration through a diversification and enlargement of industries natural to the country and the improvement of the methods of rural labor.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Origin of "Bogus."

The word "bogus" is of Georgia origin. Wm. A. Bogus was a Georgia land lottery commissioner who issued fraudulent land rights. The word "bogus" is defined by Webster as "spurious; a cant term originally applied to a counterfeit coin, and hence denoting anything counterfeit." The newspapers associated this definition with the name of the fraudulent commissioner, and since then "bogus" has been the universal American term for anything worthless. It is applied more particularly to money.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Th Age Rings in Trees.

Every day some pet theory, long held and honestly venerated, is being demolished and sent to the limbo of myth with Tell's apple, Washington's cherry tree and other old acquaintances, now demonstrated to be myths. Now the age rings in trees have to suffer limboization, if that word may be allowed. Mr. R. W. Farris, an agent of the United States Forestry Department, who has given much attention to the age of trees as indicated by rings as well as by the period at which trees of different species stop growing and that at which the wood is at its best has reached some conclusions of general interest. He says: "Concentric or annual rings, which were once accepted as good legal evidence, fail, except where climate, soil, temperature, humidity and all other surroundings are regular and well balanced. Otherwise they are mere guess work. The only regions within my knowledge where either rings or measurements were reliable indications are in the secluded, even and regularly tempered valleys of the Southern Pacific coast." Annual measurements of white elm, catalpa, soft maple, sycamore, pig hickory, cottonwood, chestnut, box elder, honey locust, coffee tree, burr and white oak, black walnut, osage orange, white pine, red cedar, mulberry and yellow willow, nineteen species, made in Southeastern Nebraska, show that "annual growth is very irregular, sometimes scarcely perceptible and again quite large." and this he attributes to the difference in seasons. As trees increase in age, inner rings decrease in size, sometimes almost disappearing. Diminished rate of growth after a certain age is the rule. Of four great beaches mentioned by London, there were three, each about 17 feet in girth, whose ages were respectively 60, 102 and 200 years. Mr. Farris found 12 rings in a black locust 6 years old, 31 rings in a shell bark hickory of 12 years, 10 rings in a pig hickory of 6 years, 11 rings in a wild crab apple of 5 years, and only 20 rings in a chestnut of 24 years. An American chestnut of only four years had 6 rings while a peach of 8 years had only 5 rings.—*Lumber World.*

A Rip Van Winkle Sleep.

The fourteen year old daughter of Absalom Baker, living in Wicomico county, Maryland, near the Delaware State line, has not eaten a morsel of food for forty-four days. Life has been sustained by taking a little wine at rare intervals. In June last her stomach began to rebel and would retain nothing but raw food. Cooked food made her sick. Gradually her stomach failed her until it refused all food. She lies in an unnatural stupor, from which she can be aroused only by a galvanic battery. One of her long naps lasted sixty one hours, and then the battery had to be used for some time to waken her. She has occasional spasms, but otherwise appears to suffer no pain. Dr. Hammond, of Berlin, Md., her physician, is completely nonplussed. The child is sinking rapidly, and is not likely to live more than a few days.—*Washington Star.*

CAROLINA CENTRAL SCHEDULE.

Passenger, Mail and Express Trains.

MOVING WEST.	
Leaves Wilmington.....	7 25 a. m.
Charlotte.....	1 32 p. m.
Arrive Lincolnton.....	6 10
Shelby.....	7 55
Rutherfordton.....	9 10
MOVING EAST.	
Leaves Rutherfordton.....	7 40 a. m.
Shelby.....	9 13
Arrive Lincolnton.....	10 20
Charlotte.....	12 65
Wilmington.....	5 65 p. m.

These trains make close connections at Lincolnton with C. & L. R. R.; at Wadesboro, for Charleston, with C. & S. R. R.; and at Maxton with C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; also make good connections at Charlotte and Wilmington with trains going north and south. Passenger and Mail trains.

MOVING WEST.	
Leaves Charlotte.....	8 45 p. m.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 50 a. m.
MOVING EAST.	
Leaves Wilmington.....	8 50 p. m.
Arrive Charlotte.....	9 55 a. m.

These trains make close connections at Handlet with R. & A. Air Line for Raleigh. Through Sleeping cars attached.

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