

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VIII.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, APR. 29, 1894.

NO. 1.

Professional Cards.

J. W. SAIN, M. D.,

Has located at Lincoln and offers his services as physician to the citizens of Lincoln and surrounding country.

Will be found at night at the Lincoln Hotel.

March 27, 1891

1v

Dr. A. M. Alexander

DENTIST.

LINCOLN, N. C.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of an anaesthetic applied to the gums. Positively destroys all sense of pain and causes no after trouble.

I guarantee to give satisfaction or no charge.

A call from you solicited.

Aug. 4, 1893.

1y

English Symplic Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood-spavins, curbs, plantar, ring bones, splints, sore shins, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save \$5.00 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blood-cure ever known. Sold by J. M. Lawing, Druggist, Lincoln, N. C.

E. M. ANDREWS

Who-else and Petal Dealers in

FURNITURE, PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Oak Bedroom suits

at prices from \$20.00 to \$150.00

Parlor Suits

of six pieces, from \$22.50 to \$200.00.

SIDEBOARDS

from \$10.00 to \$75.00

EXTENSION TABLES

from \$1.00 to \$40.00

China Closets

\$15.00 to \$45.00

Center Tables

\$1.00 to \$5.00

Basels and Picture's

\$3.00 to \$26.00

COUCHES and LOUNGES

\$7.50 to \$45.00

Music racks and chairs, \$1.50

to \$12.00. Revolving Book Cases

and Roll Top Desks and Office

Chairs, \$5.00 to \$40.00. Organ

\$50.00 to \$150.00. Piano, \$25.00

to \$300.00.

This is a great sale and you

make a great mistake if you

fail to take advantage of it.

ALL letters promptly answered.

Write at once for particulars.

E. M. ANDREWS,

16 and 18 West Trade St.,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jan. 26, 1894



The Old Friend

And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

See EVERY PACKAGE—It has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay literally any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in money right away, then anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address: True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Wise Men

profit by the experience of others. There is an object lesson in the following letter for those who hesitate to invest in life insurance.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 23, 1893.
Mr. W. J. RODDEY, Rock Hill, S. C.:
Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 21st, enclosing new policy has been received, and I will remit premium on receipt of settlement of old policy. I am very well pleased with the results of my other policy, and must thank you for your kind attention and favors shown me.
Yours truly,
W. J. RODDEY, Manager.

This is but one of thousands that can be shown, all expressing the same satisfaction. Write and get an explanation of the Tontine Policy of the

Equitable Life,
a policy that insures you against misfortune; protects you in old age; provides for your family at your death.

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas, Rock Hill, S. C.

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Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. Our Office is opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A Power of Attorney, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address:

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Subscribe for THE COURIER

Cheap Money.

Whenever there is a proposition to increase the volume of the currency by the coinage of more silver or by repealing the tax on State banks to open the way for the establishment, the cry is raised about "cheap money," "inflation," &c., both of which are terms that really mean nothing as applied to this country.

Inflation is a comparative term. An increase in the volume of the currency, although it might be large, does not necessarily be no inflation no matter how large the volume of the currency may be while there is use for it. It is only when there is more money than there is any profitable use for that there can be inflation, and this country never has had and probably never will have more money than it could use and use advantageously. If every ounce of silver taken out of our mines which can be spared from the arts in which it is used were coined, it would not make money so plentiful that it could not be profitably used in developing the resources, in building railroads, constructing canals and in establishing industries in this wonderfully endowed land of ours. There has been, is and may be too little money, but there is little danger of there ever being too much, which is what is generally understood by inflation.

"Cheap money" is another of the deceptive, catch phrases that is used to play upon the fears of the timid or the selfish who shrink from the agitation of financial questions as though they were loaded and dangerous. There is not and never has been that thing called "cheap" money. In this and in every other country a dollar or its equivalent buys more labor, or more of the products of labor than it is worth; and hence it is that the majority of men are poor and the smaller number rich. The interest on one thousand dollars will buy the labor of an ordinary laborer for a year. In other words the man who puts a thousand dollars out at interest gets more from it without turning his hand over than the field laborer gets out of the sweat of twelve months' toil. It is labor and the products of labor that are cheap, not money.

They talk about a sixty five hundredth of that so-called fifty cent dollar will buy a bushel of wheat. Is it because the money is cheap or depreciated that it buys so much wheat or because wheat is cheap or depreciated? It is the men who own the money who fix the prices of labor, of the products of labor and of everything that enters into the markets to be exchanged for money, and the only effect that an increase of the volume has is that by increasing the ability of those who have it to buy they become more liberal in their offers, competition is stimulated and the prices of labor and the products of labor go up, but not sufficiently to make money "cheap" for in the years of the very highest prices in this country the laborer never received more than his labor was worth, nor the farmer more for the products of his toil and fields than they were worth.

What they really mean by "cheap money," if they mean anything, is when money is so plentiful that the man who owns it cannot get a high rate of interest for it. The best condition of things from their standpoint when the many are borrowing from the few who have to lend, and these fix the rate of interest to suit themselves. Then money in their estimation is not "cheap." It has a fixed and stable value, and the man who passes it out over his counter at so much per cent. per annum knows just how much he is going to get out of it. That's the ideal situation, according to the opinions of some who dread "cheap money."

But if money were cheap, that is, so easily obtained and at such a low rate of interest that it could be easily borrowed by people who needed it on the farm, in the shops and elsewhere, there would be double the amount put into use that there now is, or will be while it is hard to command and interest is high. Money was originally designed as a medium of exchange for convenience in trade between the people of a country and between the people of different countries. It was never intended to be hoarded and the moment it begins to be hoarded it loses its original and essential function as money. Coin or paper (as the representative of coin) are money while they are in circulation and performing the office of a medium of exchange, but when either is hoarded, they cease to be of more use or real value than the bullion out of which the one is made or the paper upon which the other is printed.

The ideal condition in money is reached when it becomes abundant enough to be too "cheap" to hoard, or hide away, but not "cheap" enough to force it into seclusion, two "cheap" for the rich man to idolize, but not cheap enough for the poor man to look upon with indifference or suspicion, "cheap" enough to be within the reach of every industrious man, but dear enough to be prized for the good there is in it and the useful way in which it could be employed.—WILMINGTON STAR.

The Sense of Smell in Animals.

Taste and smell are closely allied in man, while in the lower forms of life, especially the aquatic, the organs cannot be differentiated, though there is no doubt of the existence of the sense of smell. The organs of smell in the higher animals protect the respiratory tract. The current of air needed for respiration also conveys odoriferous particles to the nose. The nasal membrane contains the olfactory cells, from which a delicate filament passes to the surface, ending in birds, reptiles, and other lower vertebrates, in a fine hair or bunch of hairs. In insects the organ of smell has not been certainly located, but it is now almost certain that it is in the feeling or antennae. Carrion flies deprived of these organs cannot find putrid flesh.

These slender, hair-like antennae are organs of wonderful structure; they contain thousands of minute pits and cones—often filled with liquid—each of which forms a termination to a different nerve with its special sensory rod or hair. Wasps and bees have about twenty thousand of these pits or cones in their antennae, so that it is possible for these organs, small as they are, to contain the nerve terminations, not only of the organ of smell, but of hearing and touch also. It is probably by the sense of smell that bees and ants distinguish between friends and strangers. Ants have doubtless other means of testing identity. With four hundred thousand in a nest, a stranger is at once recognized. Even when pupae have been taken from the nest and the ants restored they have been recognized as belonging to the hive.

The keenest of the sense of smell in animals is one of their chief means of protection. With many it gives warning of the approach of danger, while some, like the skunk, emit an offensive odor as a means of defense. Smell also forms one of the chief means by which animals recognize their friends. The organ is very large in all carnivorous animals. In seals it is so large and protuberant that it almost blocks up the entry of the respiratory organs.

The vulture's olfactory nerve is five times as large as a turkey's, but it is doubtful if its sense of smell is as strong as has been supposed. Mr. A. R. Wallace's experiments on this point with South American vultures showed that they could not find carrion if wrapped in paper or concealed by the grass. The sense, however, appears to be very highly developed in the apteryx, which has the largest olfactory nerve of any bird probably, even finding worms underground by means of smell. Birds cannot dilate their nostrils, which are in fact only minute apertures. Pelicans have no external nostrils. Scents reach their organ of smell by the palate.

The cetaceans, excepting the whalebone varieties, have no olfactory organ, and therefore no sense of smell. The external orifices in seals, water snakes, crocodiles, etc., can be closed by means of a valve. Fish, mollusks and crustaceans are all supposed to possess the sense of smell in greater or less degree. The actual cause of smell is still in dispute. Prof. Ramsey has lately propounded the theory that smells are caused by molecular vibrations lower than those which give rise to heat or light. The olfactory surface to be sensitive must be moist; a moist atmosphere renders scent more perceptible.—CHAMBER'S JOURNAL.

The governments of all the world seem to be in more or less distress financially. Our own finances were recklessly wrecked by the Red Republican Congress three years ago, in order to make it difficult for the Democrats to carry into effect any measure of tariff reform. They spent all the money in the Treasury and saddled the people with pensions and other expenses beyond the annual income. Last year we reaped the fruits of their wrecking business, and the result we now have with us and it will be a generation before we get from under the burden. In South America, the States are beginning to stop paying interest; and so, we believe, in Mexico.

Spain's finances are in a terrible condition, while in Italy the people are almost on the point of revolt. France, because of the immense wealth of her people and their thrift and frugality, stands the pressure somewhat better; but that government is now we see about to issue bonds. England, whose finances are very prudently and carefully managed, has a deficit in the public fund, and new taxes are proposed by the administration. It is proposed to increase the tax on estates of dead persons—the probate duties, legacy and succession duties; and on spirits and also to increase the income tax. It is proposed to exempt incomes under \$600; to tax those of \$2,500 about \$75; and all over that at more than three per cent.

One of the facts stated about the whisky tax shows that the annual per capita expended for whisky in Scotland is 38 cents; in England 32 cents and in Ireland only 26 cents. The canny Scotchman thus appears to take "a wee drap" more frequently than either Englishmen or Irishmen; while the latter appear greatly to advantage in the comparison. In Germany, also, there is a deficit in the budget, the Secretary of the Treasury gives a gloomy picture of the Empire's finances. They propose there to increase taxes, and especially to increase the tobacco tax, which the people protest against.

The cry everywhere is more taxes, more taxes! It ought to be for less expenses, less expenses!—NEWS & OBSERVER.

ALL FREE.
Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it. Get a bottle of the advertised Dr. King's New Life Pills Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Remedies. Free. All of which is guaranteed to give you good and cost you nothing.—J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

English was Hanged by His Brother-in-Law, a boy of 13 Years.

From an eye-witness we have it that Hol English was hanged in Mitchell county two weeks ago by a boy named Bob Carroll, who was under 13 years of age. Bob is a brother to English's late wife, whom he murdered.

The mob procured the victim and tied his hands behind his and placed him on a mule behind little Bob Carroll to take his last ride on earth. When the mob reached the orchard near the church, on the Cranberry road, 14 miles from Bakersville, about 3:30 Sunday morning they halted, ordered little Bob to ride up under an apple tree, and English's feet were tied together, he still sitting on the mule beside Bob Carroll.

They then gave Bob the rope made of hemp grass and told him he must hang English. The boy tied the rope to a limb hanging above his head, and holding the other end in his hand, said: "Now, Uncle Hol, I am going to tie the other end around your neck," and proceeded to do so.

English was given fifteen minutes to pray. There were three preachers present, and they all prayed for the doomed man. He begged for mercy, protesting his innocence, but the rope was tied, and he and Bob still sat on the mule, and when the fifteen minutes expired, a burly fellow in the crowd commanded: "Bob, spur that mule."

Bob spurred the mule and left his brother-in-law suspended in the air between the limb of the tree and the ground.

It is now reported that he confessed the crime to Col. Bowman, whom he had retained as counsel.—MARION RECORD.

SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR FOR FIFTY TEEN CENTS.

Upon receipt of your address and 5 teen cents in postage stamps, we will mail to you promptly our NEW-EST PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD'S EXHIBITS. The regular price is 25 cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with description of same, and is executed in highest style of art. Don't miss it with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address: H. E. BUCKLEN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

A Boy Rhymes.

A small schoolboy in Detroit who was addicted to writing rhymes, wrote the following about his teacher, whose name was Blodgett:

A little mouse ran up stairs
To hear Miss Blodgett say her prayers.

Upon finding what he had written, the teacher informed him that unless in three minutes he could make up another rhyme equally as good she would punish him by whipping him on the hands. She timed him by the clock, informing him at the end of each minute, and asking him if he had a verse, and was each time met with the word "No" for an answer. When the third minute was up she told him to hold out his hand, but instead he said:

Here I stand before Miss Blodgett;
She's going to strike, and I'm going to dodge it.

He escaped a whipping by a narrow margin.—CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Cleveland and Silver.

Senator Pugh, of Alabama, thinks in view of late European news that President Cleveland is not a bad sort of a prophet. He says "President Cleveland told me the other day that he believed silver would be re-monetized in 1896 and that this country and England will by that time be on a basis of bimetalism." It has been no secret among the President's friends that he believes England will soon have to get down from the high horse she has been sitting upon in dealing with silver. It is because of that belief that he has advised a policy of delay on the part of this country.

Tribute of Respect to Hon. Z. B. Vance.

"Man goeth to his long home and the mourner go about the streets." The Senate chamber of the Republic, the capital of the Commonwealth, the Rail Roads, the Press, the homes of the people, all bear conspicuous marks of mourning; and today the body of Zebulon Baird Vance, the distinguished and beloved Senator and typical Representative of the people, was laid to rest in the soil of his own native county. The strain of a loving sympathy and gratitude urges us, the citizens of Lincoln county, N. C. assembled, to express our sorrow with our fellow citizens of the State in the loss of his genial loving presence and long and faithful services. His name is precious in our homes. We loved him. He was true to us. North Carolina will write his name among her most honored leaders and the closing century will leave no name more tenderly embalmed in the hearts of the people than the name of Zebulon B. Vance.

To the gentle woman, his companion who softened his pillow and nursed his weary frame, and who is personally known to some of us, we extend our sympathy and commend her to Him whose hands are tender enough to bind up the bleeding heart.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

It is because we hate the grave that we try to hide it with flowers. God counts that free service, which not necessity-but love dictates.

The total income of the Church of England is about \$1,000,000 per week.

The next best thing to owning something is to be willing to do without it.

A bad man digs a pit for others, and then shuts his eyes and falls in to it himself. You cannot always tell by the shape and fit of a man's coat how much he is worth.

If you want your children to be good, it would be well to show them how to begin with.

It is said that a hornet can easily make a mile a minute up hill, if you get him mad enough.

One difference between a wise man and a fool is that a fool's mistake never teach him anything.

The man who means to do this and who means to do that, and who means to give that, and the man who does not perform according to his means, is the meaning man in the community.

Swift's Specific

A Tested Remedy For All

Blood and Skin Diseases

A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer.

As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal. Being purely vegetable, it is harmless in its effects.

A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free on application.

Druggists Sell It.

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Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Breckinridge Out for Congress.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 18.—A letter was received yesterday from Col. Breckinridge by one of his friends here asking the latter to engage the Opera House, saying he would be in this city at noon May 5th, and would deliver his opening speech here. The entries to the Congressional race are now no doubt all in and Breckinridge, Owens, and Settle will be the starters. Breckinridge's friends are coming to him with cards in the papers. One of the morning papers here contained six cards for him and none against him.