

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VIII.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1894.

NO. 1

Professional Cards.

J. W. SAIN, M. D.,
Has located at Lincolnton and offers his services as physician to the citizens of Lincolnton and surrounding country.
Will be found at night at the Lincolnton Hotel.
March 27, 1891

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DENTIST.
LINCOLN, N. C.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of an anesthetic applied to the gums. Positively destroys all sense of pain and causes no after trouble. Guarantees to give satisfaction or no charge.
A call from you solicited.
Aug. 4, 1893.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE, PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Oak Bedroom suits
or ten pieces, from \$29.00 to \$150.00

Parlor Suits
of six pieces, from \$22.50 to 200.00

EXTENSION TABLES
from \$10.00 to \$75.00

China Closets
\$15.00 to \$45.00

Center Tables
\$1.00 to \$5.00

Basels and Picture's
\$3.00 to \$20.00

COUCHES and LOUNGES
\$7.50 to \$45.00

Musical rack and Cabinets, \$1.50 to \$12.00. Revolving Book Cases and Roll Top Desks and Office Chairs, \$5.00 to \$40.00. Organs, \$50.00 to \$150.00. Pianos, \$225.00 to \$500.00.

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Jan 26, 1894.

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THE PREVENTION AND CURE IS



liquid or powder, which gives quick action to the liver and carries off the bile by a mild movement of the bowels. It is no purgative or griping medicine, but purely vegetable. Many people take pills—more take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

"I have been a victim to Biliousness for years, and after trying various remedies by every known way, in the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, which never failed to relieve me. I speak not of myself, alone, but my whole family."—J. M. FLEMING, Solon, Ala.

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To get your insurance under the Tontine Plan of the **EQUITABLE LIFE**. It is a simple and absolutely safe means of investing your earnings for future emergencies and acquiring the benefit of Life insurance at the same time. It insures you a means of support in after years and insures your family against want in case of your death. The name of the

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alone is an ironclad agreement of safety. Its security; its contracts; its surplus and resources are not excelled in the world. We will make all this as plain as day to you if you will send your address to **W. J. RODDEY, Manager,** Department of the Carolinas, ROCK HILL, S. C.

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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.

"Little Wonder of Wonders."
Write at once if you want to be cured.
ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., Washington, D. C.

Would There Be Any Tides?—The Gulf Stream.

Your discussion of tides in the Dispatch of the 17th encourages me to ask the following question: Suppose the world should stop rotating, would there be any tides?

To make my meaning plainer I remark as follows: The centrifugal influence of the whirling world is constantly throwing the polar waters toward the equator, and these waters toward the equator, and these waters constantly return by under-currents. When these great bulks of water meet the collision must cause rises or swells on the surface of the oceans, and perhaps these elevations have more to do with tidal waves than has the attraction of the moon. Take the Gulf-Stream for an example. After flowing many miles down the slope of the globe it turns and travels across the Atlantic. May not this be owing to the great weight of the stream, enabling it to wholly resist the centrifugal influence until it gets to Newfoundland, and then only to resist enough to flow across the Atlantic? If the earth should stop turning the Mississippi would flow northward like the Gulf-Stream, and in a little while all the equatorial waters would collect at the poles, where they would stand still, with perhaps no tides.

J. T. B.

If "the world should stop rotating," the moon continuing its revolution about it, there would be two tidal waves in each lunation in all places where there are tidal-waves now, provided the conditions of depth and surface remained sufficient. The moon would not cease to attract and raise the ocean under it, but the waves would move eastward instead of westward.

The centrifugal force and that of gravity combined maintain the present curves of the ocean surface, keeping its water piled up in lower latitudes. In all other agencies than these forces were withdrawn we think the ocean every drop of it—would in a short time become as fixed in places as if frozen from surface to bottom. These two forces would produce a hydrostatic equilibrium, and no cause for change in position for any particle of it would remain so long as the two forces were constant. There would be no Gulf Stream or any other current, nor any tendency for the equatorial water to run down to the poles, any more than there is now a tendency for a man walking the solid ground to go north rather than south.

So far as we are informed, any changes in these two forces have been infinitesimal in centuries. The attraction of the sun and moon, the unequal evaporation and precipitation, and especially the prevailing winds, disturb this equilibrium, and the two forces, gravity and the centrifugal force, are constantly endeavoring to restore it, and thus currents are produced.

With regard to the Gulf stream, we quote from the report of Lieutenant J. E. Pillsbury, United States Navy, assistant in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, August 30, 1890, as a late authority of high character on this subject.

"The Gulf Stream receives its water from the Atlantic partly by means of a current driven by the force of the southeast trade winds along the northeast coast of South America and partly by a current from the northeast trade winds." "The water accumulated in the western Caribbean escapes into the Gulf of Mexico, raising its surface level above that of the Atlantic." "After passing through the Florida straits this stream is joined by another to the northward of the West India islands, which, driven by the trade winds, is moving to the westward. This is a slow current, but adds mate-

rially to the Gulf Stream on its way toward the northern seas."

In latitude about 40 degrees north "the whole surface of the stream is slowly moving to the eastward, driven by the prevailing westerly winds. Approaching the shores of Europe it meets the obstruction of the Continent and escapes laterally, one branch to the southward, from the Azores toward the coast of Africa; the other branch into the Arctic, where it forces a cold return surface current to escape along the shores of Greenland and Labrador."

A large amount of information is still lacking about the Gulf Stream, but the above extracts give a good reason for its existence, and are supported by actual measurements and accepted by those who have made it a study for many years. The report includes a statement of all theories on the subject, fairly stated, and is made after a 5 years' survey of the stream and its feeders, including cross sections of its bed, by frequent soundings and measurements of its currents at various depths and sundry points from a vessel at anchor in it.

The fact that the tides occur at fixed and regular intervals after the moon's transit following lunation, and no other recognized period of time, should be conclusive evidence that the attraction of this satellite is the prevailing force originating them, even if it is not correct. What becomes of the disturbance which by the law of attraction should be made in the ocean by it if it is not found in the tides?—Ek

A Free Coinage Bill.

Mr. Bland expects to have a meeting of the House coinage committee to-morrow to see what can be done toward bringing before the House again a bill for the coinage of silver. It is not regarded as probable that the Meyers bill for the coinage of the seigniorage and the issue of bonds, which has the approval of Secretary Carlisle, will be reported by the committee. If any bill is reported it will probably be a free coinage bill. The reporting of such a bill would, however, amount to little more than an evidence of the determination of the silver men never to abandon the cause of silver, since there is no possibility of a free silver bill becoming a law as long as Mr. Cleveland is in the White House. If it were possible to secure executive approval for a free coinage bill there would be no difficulty about passing it through both houses of Congress at this session, but with the foreknowledge that it would be vetoed a large number of the silver sympathizers cannot be got to take any part in an attempt at such legislation. They feel that it would serve only as an irritant, of which the Democratic party has enough already.

The disposition to fight the administration, which is in the hearts of most of the Democrats in Congress, is almost entirely overcome for the time among the Southern and Western men who belong to the radical reform element of the party by their anxiety for tariff legislation. They have always been anxious to keep the tariff to the front, and it has been a complaint among them that Mr. Cleveland, by bringing up the Sherman repeal bill at a time when they wanted to consider the tariff, put the silver question to the front to the exclusion of the tariff. They now want to pass a tariff bill and want to pass it quickly, therefore they are not apt to court a fight on any other question that might interfere with this object.

If Mr. Cleveland will do what is now expected of him, use all the power in his command to aid in the speedy passage of the tariff bill, ignoring all differences of opinion between democrats on

other questions, it is very evident that he will greatly strengthen his position in the party, and make some friends where he now has enemies. There is undoubtedly a disposition growing to draw all the tariff reform forces in the party together, and, in working for the passage of a tariff bill, to keep out of sight all differences relating to other subjects.—WASHINGTON STAR.

Strike Agitator Murdered.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., April 22, 1894.—Labor agitators from Ohio and Pennsylvania have been at work trying to induce the twenty-five thousand miners of the West Virginia region, to join the great strike.

One of these agitators, Patrick O'Brien, of Pennsylvania, met his death at Turkey Ridge to-day at the hands of an enraged gang of Hungarians, miners.

O'Brien had finished an address to the mine workers composed principally of negroes, Italians and Hungarians, in which he urged them to throw down their picks and demand better treatment and pay from the mine owners, when a Hungarian named Hanseni sprang upon a box and besought his countrymen to remain at work and provide for their families.

"This man," he said, "would deprive your families of bread when there is nothing to be gained by striking."

Hanseni's remarks were interpreted to O'Brien by a Hungarian, and the latter remonstrated with the Hungarian for interfering with the edict of the miners' convention at Columbus, Ohio, which ordered the strike.

A wrangle followed and O'Brien entered the saloon of the name McBride leaving the miners in disgust. Hanseni followed him, and after some words, Hanseni said: "You are here for the purpose of doing my people harm."

The lie was passed, and Hanseni backed by an excited crowd of Hungarians, drew his long bladed knife and plunged it into O'Brien's body repeatedly, killing him almost instantly.

The Press Convention.

The next meeting of the North Carolina Press Association will be held in Morganton, commencing Wednesday, May 23, at 3 o'clock, and closing Friday afternoon following. This will give all who wish an opportunity to hear Congressman Bryan speak on Tuesday night at Greensboro, on the occasion of the commencement of the Normal College. The editors from the east can leave home so as to arrive in Greensboro Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning, arriving there at 1 p. m.

The Morganton people are particularly solicitous that the editors bring their wives with them. A railroad rate of one fare will be given for the members of editors' families. Let the Secretary know at once if you expect your wife or any member of your family to accompany you.

The Morganton people are getting ready to entertain the newspaper men in handsome style. On Wednesday evening a suitable entertainment will be given, and on Thursday evening there will be a banquet. Besides, excursions will be taken to the Waldensian settlement and other places of interest.—TIMES.

The Indian As A Fighter.

"The Indian is the most vicious fighter on earth," said Major Barbour, late press agent of the World's Fair, but a former plainsman. "You read in the accounts of the South African war where a hundred or two Englishmen go out and whip 5000 or 10,000 black men. There is no uncivilized people on earth no race which is utterly ignorant of what we call the science of war, that can for a minute compare with the Indians as warriors. No frontier general would think of leading his troops against a body of Indians where the odds were greatly against him. Why? Because the Indian is naturally a fighter and a marksman, and because he has been quick to learn what the white armies have taught him in warfare.

"Take that fight in which Sitting Bull was killed. That was a skirmish, it's true, but illustrates my point. There were just sixteen men on each side. The battle lasted not over five minutes, and eight men were killed on each side. Those Indian scouts rode straight through the camp of Sitting Bull, and engaged the old demon himself and fifteen of his picked warriors in a battle in which no man knew he had more than an even chance of surviving.

"I've seen them. They love to fight. Their ambition is to win glory in fighting. It's their only really aristocratic business. They are physically well qualified to fight; they know how, and you can bet they do fight when they get at it."—WASHINGTON POST.

Too Much Woman.

For conscience sake, let us cease this everlasting prattle about the present being "woman's century" and "woman's age," implying each time that we say it that the woman of any previous age were drizzling idiots, and casting a slur upon the very woman who gave us our being, writes Edward W. Bok in vigorous defense of the woman of a generation ago, in the May Ladies Home Journal. Why is this "woman's century" any more than any century before it? Just because a few thousand more women are engaged in business? Does that fact make "woman's century"? We haven't determined yet, by any means, whether the present tendency of woman going into the rougher, commercial pursuits is to her interest or to the benefit of those who will follow her. A little caution here is a very good thing. What sense is there in this constant dinging into the ears of our girls that they are born at the "dawn of woman's emancipation"? Emancipation from what? Will this sort of thing teach our girls to have a greater respect for the woman of past generations? If we keep this harangue much longer I shall not blame our youngest girls if they get the notion that the world only began about forty or fifty years ago. If we expect children to have a respect for their mothers, and their mothers' parents, we cannot enshroud the times in which they lived with the darkness of ignorance bigotry. The woman who lived before the present agitators of the "woman's century" were born did a thing or two in the world's history, far more, I venture to prophesy from their present talk, than the women of to-day will do in these latter days if they pursue their present course.

Points About Pins.

Thomas were originally used in fastening garments together. Pins did not immediately succeed thorns as fasteners, but different appliances were used, such as hooks, buckles and laces. It was the latter half of the fifteenth century before pins were used in Great Britain. When first manufactured in England, the iron wire, of the proper length, was filed to a point, and the other extremity twisted into a head. This was a slow process and four or five hundred pins was a good day's work for an expert hand. The United States has the credit of inventing the first machine for making pins. This was in 1824. The inventor was one Lemuel Wellman Wright.—LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

A Verdict of \$10,000

Lawyers Jones and Tillett, of this city, arrived home at noon today from Roxboro, where they had been attending to a big law suit in the Superior Court of Person county. It was the case of Mr. James Tillett against the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, in which he sued for \$20,000 damages.

Several months ago Mr. Tillett boarded a train on the Norfolk and Western road, and before he could take his seat he was in and made such a jolt that he was knocked him insensible and caused him to lose the sight of one eye completely. He received other injuries from which he has never fully recovered. He brought suit for \$20,000. The case was a hotly contested one, and yesterday afternoon the jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff granting him \$9,000.

Mr. James Tillett, the plaintiff, is a brother of Mr. C. W. Tillett, of this city, and has become very prominent in political and educational circles in Person, being at the time of his accident Superintendent of Public Instruction in that county.—CHARLOTTE NEWS.



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All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and

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Treatment of Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. S.S.S. MEDICINE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has declared Governor Tillman's dispensaries have put up the shutters and closed up the doors. The Supreme Court is composed of three judges—one Tillmanite and two antis. The antis agreed that the law is unconstitutional while the Tillmanite asserts its constitutionality. It is given out that the term of one of the anti-Tillman judges is to expire soon and that he is to be replaced with a Tillmanite, his name even being given—E. B. Evans. Then the law will stand two for the law to one against it, and business will be resumed at the old stands. Such are politics and law in South Carolina these days. As we have heretofore remarked, this is an interesting experiment South Carolina is making in handling the liquor question and we are rather anxious to see it go on, though it does appear that the point made by the Supreme Court, that a State has no right to prohibit its citizens conducting a business which is not in itself unlawful and then going into it itself, is well taken.—STATESVILLE LEADER.

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