

The Lincoln Courier.

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LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1894.

NO. 11

"There's No Such Word as FAIL"

READ THIS.

June 2d, 1893.

"I have used the Electro-raise in my family for eighteen months for *Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Constipation, Nervousness, etc.*, and it has never failed in any case to cure."

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March 27, 1894.

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Jan. 26, 1894.

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THE PREVENTION AND CURE IS

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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 gripping 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 for only momentary relief, I was cured by Dr. J. C. Simmons' Liver Regulator, which never failed to relieve me. I speak not of myself alone, but my whole family."—J. M. FRIE-MAN, Schmo, Ala.

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Exchange a good thing for something of less value.

Don't

Give up one insurance policy and take another. Always remember that an old policy is of far greater intrinsic value than a new one.

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Let the premium on your policy lapse even for a day. You can't foresee the events of tomorrow. It may not be possible for you to get another policy if the present one is dropped.

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Consider any other form of insurance until you have thoroughly investigated the plans and policies of the **EQUITABLE LIFE**. You will perceive their advantages at once.

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Subscribe for the COURIER.

JARVIS IN CONGRESS.

Mr. President, I dislike at this late hour of the evening to participate in this discussion yet I shall ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments while I express some thoughts in favor of this system of taxation.

I believe, sir, since the days of Horace to the present, in poetry and prose, by male and female, it has been sung that "It is sweet to die for one's country." Eulogies have been pronounced upon those who have died for their country; monuments have been erected to them, and their memory belted; but I have never yet heard it said by anybody that it is sweet to be taxed for one's country. That seems to be a duty that men and nations feel at liberty to evade if possible. Men will go to war in their country's call, and risk and sacrifice their lives; but when it comes to meeting this duty and obligation of national taxation they and their property are ready to hide away.

The question that we are now discussing is simply and purely a question of taxation. There is, as every Senator knows, a certain amount of money to be raised for the support of the National Government, and I believe each year, as time rolls on, the amount to be raised increases rather than diminishes. Where and how shall that money be raised is the question.

The Senator from Ohio says put the burden on sugar. The Senators from New England say put it on manufactured goods. The Senator from New York, I believe, would say put at least a reasonable portion of it upon the cuffs and collars that the poor people wear.

Mr. President, my idea is that, in imposing these burdens of taxation, the heaviest burdens should be put upon those best able to bear them, and the least burdens upon those least able to bear them. If you are going to make any distinction in imposing these burdens upon any class of our people, those who strive and toil in the shop and in the field, the 80 per cent of people who, the Senator from New York says, own neither real nor personal property—I say if any class of our people are to be favored in our system of taxation, it does seem to me that they ought to be the favored class, because of their inability to bear the burden.

Then they ought to be the favored class, because I believe it is this 80 per cent of people in this country, who have been delving in the mine and working in the shop and in the field, on the farm and in the factory, who are creating the wealth of the country. I know when the honor of our country is threatened it is from this 80 per cent of people without property that the soldiers will come which is to defend the honor and the glory of the country. So, I say, if any class of our fellow-citizens are to be favored, it does seem to me that they ought to be the favored class.

But we are told that this proposition to tax incomes is a sectional proposition. I will admit that it has been made sectional, and it has been made sectional by one little section of our common country. It is from one section of our country from which we see this opposition come, and I can properly describe that section by saying that it lies east of the Alleghany Mountains and north of the Potomac River. I do not mean to say that every man in that territory is opposed to this proposition to tax incomes, nor do I mean to say that everybody outside of that territory is favoring this proposition; but I say that the advocates of that proposition living within that territory are few, and the opposition so far as I know, of people living outside of that territory is feeble. All the great newspapers in that territory are thundering against it. The Senator from

New York, as the mouthpiece of that sentiment, occupied hours of the time of this Senate thundering against it.

That section of the country, Mr. President, occupies a unique and peculiar position. It embraces, I believe, only about 6 per cent of our entire territory, and yet it contains 35 per cent of all the wealth of this entire country. It embraces 47 per cent of all the banking capital of this country; and I heard the Senator from Massachusetts tell us that in his own State even the laborers, the common laboring people, had in the savings banks hundreds of millions of dollars. How comes it that this little section of our country, embracing only about 6 per cent of the area of our country, has within it so much of the wealth and so much of the capital of this country?

I want to give the people living in that territory credit for being intelligent, economical, industrious, full of energy, full of perseverance, and setting up a helpful and proper example to the balance of the country in these respects. Yet they are no more industrious and hard-working than the people of other sections. But it comes about, in my opinion, because they have enjoyed in a peculiar degree the advantages of class legislation. With a great tariff wall behind them, they have sent their manufactured products out over all this great country of ours, all the merchants of the country have been instrumental in gathering up here and there, little by little it may be, but for thirty years under this legislation they have been gathering and bringing this wealth home into their territory.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. JARVIS. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. I ask the Senator whether, during all that time, North Carolina has not had greater advantages for doing the same thing?

Mr. JARVIS. No, sir.

Mr. HOAR. They have raised the cotton close at hand, they have their streams and their abundant water power, and they are very much nearer iron and coal than we are. What advantage have we had that they have not had?

Mr. JARVIS. Mr. President, I shall answer that question very briefly. We were complete wrecks at the close of the war. You had your splendid factories then open and in progress. In natural advantages North Carolina, and Georgia, and Alabama are not only equal but are far superior to Massachusetts and the other New England states. The day may come by and by when North Carolina, and Georgia, and the other Southern States, and the Western States will be the equal of those other States in prosperity and in property. I trust that it soon may come.

I would not, Mr. President, take from New England or New York one dollar of their prosperity or rob them of one ray of their glory; but what I stand here and ask for is that the people who are thus fortunately situated and have these great accumulated fortunes shall bear their just proportions of the burdens of the Government, under whose laws they have been able to accumulate these great fortunes.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator allow me? I do not wish to interrupt the Senator's argument, and I shall endeavor not to do so again?

Mr. JARVIS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator cited which either I or my colleague or both of us said about the \$400,000,000 in the savings bank of Massachusetts. These \$400,000,000 are the property of 1,260,000 depositors, or thereabouts, I have not the fractions. So they represent deposits of \$360 apiece by the de-

positors. They are not the great fortunes of which the Senator speaks. The farmers of this income-tax provision have respected the suggestion made by my colleague and myself, because they propose to exempt incomes under \$5,000 when they are not in corporate hands, and I think the committee themselves have agreed to exempt the savings banks where they are banks merely of deposit.

So the argument which the Senator is making of this accumulation of \$400,000,000 by the working people of Massachusetts, 1,260,000 of them having \$360 apiece in the savings banks, is an argument which nobody is now adhering to, unless the Senator still adheres to it.

Mr. JARVIS. But here is the fact: The Senator himself admits that he lives in a country and in a section which is so fortunately situated, and which has had the enjoyment of a peculiar kind of legislation, that the laborers of that State alone have a bank account of \$400,000,000.

Mr. President, in the section of country from which I come not only the laborers have no bank account, but if the farmers at the end of the year can possibly get both ends together they are peculiarly fortunate; yet on every proposition which has been made here during the progress of this bill to take some of the burdens from those people of North Carolina and the other agricultural States who have no bank account, and to leave in their pockets a little of the money which has been gathered up year by year, and month by month, and day by day, and which has been carried into the banks of New England, the Senator has stood here with all his might and energy and fought.

Mr. President, it has been my fortune to stand upon the deck of a great ship as it ascended the great Amazon River. When we enter the river, looking far to the south, no land could be seen, looking far to the north no land could be seen; yet if you pursued it 3,000 miles up you came to the source of that great river. All along for 3,000 miles on the eastern slope of the Andes, in Peru and Brazil and Bolivia little streams were coming up from the mountain sides and from the earth that flowed on and on, each converging and directing its course to the other, until by and by they united in the waters of that great river and formed a great sea upon which the navies of the civilized world might meet, maneuver, and fight out their battles and have room to spare.

So, for twenty five years, North Carolina and South Carolina and all the Southern States and all the Western States have been flowing their money steadily for the purchase of manufactured goods from this favored territory. On and on the stream has flowed, until we see in this little corner of our great country, having only about 6 per cent of its area, nearly one-half of the accumulated wealth of the country.

When we come and ask our friends in that section to tear down, or at least to lower this wall of protection, so that the people living in other sections may have their goods cheaper, they say "nay;" when we come and ask them to unloose the tight strings of the money purse, they say "nay;" when we come and ask them to shoulder a fair protection of the burdens of taxation, they say "nay;" when we come and ask the Senators representing that section to take from the farmer and the laborer some of the burdens of taxation and put it upon the accumulated wealth of the country, the Senator from New York rises in his place and says that is an iniquitous proposition; it is an inquisitorial proposition.

Mr. President, it may be inquisitorial, or it may not. I undertake to say that it will never be

inquisitorial to those who honestly comply with the law. If there is any inquisition instituted, it will only be for those who seek to evade the law; and I submit that they are entitled to the sympathies of the Senate.

Ah; but, says the Senator from New York, this is undemocratic, and he warns us that we are incorporating into the pending bill a provision which will sound the death knell of the Democratic party. Mr. President, after fifty-eight years of life in that party, and after thirty years of faithful service in that party, I undertake to say that if it has no higher mission than at the bow at the foot-stool and worship at the shrine of the accumulated wealth of this country, the sooner it dies the better. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Vice-President rapped with his gavel.

Mr. JARVIS. Mr. President, as I understand Democracy it means sympathy with the struggling people of this country; as I understand Democracy it undertakes to protect the property of the country; but at the same time it goes out into the highways and into the byways, and puts its great arms around the laboring people who create the wealth of the country, and undertakes to lift them up into a higher and a better life.

I thank God, for one, that the Democratic party to-day is in the hands of those who have the courage to some of the burdens from the people and put them upon the accumulated wealth of the country, and instead of this bill sounding the death knell of the Democratic party, I believe it is but the first step onward to a higher prosperity and a more glorious career. If it shall only have the courage to move farther on the line which has been selected, I believe, instead of four Republican friends in 1897 seeing a Republican President inaugurated, that the standard of Democracy will be advanced still higher, and that our banners will again float over the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the White House when the next President shall be inaugurated.

THE DISCOVERY SAVED HIS LIFE.

Mr. G. C. Cullen, Druggist, Beaufort, N. C., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery saved my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but at no point was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store without it." Get a free trial at J. M. Lawing's Drug Store.

A Hot Water Well.

Herald: The people at the Vance Mills are talking about a well that is giving them hot water. This well was dug while the mill was being built and last year the water from it was used for drinking purposes, it being cold and pure. This year, up to about three weeks ago, when the city water was obtained, the well was used to supply water to the engine at the mill. After commencing the use of the city water the pipes were taken from the well. Saturday the mill operatives decided to use the well again for drinking purposes and sent a man out to clean it out. He found the water hot and after drawing it all out the bottom of the well was so uncomfortable that he could stay down there only a few minutes. Monday the water was again drawn out and was found as hot as before. It was then filled to the top with city water and left until yesterday when it was drawn off for the third time and thoroughly cleaned out. The man who went down in the well says the bottom was hot and the vein supplying it with water was so hot that he could barely put his feet in it. After about four feet of water had run into the well yesterday afternoon the water was again tested and was found hot still. The Herald's informant says he drew a

bucket of water from the well himself and that it was too hot to keep his hand in it comfortably. It is, in his opinion, as warm, or warmer, than the water at Hot Springs, which he had tested. No one can account for this change in the well. Another peculiarity noted about it is that while heretofore the vein ran east and west the water now comes into the well from the south.

Lowesville Letter.

Ed. COURIER—Miss Gerie Nixon is sick with typhoid fever.

Rev. Columbus Kennedy who is blind, is visiting his Bro. Rev. J. J. Kennedy. He preached at Unity and Castania Grove churches, Sunday 21st inst.

Fine rain fell this evening which was much needed. Corn on sandy loam is doing well, but on clay lands "not much good."

Mrs. Dorcas Hagar has been feasting her family on white head cabbage. Hers is the first home raised cabbage we have heard of this season.

Cephus and Lou Hagar, of Hagers, young sons of Henry Hagar, lately deceased, report a cotton bloom June 23. They seem to be imbued with the working proclivity of their father. Such boys never become tramps, nor complain of "hard times." Never did we ever know a boy of this class, making a man who charge their failure to make a living with little work, to the Government's financial policy.

Would it not be the better policy to avoid rash declarations as regards Candidate and what shall be required of them. While we believe the democracy will be perfectly satisfied should Gen. Ransom succeed himself, it is no secret that he has a strong opponent in Senator Jarvis. Viewing the situation in the light of two strong contestants would others not be equally justified in saying that they would require the candidate for the Legislature to support Jarvis. Until the Primaries are held is it not enough to require the candidate for the Legislature to stand square upon the Chicago Platform. Who are to represent Lincoln county in the Legislature? Who do the democracy propose sending to the Senate and House is a question that should be considered by every voter now. We have no patience with that class of worthy voters who say nothing till the nominations are made, and then go around saying that will vote the ticket but don't want to. Now is the time to kick at a prospective candidate. Let every democrat attend the primaries and there express the preference for all the candidates. And it will not be very hard for them to concede the minority the right to name the several candidates. Observation teaches us that it is those who stay away from the primaries who do the most grumbling after the nominations are made.

Lincoln County has some fine legislative timber. Let's "trot it out," and give it an airing.

Yours truly,
BILL SHANKS,
Lowesville, N. C. June 26, 1894.

Chamois skins are not derived from the chamois, as many people suppose, but are the fish side of a sheepskin. The skins are soaked in lime-water and in a solution of sulphuric acid. Fish oil is poured over them and they are carefully washed in a solution of potash.—Ex.

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.

PURE GENUINE
Buckley's Kidney & Bladder Remedy,
DR. J. C. BUCKLEY'S
ALL dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has
"Trade Mark" traced red lines on wrapper.