

# The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VIII.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1894.

NO. 26.

## JUDGE WALTER CLARK

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Aug 10, 1894.

## 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, 1894.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. A. W. Alexander will be a his office at Lincoln on, June, August, October, December, February and April. Will be in Mt. Holly, July, September, November, January, March and May.  
Patronage solicited. Terms cash and moderate.

## BILIOUSNESS

Who has not suffered this misery—caused by bile in the stomach which an inactive or sluggish liver failed to carry off.

## 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 gripping medicine, but purely vegetable. Many people take pills—more take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

I have been a victim of Biliousness for years, and after trying various remedies my only relief was in the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, which never failed for relief, and I feel that I can say to all who are afflicted with Biliousness, "Buy Simmons' Liver Regulator."

It 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.,  
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Jan. 26, 1894.

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Copyright and Trade-Mark obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. Copy or office in Germany, U. S. Patent Office and we can secure patent in less time than those elsewhere. In Washington.

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## A Rich Summary of Information About the South.

The October number of the Southern States magazine opens with a description of parts of Middle and Southern Georgia which has become famous in recent years as a fruit-producing area. The article is elaborately illustrated with fine half-tone views of orchards and vine-yards. It is shown that a peach orchard or a vineyard of any size, from five acres up, need not cost, including price of land, planting in trees and cost of care and cultivation up to the time of bearing, more than \$75.00 to \$100 an acre, and that in three to four years it will begin yielding a revenue of \$100 to \$300 an acre, the great profitability of its business being due to the fact that the fruit from this section, which is of exceptionally fine color and flavor, gets into the Northern markets several weeks earlier than the products of more Northern orchards, the prices received being in consequence many times greater than can be had later in the season, when the fruit has become more plentiful. Land in this region sells at from \$8.00 to \$25.00 an acre, according to location and improvements, and a farmer can begin in six months from the purchase of his land earning enough to live on from the sale of early vegetables and ordinary farm products, supporting his family in this way while waiting for his trees and vines to begin bearing.

In the same issue Dr. Charles Smallwood writes, with all the enthusiasm of the enthusiast of the true sportsman, about "Hunting the Wild Turkey in Eastern North Carolina." Mr. Charles T. Smith has also an interesting article on "Fruit-Growing in Georgia, and Dr. Jay Shradar, of Winter Haven, Fla., writes entertainingly about the business of "Tomato-Growing in Florida." Mr. Hugh R. Gardner, the eminent lawyer of New York, and president of the Southern Exchange Association, in a brief but clear and comprehensive article sets forth the reasons for the association, the need of it, the work it is designed to do, the means and methods it will employ and its plans of organization. This article was written in compliance with a request from the editor of the Southern States, as the best way to answer adequately and authoritatively the numerous requests received by him from all parts of the South for information about the purpose and plans of the association. The series of letters from Northern and Western farmers who have settled in the South is continued in this number, with one from the fruit section of Missouri and Arkansas; one from a farmer who moved from Iowa to Mississippi; one from an English man, who recites his experiences in North Carolina; one from a Pennsylvanian who settled in Tidewater Virginia; one from a delighted Iowa man in Alabama, who urgently implores his friends of the North to move South; one from a New Yorker, who writes from North Carolina that, while he has not grown wealthy, he has everything he needs and is doing well; one from a Pennsylvanian man in Tennessee; one detailing a Nebraska man's experience in an opinion of Southwest Louisiana, and one from a lady who moved from what she calls "the country of the blizzard" to Louisiana, and writes with much enthusiasm about the charms of that section. There letters are followed by some interesting items about farms and farmers in the South.

One of the most important articles in this number is an editorial showing the fallacy of some statements recently published by the United States Agricultural Department as to the present relative rate of growth of city and country population in the South. The editorial is an elaborate analysis of statistics of population in the South

in the last thirty years. This is followed by an editorial showing that the wave of population that has been moving from the country into the cities is beginning to recede, and that in this turning back to the farms from the cities the South will receive the larger share. The editorial departments, immigration news, real estate and general notes contain a great deal of interesting and valuable information and comment bearing on developments in the South along the lines indicated by the titles of these departments. The departments of correspondence contains several pages of exceedingly interesting letters from contributors in different parts of the South.

As an exponent of the attractions of the South in climate, health and soil, the Southern States is a pronounced and prominent success. It is doing a wonderful work in the way of directing immigration and investment to the South. The Southern States is published by the Manufacturers' Record Publishing Co., Baltimore. The price is \$1.50 a year, or fifteen cents for single copies.

## A Knowing Bear.

A subscriber tells us an interesting story about a bear at Smyrna, in this county, that has killed a considerable number of hogs. Sunday night five guns were placed on rests with muzzles pointing towards a dead hog the bear had killed near a swamp. An arrangement with which we are not familiar, was fixed so that when the bear began eating the hog the guns would fire and he would thereby cause his own death. Bruin in this instance seemed to be somewhat smarter than the ordinary bear that ends his life in this manner. He not only went and ate up the hog but took one of the guns and broke the stock into pieces. It is said that the man whose gun was broken, was so mad that he actually cried.

From the latest reports we hear that the bear had not been killed. —Beaufort Herald.

John G. Mauger, Editor of the Sunbeam, Seligman, Mo., who named Grover Cleveland for the Presidency in Nov., 1882, while he was Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., is enthusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I have used it for the past five years and consider it the best preparation of the kind in water. It is as staple as sugar and coffee in this section. It is an article of merit and should be used in every household. For sale by Dr. W. L. Crouse, Druggist."

## A Cartoon Argument.

The National Democratic Congressional Committee has gotten up a cartoon, due to the inspiration of Chairman Faulkner, from which great things are expected. It shows the various articles of wearing apparel and household necessities used in their every-day life by the poor as well as the rich, with the reduced cost of each article. It makes an interesting picture, or rather a series of pictures, and tells the story of tariff reform in a manner easily comprehended. At the top of the sheet is this extract from one of Mr. Cleveland's speeches: "The simple and plain duty which we owe to the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government." The cartoon details the experiences of labor with the new tariff law.

Labor rises in the morning under the Democratic tariff with a reduction of taxes on his flannel shirt of 70 1-2 per cent., his trousers 75 1-2 per cent., and his coat 74 3-4 per cent. He washes his face and hands in a bucket reduced 25 1-2 per cent., and dries them with a cotton towel reduced 85 per cent. He puts some coal, reduced

48 1-2 per cent., in a stove, reduced 33 1-3 per cent., eats his breakfast from a plate reduced 45 1-4 per cent., and a knife and fork reduced 58 per cent., and seasons his food with free salt. Then he smokes his clay pipe reduced 80 per cent., and reads that under tariff reform lumber, binding twine, grain, bags, cotton ties, cotton bagging, copper, salt, wool, and agricultural implements are free. He draws on his overcoat, reduced 75 per cent., and puts on his hat, reduced 71 3-10 per cent.

His wife wears a woolen dress reduced 75 per cent., a hat reduced 70 per cent., woolen stockings reduced 74 1-4 per cent., and shoes reduced 20 per cent. Various other articles of wearing apparel on which reductions have been made are enumerated, each being portrayed in graphic style. The centre of this highly-effective production is occupied by a table showing that in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the reduction in the number of sheep under high protection in twenty-four years has been 3,452,910 and that the average price of wool has decreased from 45 cents per pound, in 1870 to 21 cents in 1894.

On each side of this table is a sheet—one lean, the other fat. The lean animal is branded "Fine washed wool, under high tariff, January, 1894, 20 cents," while the other is given this distinguishing mark: "Fine washed wool, under free wool, August, 1894, 21 cents."

Attention is called in capital letters to the fact that the amount saved the consumer annually on the woolen schedule alone, under the Democratic tariff bill, is \$163,634,000, and the Republicans are told that, "if they don't like it, it is because it hurts." News & Observer.

## Better Public Roads.

All great movements in history have succeeded after a large amount of talk and agitation. If the agitation shows that the movement has but little merit in it, the people get tired of it and drop it. If on the other hand, as is the case with this move for better roads, it is full of merit and of vital importance to the people it will continue to grow until it has become a part of the policy and practice of every community. We have been asleep on the question of public road improvements for so long a time that it requires a considerable amount of agitation to wake us up so that we realize the situation. But once aroused the people of North Carolina can be demanded upon to do the right thing in the right way.

The great road conference held in Charlotte in September adjourned to meet again in Raleigh on Wednesday night of the State Fair week, at eight o'clock, in the hall of the House of Representatives. It is expected that all of those present at the Charlotte Meeting and many additional delegates from other counties will attend this meeting in Raleigh on October 24th. Every citizen of the State who is interested in having better roads (and this includes everybody) is invited to attend.

Among the distinguished persons who will address the meeting are Governor Carr, General Roy Stone, the Government Road Engineer, Washington, and Hon. S. B. Alexander, the father of the Mecklenburg good roads movement, and others. This will probably be the last State meeting held by the Road Improvement Association this year, and we desire to have it the largest. Let everybody who wants better roads come and take part in this meeting, and see the exhibits, and then go home and start or push the movement in their own counties and townships. There will be a large exhibit of improved road machinery on the State Fair Grounds, a part of which

will be operated so that it can be seen at work. One part of the exhibit will consist of a county outfit for road work, with prices and descriptions of the machines so that everybody can see just what a country ought to purchase as an outfit for this week.

One of the best recent illustrations of the fact that the people of North Carolina are becoming aroused to the importance of this movement for better roads, and that they propose to do the work in the right way is seen in the action of the authorities of Buncombe County in sending a committee of citizens to carefully examine the best roads and road systems to be found in Mecklenburg county (of our own State), in Virginia, New Jersey and New York. This committee has just returned from its extended trip and its report is now being published in the Citizen. It has done a good work not only for Buncombe but also for the whole State, and its report ought to be widely read in every county. It is hoped that many papers will copy it from the Citizen. It is expected that the Committee will also make a report to the Road Improvement Association in Raleigh, Oct. 24th.

The finest roads seen by the committee were in New Jersey, where indeed the finest roads in America are to be found. These roads are macadamized with trap rock, nine to twenty two feet wide, and all of them have been built under the best engineering supervision. On these roads can be frequently seen two horses or mules drawing loads varying from two to five tons and on a macadam road in Union county, New Jersey, two horses were known by the writer to pull a load of seven tons a distance of twelve miles daily.

Perhaps the roads best adapted to North Carolina conditions and especially to our finances, were seen by the committee in Canandaigua, New York. Concerning these roads the report says:

Five members of your committee acting on the advice of General Stone, accompanied him to Canandaigua, New York, where was found a character of road improvement best adapted to our means. There the farmers were collecting the stones off their fields and piling them up in convenient places, where the county hands crushed them and hauled the metal to the adjacent roads. They advocated a macadam not exceeding eight feet wide and eight to ten inches thick, and used the material unscreened, preferring to have all sizes mixed together (this point was also advocated by General Stone). The cost of these roads were told, was from \$500.00 to \$800.00 per mile; and we drove over one which had not exceeded the smaller figure.

Everyone with whom we talked seemed pleased with the work done and generally recommended a narrower road and a thicker macadam than was used in New Jersey. The cheapness of the Canandaigua work, its being done not by contract, but on country account; the division of the public fund among the citizens, encouraging the farmers to clear their lands of stones, were among the most attractive features of our visit to that place.

J. A. HOLMES,  
State Geologist and Secretary of North Carolina Road Improvement Association.

Irving W. Larimore, physical director of Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa, says he can conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to athletes, gymnasts, bicyclists, foot ball players and the profession in general for bruises, sprains and dislocations; also for soreness and stiffness of the muscles. When applied before the parts become swollen it will effect a cure in one half the time usually required. For sale by Dr. W. L. Crouse, Druggist.

## The Effect of Unwise Legislation.

The Manufacturers' Record has so often pointed out the folly of unwise legislation in regard to business interests that it would seem to be almost useless to again discuss such a question. But every week brings some new illustration of the damage done to the business interests of various States by restrictive legislation. The Chattanooga Times, referring to investigations recently made by Northern Capitalists with a view to investment in a Southern enterprise, stated that both North Carolina and Tennessee were considered and investigated, and both rejected because of unsatisfactory tax rates and methods. "If our laws," says the Times, "are barring legitimate investments, they ought to be reformed. Georgia has 'one very prosperous cotton mill, for the creation of which all the capital went from Tennessee, and its owners carried it to Georgia because they were convinced that the taxation of manufacturers in Tennessee was unjust, oppressive and not to be endured if better environment in this respect were in order.'"

It would be difficult to fully estimate the injury that has been done the South by some of the agrarian, populist laws that have been passed. Railroads have been hampered, and in many cases building operations entirely stopped; manufacturing investments have been restricted, and capital seeking general investment prevented from coming into some of the States by foolish laws—laws supposed to have been made in the interest of the borrowing classes, but which in reality have proved, as they always do under such circumstances, a great curse to the borrowers. Where wise laws give ample protection to capital, the abundance of it seeking investment will regulate rates of interest far better than any attempt on the part of legislators to control or dictate the way in which a man willing to invest his money must do so. On this subject some of the Southern States and many Southern statesmen, so called, have a great deal to learn.

## A Bad Condition.

A great danger threatens the people of the South. An evil that is steadily growing, and unchecked will cause great misery and suffering. Liver troubles, called by all sorts of names, are being sold to the druggists to be handed to the people when they call for Simmons' Liver Regulator. Beware! There never has been more than one Simmons' Liver Regulator on the market. Take nothing else. The person who tries to persuade you that anything else is just the same is not to be trusted upon, nor is the dealer to be trusted who tries to sell you another article in its stead. You know what Simmons' Liver Regulator is, because it has done you good. Do not be deceived into trying anything else. Wait until the Old Friend Simmons' Liver Regulator, has failed you then will be true enough to try something else. Remember, Simmons' Liver Regulator is what you want. It is put up only by J. F. Z. Lin & Co., and a Red Z is on every package.

While in Chicago, M. Charles Kahler, a prominent shoe manufacturer of Des Moines, Iowa, had quite a severe cold that he could hardly talk or navigate, but the product of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured him of his cold so quickly that others at the hotel who had colds followed his example and called a dozen persons ordered it from the nearest drug store. They were profuse in their thanks. For sale by D. W. L. Crouse, Druggist.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS