

# THE LINCOLN DEMOCRAT.

VOL. I. NO. 31.

LINCOLN, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1896.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

### Let The Whole World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does



HEART DISEASE has its victim at a disadvantage. Always taught that heart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place. But when a sure remedy is found and a cure effected, after years of suffering, there is great rejoicing and desire to "let the whole world know." Mrs. Laura Wineinger, of Selkirk, Kansas, writes: "I desire to let the whole world know what Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had pain in my heart, shortness of breath, palpitation, pain in my left side, oppressed feeling in my chest, weak and hungry spells, bad dreams, could not lie on either side, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects. I feel now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life." Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits, or money refunded.

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DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. A. W. Alexander will be at his office at Lincoln, 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.

### CITY MARKET

Is the place to get a nice piece of BEEF, PORK and FRESH SAUSAGE.

All meats found in a FIRST-CLASS MARKET. Come to see us. Market prices paid for hogs and cattle.

Edwards & Sherrill.  
11-22-95.

### NEW GOODS.

I have the largest stock of New Musical Instruments that has ever been in North Carolina, such as Autoharps, Accordions, Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos, Violins, and Roller Organs, and any thing else that is kept in a first class Music Store. Prices lower than ever. Orders by mail have prompt attention. Address W. L. Lowe, Newton, N. C. 11-29-95.

Chattel Mortgages for sale at THE DEMOCRAT office, neatly printed on good paper at 40 cents per hundred.

### Campaign Song For '96.

Tune—"Pharaoh's Army Got Drowned"  
The Pops and Radicals did combine,  
Down in the State of North Carolina,  
To hold all the offices for all time,  
But Mary Ann's army got busted!  
Oh! Jeter don't you weep!  
Old Jay Mott did hoodoo him,  
And make him believe 'twould be a sin  
To fuse with the Radicals' less he got in,  
So Mary Ann's army got busted!  
Oh! Jeter don't you weep!  
So they fell out and then fell in,  
The hole they had the Dimmycrats in,  
And the Dimicrat party got home agin,  
And Mary Ann's army got busted!  
Oh! Jeter don't you weep!  
—Statesville Landmark.

### How the State Press Stand on the Money Question.

In all North Carolina we know of only four Democratic newspapers that oppose free silver.—Asheboro Courier.  
The Courier's acquaintance with Democratic newspapers in North Carolina must be very limited. We can recall more than twice four almost in this immediate vicinity.—Statesville Landmark.  
The Courier has a very limited exchange list, or reads what papers it does get very carelessly. We have carefully looked over the Democratic State papers received at this office for one week, and the following list will show how they stand on the money question:  
FOR FREE SILVER.

Wilmington Messenger, Wadesboro Messenger, News and Observer, Greenville Reflector, Durham Globe, Salisbury Herald, Fayetteville Observer, Oxford Ledger, Statesville Mascot, Winston Sentinel, Shelby Aurora, Lumberton Robesonian, Asheboro Courier, Webster's Weekly, Washington Gazette, Charlotte News, Alleghany Star, Redville Review, Wilkesboro Chronicle, Asheville Citizen, Smithfield Herald, Wilmington Star, Kinston Free Press, Washington Progress—24.

FOR SOUND MONEY.  
Waynesville Courier, Elkin Times, Salisbury World, Goldsboro Headlight, Goldsboro Argus, Concord Standard, Bryson City Times, Southport Leader, Statesville Landmark, Cleveland Star, Rutherford Democrat, Stanly Enterprise, Gastonia Gazette, Pittsboro Record, Charlotte Observer, Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Truth, Newton Enterprise, Morganton Herald, Newberne Journal, Rockingham Rocket, Concord Times, Leaksville Gazette, Mooresville Record, Greensboro Patriot—26.

It will be seen from the above that the Democratic newspapers of the State are pretty evenly divided on the financial question, if any difference there being more sound money than free silver papers. This showing, no doubt, will astonish the Courier and many others.—Concord Times.

### Cured of His Folly.

Mr. John F. McLean, who has returned from a ten days' visit to his father at Mooresville, tells us of a recent conversion. When Mr. McLean lived at Mooresville several years ago one of his friends was a hard working, enthusiastic Democrat. Shortly after Mr. McLean moved to Salisbury his friend wandered off into the Populist fold and moved to Cabarrus county, the hot bed of Populism. A few days ago this gentleman went to Concord and while there saw a negro magistrate trying a white man.

He stopped and looked at the proceedings for a few minutes and turned away with the exclamation, "My God! Have I helped to bring this on our people?"  
From the trial he went to the Populist newspaper office and asked if he was in arrears for the paper. Ascertaining the amount due he paid up, ordered the paper stopped and forthwith went to a Democratic office and subscribed for a Democratic paper. He is again a Democrat and is working for the party with his old time enthusiasm.  
Such experience as this ought to cure any white man of the Populist craze.—Salisbury Herald.

### Carlisle to Workingmen.

Extract from Secretary Carlisle's Speech at Chicago.  
After struggling for more than a quarter of a century, through labor organizations and otherwise, to secure a rate of wages which would make the proceeds of a day's work equal to the cost of a day's subsistence for the workingman and his family, you are asked by the advocates of free coinage to join them in destroying one-half the purchasing power of the money in which you are paid and impose upon yourselves the task of doubling the nominal amount of your wages hereafter; that is, to struggle for another quarter of a century or more to raise your wages in a depreciated currency to a point which will enable you to purchase with them as much of the necessities of life as you can purchase now, and if, after years of contention, privation and industrial disorder, you should at last succeed in so adjusting wages that they would procure at the higher prices of commodities just what they will procure now existing prices, what would you have gained by the change from the old to the new conditions?  
Money received for wages, like money received on every other account, is valuable only to the extent that it can be exchanged for other commodities, and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that a dollar worth 50 cents will not purchase as much in the markets as a dollar worth 100 cents. To call a dime a dollar would add nothing whatever to its intrinsic value or to its purchasing power. If these propositions are correct, it is clear that when wages are paid in a depreciated currency the rates of wages must be increased in proportion to the depreciation of the money and in proportion to the increase in the prices of other things, or the laborer will suffer a loss.

You have doubtless observed recently what appears to be quite a formidable demonstration in favor of the free coinage of silver by certain large manufacturing interests in the Eastern part of the country, upon the ground that if we continue to maintain our present standard of value the silver standard countries, especially India, China and Japan, will soon be able to undersell them in the markets of the world. Reduced to its simplest form, the proposition of these gentlemen is that the manufacturers of certain kinds of goods in this country cannot continue to pay their laborers high wages in gold, or its equivalent, and compete successfully in the markets abroad with the manufacturers of similar goods in silver standard countries, who pay their laborers low wages in depreciated silver, and therefore, they insist that a monetary system shall be adopted here which will give them the advantage of paying for their labor in depreciated silver.

The theory is that with free coinage of legal-tender silver the wages of labor in this country would be paid in silver dollars worth about half as much as gold dollars, but the products of labor, which would belong to the employer, would be sold for gold in the markets abroad, and that the gold thus obtained could be exchanged for silver at about the rate of one dollar in gold for two dollars in silver, and thus the process would go on, the employer getting gold of full value and the laborer getting depreciated silver, which, in the opinion of these gentlemen, would be a most happy solution of this question.

This is going to be a bad year for any sort of Fusion in North Carolina. The fact is, it is a Democratic year.—Wilmington Star.

In Bamberg, S. C., a cotton factory is being built in which negro labor will be employed.

### The Delaware Senatorship Contest.

Arms have been so much to the fore in the Senate during the past two months that the laws have been silent. Yet a highly important legal and constitutional question has been under discussion, off and on, for four weeks, to which the newspaper correspondents and therefore the people in general, have given almost no attention. We refer to the contest over the representation of Delaware in the United States Senate. It is now up as a question of the highest privilege, and has the right of way over all other business until it is settled. The debate is still going on, and will doubtless go on for some time to come, though all the essentials both of law and of fact have been pretty thoroughly displayed in the speeches already delivered.

The facts are agreed to by all concerned. The Delaware Legislature was in prolonged deadlock in its balloting for United States Senator. "Gas" Addicks had bought the State for the Republicans, and supposed that, of course, the senatorship went with it; but a few ridiculously squeamish members refused to vote for him, and an adjournment without election seemed probable. On the last day of the session, however, May 9, 1895, 28 ballots were taken; 30 members were present in joint assembly, 15 votes being cast for Henry A. Du Pont, and the other 15 being divided. No majority for any candidate appears upon the records therefore, but Mr. Du Pont makes his contest, and the majority report of the committee on privileges and elections proposes to award him the seat, on the ground that one member present and voting in the joint assembly was illegally present and voting. With this vote expanded from the record, there would have been a total of 29 votes, and Mr. Du Pont would have been elected.

This member, thus challenged, was William T. Watson, the Senator duly elected from the county of Kent, chosen Speaker of the Delaware Senate on its organization, and becoming, under the State Constitution, acting-Governor upon the death of Gov. Marvil on April 8, 1895. On May 9, the last day of the session, Mr. Watson entered the Senate chamber, took his seat as Speaker (the President pro tempore resigning to it him), and went with the Senate to the hall of the House of Representatives, where he joined, without protest, in the balloting for United States Senator. It is contended by Mr. Du Pont that the office of Senator from Kent had been vacated by Mr. Watson's accession to the acting-governorship, and that therefore the legal number of the joint assembly was 29, not 30.

The argument for the contestant, which was presented at length by Senator Mitchell, is based, first upon the common-law doctrine of incompatibility—in other words, that the same person shall not simultaneously exercise incompatible offices, and that the offices of Governor and member of the Legislature are incompatible. It is also urged that the Constitution of Delaware expressly prohibits such duplication of office. The right of the United States Senate to go back of the record of a Legislature is maintained, not as to facts, but as to the law governing the organization. If the Legislature, or a branch of it, did not perceive that the law and Constitution of the State made a seat vacant, that does not stop the United States Senate, so Senator Mitchell contended, from revising the legislative record so as to make it conform to law. The record in question thus revised would show that Mr. Du Pont had received a majority of the votes legally cast for United States Senator, and is therefore entitled to his seat.

The argument for the minority of the committee, which was ably presented by Senator Turpie, sets forth, first, the absolutely binding nature of a legislative record upon the United States Senate. The Senate of Delaware is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members. The uniform practice of the United States Senate was laid down in a report on a contested-election case in 1873: "In the opinion of your committee it is not competent for the Senate to inquire as to the right of individual members to sit in a Legislature which is conceded to have a quorum in both houses of legally elected members. But, undoubtedly, the Senate must always inquire whether the body which pretended to elect the Senator was a Legislature of the State or not, because a Senator can only be elected by the Legislature of a State."  
Judicial decisions point the same way. A Kansas Legislature once contained an unconvicted felon. Under the State Constitution his seat should have been declared vacant. But the Legislature refused to act, and when his case was brought before the Supreme Court of the State, Judge Brewer, now of the Supreme Court at Washington, decided that there could be no interference from the outside, holding that either house of the Legislature "refuses to oust a member whose seat is beyond judicial challenge."  
It is denied, further, that the Speaker of the Delaware Senate succeeds to the "office" of Governor. The Constitution says that he shall "exercise the office until a Governor elected by the people shall be duly qualified." As a practical construction of the clause it is averred that, historically, every one of the five persons who, under the present Constitution of Delaware, have succeeded to the governorship, as Speaker Watson did, "without a single exception, after the expiry of the time limited for the temporary exercise of executive authority, went into the Senate and completed his term as Senator without protest, without objection." At the time of Mr. Watson's participation in the joint assembly no protest was made against his action until after the last ballot was taken, when, apparently as an afterthought, a protest was presented as a ground for the contest before the United States Senate.  
Without undertaking to affirm how the Senate ought to or will decide this question, we are bound to say that at any attempt of the Senate to go back of the record of a State Legislature is certain to lead to great abuses. The qualifications of electors, as well as of legislators, may be inquired into on the same ground; the fairness of elections passed upon; and thus the constitutional right of all Legislatures to be the sole judges of the qualifications and credentials of their own members insidiously undermined. For better or for worse, we stand upon the right and duty of the States to manage their own affairs without federal interference; and the election of a United States Senator is a State affair.—The Nation.

### A Home Illustration.

We heard a little story not long ago. A drummer told it. A lawyer whose name is known to a good many of the readers of this paper—he does not live here—was standing on a street corner talking about the demonization of silver, the poverty of the people, proclaiming that everybody is under mortgage and declaring that times would never be any better until we have free coinage of silver. An old mountaineer who had just driven into town with a load of apples and who was standing by in his shirt-sleeves said: "I own a little farm myself and there is a mortgage for \$500 on it. It seemed to me that it would be a good idea to have free silver and a heap of it, so that one dollar would do as much work as two will now, but I got to thinking that if a free-coinage President and Congress were elected the man that holds the mortgage on me would shut down on me before I could ever get a chance to pay off my debt of \$500 with money that would be worth only \$250."

And that's what's the matter. If free silver doesn't mean more money and cheaper money then there is no excuse for the agitation for it. A President elected in November does not take his seat until the March following, and a Congress elected at the same time does not convene until December of the following year—thirteen months after its election. Between the election of a free coinage President and Congress and their going into office every man who holds a debt would make a rush to realize on it before he could be paid off, under the law, in a depreciated currency. The man in debt would have to pay or be sold out and the result would be the worst panic in the history of the world; with universal bankruptcy and ruin accompanying it. Put the case to yourself, reader. Have you any money in bank? Do you hold a note on any of your neighbors? Does anybody owe you anything? If so, and you know that a free coinage bill was going into effect next year, with the necessary change of the standard of value from gold to silver, don't you know that you would press with all your might for that money while all the money of the country is still good—every silver and paper dollar equal in value to a gold dollar? Of course you do. Well, every other creditor is just like you. Stop and think about it awhile.—Statesville Landmark.

The Gazette is advocating a monument at Gastonia to the Confederate dead of Gaston county. The merchants of Gastonia have had a fine spring trade so far. No decrease in trade has been reported, as from other towns.  
Some friend of Rev. J. C. Galloay recently sent him a handsomely bound copy of the Psalter. Henderson Long and W. E. Jenkins have been over about Table Rock hunting. They brought back a bear's foot.  
Prof. James Lee Love, of Harvard College is at Gastonia for a ten day's visit to friends and relatives. The Gastonia Baptists have called Rev. W. R. Bradshaw, of North Wilkesboro to become pastor of their church.  
The Gastonia Baptists have sent a petition to the State Department at Washington asking for the release of Rev. A. J. Diaz, a Baptist Missionary who has been imprisoned in Mexico.  
Rev. W. M. Bagby has been at Asheville on a visit to his son-in-law, Rev. W. H. Willis.  
L. G. Catey, County Examiner, will hold a public examination at Cherryville, May 7th, for the benefit of Rev. J. J. George's pupils who wish to become public school teachers.—Gazette.

Brotherly Love.  
Prominent Republicans are outspoken in their denunciations of Butler. Col. Jerry Smith, the leading Republican in the county and a man of superior skill in manipulating political matters, is particularly severe on the Senator. The colonel brands Butler as an "ungrateful wretch" who, having four years of good living before him in the matter of the United States senatorship, has forgotten who made him. Among other things the colonel said that, considering such base ingratitude on the part of the hero Honeycutt, a good dose of "rotten eggs" would be the proper thing. Such talk as the above coming from such high sources is very amusing to Democrats.—Statesville Landmark.

### The Democratic Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 10, 1896.  
A Convention of the Democratic Party of North Carolina is hereby called to assemble in the city of Raleigh on the 25th day of June, 1896, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and the other State officers and Presidential electors for the State at large; for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Democratic convention at Chicago, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.  
The several counties of the State will select delegates to the State Convention in accordance with the plan of organization this day promulgated.  
Done by order of the State Democratic Executive Committee.  
JAMES H. POC, Chairman,  
Smithfield, N. C.  
WILEY RUSH, Secretary,  
Asheboro, N. C.

Quinn vs Lattimore.  
In this case which has attracted much attention and occupied much time in the courts, the plaintiff Quinn claimed to have been elected clerk of the Superior Court of Cleveland county, which office has been given to the Democratic candidate Lattimore by the board of canvassers. The case was referred by consent of parties to Judge Burwell, of this city, to hear and determine subject to a right of review by the judge of the Superior Court. The report filed by Judge Burwell reversed the decision of the Board of canvassers and gave the office to Mr. Quinn by 9 votes. The case came up upon exceptions to Judge Burwell's report and was argued at much length before Judge Bryan during the past week at Shelby. Judge Bryan in his judgment reversed Judge Burwell's decision and decides that Lattimore is entitled to the office. The case will go to the Supreme Court.—Charlotte Observer.

Catawba News.  
Street & Smith have informed Mr. Wm. Hale that they have already sold 4,000 copies of his translation of "Belle-Rose."  
Claremont College closed last week. Mr. Murphy retires and Prof. Hutton takes charge.  
Rev. A. L. Crouse, of Hickory, is quite sick.  
Prof. R. L. Fritz and Miss Ora Hunt were married at St. James' church, near Newton, Thursday of last week.—Hickory Press.

Statues Facing the White House  
"Some years ago," said an army officer, "I rode over the city, with Gen. Hancock, and when we got to the Scott statue he remarked that he thought it was a mistake to place that statue with Scott's face toward the White House. Gen. Hancock said it was pretty well known that Scott had tried for years to be elected to the presidency, and he thought it out of place to have his face directed that way, as if he was trying to get there even after his death. Little did Hancock know then that he would be a candidate for the presidency, but he was, and, as we all know, he failed to be elected. I see now that the Hancock statue is to face toward the White House."—Washington Star.

Then and Now.  
As an instance of the wonderful change in the status of Southern Republicans, Congressman Pearson says the delegates to St. Louis from his district can buy and sell Mark Hanna, the wealthy manager of McKinley's campaign.—Hickory Press.

[We take this to mean that the present delegation to St. Louis from the 9th district are not for sale. Republican morals are not on the rise!—DEMOCRAT.]  
Nearly \$2,000 has already been raised for the Vance Monument. The Charlotte Dramatic Company is soon to take the road for the purpose of increasing this fund.  
Mr. L. M. Morrison has been nominated for Mayor of Concord by the Democrats.