

THE LINCOLN DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF LINCOLN AND LINCOLN COUNTY.

VOL. I. NO. 46.

LINCOLN, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

Full Details Gladly Given. A Railroad Official's Experience.



DR. MILES' HEART CURE
Restores Health.....
I stepped into a well-known lawyer's office here yesterday. He was in conversation with a drummer and after he retired the attorney modestly, with pardonable pride, related this incident: Ten years ago a boy of about thirteen came to him, stating that his widowed mother had referred to him for advice; that he was poor and realized that he needed an education to equip himself for the duties of life. He was willing to do anything to maintain himself. The lawyer, pleased with the boy's evident honesty of purpose, promised to endeavor to aid him. He wrote to a brother, who was president of a college, to admit the little fellow as a bell boy. He already had one. Then he wrote to another well-known educator and with success. The young man spent four years at the school, stood sixth in his class—which was a large one—impressed the president so favorably that he advanced money to aid him in a profession and took his individual notes for \$2,000. The young man prospered, has a fine position, paid every dollar of the \$2,000, and had come to express his grateful acknowledgment to the architect of his successful manhood. The kindly act done years ago had almost faded from the lawyer's memory but was forever enshrined in that of the beneficiary. The benefactor has done many deeds of disinterested kindness in his life, but I venture the judgment that no single act affords a happier retrospect than this. The performance was simple, the result inestimable. Little things make great ones. There are other boys, other opportunities. Seize them. Compared to the formation of a character, for good, how insignificant are the feats of Ajax and Hector; how repulsive the exploits of Caesar and Alexander.—Cor. Statesville Landmark.

T. F. COSTNER, M.D.

LINCOLN, N. C.
Offers his professional services to the people of Lincoln and surrounding country. Office at residence next to the North State Hotel.

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Surgeon Dentist,
LINCOLN, N. C.
All work guaranteed, nothing but best materials used. Prices reasonable. Terms cash except by special agreement. Office on Main Street.

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Attorney at Law,
LINCOLN, N. C.
Work entrusted to his care will be promptly and fully attended to. Office on Main Street.

S. G. FINLEY

Attorney at Law,
LINCOLN, N. C.
Practices in all of the State and Federal Courts. Prompt attention given to all business. Office in North State Hotel.

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Attorney at Law,
LINCOLN, N. C.
Practices in the Courts of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Catawba, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. Office in North State Hotel.

DENTAL NOTICE

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

THE BANK OF LINCOLN

Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Corporations and Individuals, and will make collections at reasonable rates. Settlements promptly made.
A Bank account never fails to inspire habits of economy and saving. Try it.
6-8-96.

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 anything 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. 11-20-95.

Boys, Read This.

I stepped into a well-known lawyer's office here yesterday. He was in conversation with a drummer and after he retired the attorney modestly, with pardonable pride, related this incident: Ten years ago a boy of about thirteen came to him, stating that his widowed mother had referred to him for advice; that he was poor and realized that he needed an education to equip himself for the duties of life. He was willing to do anything to maintain himself. The lawyer, pleased with the boy's evident honesty of purpose, promised to endeavor to aid him. He wrote to a brother, who was president of a college, to admit the little fellow as a bell boy. He already had one. Then he wrote to another well-known educator and with success. The young man spent four years at the school, stood sixth in his class—which was a large one—impressed the president so favorably that he advanced money to aid him in a profession and took his individual notes for \$2,000. The young man prospered, has a fine position, paid every dollar of the \$2,000, and had come to express his grateful acknowledgment to the architect of his successful manhood. The kindly act done years ago had almost faded from the lawyer's memory but was forever enshrined in that of the beneficiary. The benefactor has done many deeds of disinterested kindness in his life, but I venture the judgment that no single act affords a happier retrospect than this. The performance was simple, the result inestimable. Little things make great ones. There are other boys, other opportunities. Seize them. Compared to the formation of a character, for good, how insignificant are the feats of Ajax and Hector; how repulsive the exploits of Caesar and Alexander.—Cor. Statesville Landmark.

Mr. Watson's Career.

Thomas E. Watson, of Thompson, Ga., was born in Columbia county, Ga., September 5, 1856. He received a common school education, and was then sent to Mercer University, Macon, Ga. At the end of the sophomore year he left the college for lack of funds, and taught school two years. He read law for a few weeks under Judge W. R. McLaws, of Augusta, Ga., and was admitted to the bar, commencing the practice of the profession at Thompson, Ga., his old home, November, 1875. He was a member of the Georgia Legislature, 1882-'83; was a Democratic elector for the State at large in 1888, and besides the practice of law has been and still is largely interested in farming.

Mr. Watson was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 6,456 votes against 597 votes for Anthony E. Williams, Republican. Mr. Watson served one term in Congress, being succeeded in the Fifty-third by James C. Black, who was elected as a Democrat, receiving 17,772 votes against 12,333 votes received for Mr. Watson, who ran as the candidate for the People's Party. Mr. Watson also ran as a Populist candidate for the Fifty-fourth Congress from the same district, but was again defeated by Mr. Black. Watson's unique personality made him a conspicuous figure in the House of Representatives. He was a fiery debater, and took part in numerous hot parliamentary fights.

An Old Doctor's Favorite

Dr. L. M. Gilliam, who practiced medicine over forty years, originated, used and claimed that Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) which has now been in use about fifty-five years, was the best Tonic and Blood Purifier ever given to mankind. It never fails to cure the most malignant ulcers, sores, rheumatism, catarrh and all skin and blood diseases. Beware of substitutes. Use this standard remedy. Price per large bottle, \$1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

THE RATIO BETWEEN GOLD AND SILVER.—THE MEANING OF FREE COINAGE.

Mint Director Preston has made the following simple and comprehensive statement in regard to the coinage ratio between gold and silver in response to frequent inquiries on that point:
All standard silver dollars coined by the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of January 18, 1837, have been coined in the ratio of 1 to 15.9884, generally called the ratio of 1 to 16—15.9884 being nearly 15. Still to reach accurate results, the former and not the latter figure must be used in the calculation. The ratio is obtained in this way:

The silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver and the gold dollar 23.22 grains of pure gold. If you divide 371.25 by 23.22 you will get the ratio of weight between a gold dollar and a silver dollar—that is, 15.9884. It is true that to be on a par with gold silver would (at our ratio) be worth \$12.20. The reason is this: a gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold. In an ounce or 480 grains of gold, there are as many dollars as 23.22 is contained times in 480, or one ounce. If you divide 480 by 23.22 you get \$20.67, the number of dollars that can be coined out of an ounce of pure gold; in other words, the money equivalent of one ounce of gold or of 15.9884 ounces of silver at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884. Now, if 15.9884 ounces of silver be worth \$20.67, one will be worth \$1.2029, as you can prove by simple division. The same result is obtained by dividing 480 grains or one ounce of silver by 371.25, the number of grains of pure silver in a standard silver dollar, at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884, which gives \$1.2029.

Sixteen ounces of pure silver will coin a little more than one ounce of gold; 15.9884 ounces of silver will coin exactly the same amount of money as one ounce of gold—that is, \$20.67. You can prove this by dividing 15.9884 ounces by 371.25 grains. The operation is as follows: 15.9884, multiplied by 480, divided by 371.25, equals 20.674.

It is not true that sixteen ounces of silver will coin only \$17.80 at the ratio of 1 to 16.

As will be seen above, one ounce of silver will bring \$1.2029. Multiplying \$1.2029 by 16 gives \$20.65. You can make the same result in another way: 16 ounces troy, or 7680 grains, divided by 371.25, gives the number of silver dollars that can be coined out of 16 ounces of silver; 7680 divided by 371.25 equals 20.68.

Mr. Preston has also furnished answers to the following important questions:

First—What is meant by the free coinage of silver,
Answer—The right of individuals to deposit standard silver in any amount at the mints and have it coined into full legal tender coins.

Second—What is meant by the ratio of 16 to 1.
Answer—The ratio in coinage of 16 to 1 means that sixteen ounces of pure silver coined shall have the same value as one ounce of pure gold coined, namely, \$20.67.

Third—What is meant by bimetallism?
Answer—The unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, on private account, into full legal-tender coins.

Fourth—What is meant by single standard, gold or silver?
Answer—That only one metal shall be coined on private account into full legal-tender coins, and that only the favored metal shall be coined without limit.

Rev. Dr. J. D. Hufham, of Shelby, has accepted the call to become pastor of the Baptist church at Hendersonville.

EXCURSION TRAIN WRECK.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN STRUCK IT BROADSIDE AND PLOUGHED THROUGH IT. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—

A railroad accident horrible in its details and sickening in its results occurred this evening just outside of this city and as a result about 100 persons are either killed or injured.
The Reading railroad express, which left Philadelphia at 5:40 o'clock this evening for Atlantic City, crashed into a Pennsylvania railroad excursion train at the second signal tower, about four miles out from here.
The Pennsylvania train was returning to Bridgeton with a party of excursionists from that place, Millville, and neighboring towns. It was loaded with passengers and a rough estimate of the killed and injured at a late hour places the number at one hundred.

It is hoped that is an exaggeration, but the number is undoubtedly more than 50.
At the second signal tower, the tracks of the two roads diagonally cross. The Reading train was given the signal, but it either failed to work or the speed of the express was too great to stop. It caught the excursion train broadside and ploughed through, literally cleaving it in twain. The engine of the Reading train was shattered to pieces. Every car was jammed to its fullest capacity.

As soon as the news reached Atlantic City, the utmost consternation prevailed, but the authorities were equal to the emergency. Relief trains were dispatched to the scene loaded with cots and several surgeons. As quick as the bodies were recovered they were carried into the local hospitals and undertaker shops. A general fire alarm was sounded and the department promptly responded and aided in the heartrending work of digging for the victims. Fear grew into despair and horror as the vigorous work of the relief gangs revealed the awful extent of the disaster.

The first Reading relief train bore into this city twenty-seven mangled corpses, men women and children. The next train, not an hour later, carried fifty maimed and wounded, and two of these died soon after reaching the city.
Train after train plied to the scene of the wreck and toiled back with its ghastly load. The sanitarium which does duty as the city hospital, quickly found its capacity over-taxed. Meanwhile others of the dead and injured were carried to the private hospital at Ocean and Pacific avenues.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 24 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had lung trouble, following typhoid malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to perfect health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for lung trouble. Trial Bottles Free at any Drug Store.

A long, tall, gawky-looking descendant of Ham, from the rural districts of this county, marched into the office of Justice Humphrey in the court house in this city Thursday and asked that the Justice undo the marriage ceremony that had been performed only a few weeks previous. Mr. Humphrey explained to him that he could easily tie such knots, but had not the power to untie them, and sent him to Col. Washington. In response to the question as to why he thus early wanted to separate from the woman of his choice and why his affection for her had so soon ceased, the negro replied that "she was no 'count and triflin', and he couldn't git along with her without beatin' her and he thought it best to git unmarried."—Goldsboro Argus.

The Irish Land Bill passed its third reading last Wednesday.

RUSSELL BACK DOWN.

AFRAID TO MEET CV. WATSON IN JOINT DEBATE. WINSTON, N. C., July 30.—(Special)—

The Winston Republican prints the following letter from Judge Russell, Republican candidate for Governor:

"There will be no joint discussions between candidates for Governor except such as may be agreed to by our campaign committee. The sentiment among our friends seems to be against the policy and practice of joint discussion between any of the candidates. I am disposed to agree with them. I am clear that as a rule we should discourage joint debates. We are on ly drawing crowds for the benefit of our adversaries. The custom is not productive of good feeling or good order. It has been substantially abandoned in most of the States where it was the practice. There were no joint discussions in North Carolina in the last campaign for Governor and very few between any candidates in 1894. While I think that as a rule we should hold our own meetings and that our speakers should refuse to divide time with opposite speakers, I would prefer to invite Mr. Watson to meet me at my appointments, up to about the middle of September, with the understanding that afterward joint debates will cease, as I will be accompanied by other Republican speakers who will each day cover all the time."

To the above the Republican adds the following editorial comment:

"There is no question but that the views expressed by Judge Russell will meet the approval of a large majority of the thinking men of the State. The requisites of a joint canvass are not only a strain upon the physical man, but are calculated to arouse undue and unnecessary political passion and prejudice. Judge Settle shortened his days by his ever memorable campaign with Senator Vance, while the latter also was not the same in accustomed strength and vigor after the contest."

The Railroad Rate War.

The railroad trust of the South, the Southern States Freight Association, composed of 22 railway and steamship lines, has voted unanimously to cut the through rates on nine of the 12 classes into which all freight is divided, 80 per cent. On the remaining three classes a cut of 33 1-3 per cent will be in effect. The nine classes to which the 80 per cent cut applies, including all manner of goods shipped to from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and the East. The three classes to which the 80 per cent cut does not apply, include such freight as meat, grain and provisions—products that come entirely from the Western States. The reduction goes into effect August 1.

The meaning of this action is that these 22 lines—in defense of one of its members, the Southern Railway, in its fight with the Seaboard Air Line—have consented to wipe out their principal source of revenue and operate indefinitely at an absolute loss. It is a war measure and a suicidal one at that for the loss is such that it must, if continued, throw every line that participates in it into the hands of a receiver.

This fierce war means a great deal to the industrial South, and especially to North Carolina. It is a fight to the death. The Seaboard Air-Line is struggling for its very existence as an independent line and the Southern is trying to secure a monopoly in this State and the South.—News & Observer.

Feed the nerves upon pure, rich blood and you will not be nervous. Pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

A FAIR DIVISION.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OFFERS TO SHARE ELECTORS WITH THE POPULISTS.

The Democratic Executive Committee was in session until 2 o'clock this morning at which time the deliberations were brought to a conclusion by the passage of the following resolutions:

Whereas, both the Democratic and Populist parties, in their National conventions, have nominated William J. Bryan for the Presidency; and
Whereas, an electoral ticket for Bryan and Sewall, and another for Bryan and Watson will endanger the election of Bryan and promote the chances of McKinley obtaining the electoral vote of North Carolina.

Now, therefore, to the end that all persons favoring the election of Mr. Bryan may have their vote counted in the Electoral College for him.

Resolved, That the Democratic party hereby offers to the Populist party a fair and just division of the Bryan electors, and that the chairman of the Committee is authorized to confer with the chairman of the Executive committee of the People's party, looking to a union of the two parties upon one electoral ticket, and respect to this committee as early as practicable.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved by the North Carolina Democratic State Executive Committee that its hearty thanks and those of the Democratic party of this State be accorded to the Hon. Jas. H. Poin, its retiring chairman for his indefatigable, able and most skillful conduct of the party's affairs under circumstances of unprecedented difficulty.

Resolved, That the thanks of the committee and of the party be also accorded to Wiley Rush, Esq., for his very valuable services as secretary of the committee.

Mr. Clement Manly, of Winston, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee.

At the meeting last night of the Democratic Executive committee the following nine members of the State Central Executive committee were elected: Messrs. Julian S. Carr, Thos. J. Jarvis, F. M. Simmons, Ed. Chambers Smith, John R. Webster, Thos. F. Klutz, J. P. Caldwell, Jas. H. Poin and E. J. Hale.

The following members of the committee were present: Jas. H. Poin, chairman; Wiley Rush, secretary; W. G. Lamb, W. B. Rodman, J. J. Laughinghouse, J. W. Grainger, F. D. Winston, F. C. Bourne, H. L. Stephens, J. M. Davis, W. D. Melver, E. C. Jeddington, G. S. Bradshaw, H. A. London, H. E. Walters, Samuel Gattis, B. S. Graves, H. Clinksco, G. B. Patterson, P. B. Means, S. J. Pemberton, R. N. Hackett, S. Gallert.—News & Observer July 31.

Not Laying Down His Arms.

"Bolt, sir," said the statesman, turning and glancing at the interviewer. "Did I understand you to ask me whether I would bolt or not?"
"That was the question. I thought perhaps you might feel that you had not been well treated."
"However that may be, I shall not bolt. I shall stay inside the party where I can make trouble."

A Noted American Field.

Justice Stephen J. Field, one of the oldest occupants of the supreme bench of the United States and a member of one of the most distinguished families in America, is lying in a critical condition at his home in California.

In common with his three brothers, all of whom became men of prominence, Justice Field derived from his New England ancestors a vigorous intellect, together with a strong, robust constitution!

David Dudley Field, the eldest of these brothers, died a short time ago at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He adopted the law as his profession, and early in life became distinguished for his rare gifts. A fluent writer, as well as a deep thinker, he has left behind him a number of valuable contributions to the literature of the law.

Stephen J. Field, the next member of this celebrated group, emulated the example of his eldest brother in choosing the legal profession. His brilliant success at the bar emphasized by the various honors which he has received from time to time and which have culminated in the judicial crown of the supreme court.

But the most illustrious member of the family was Cyrus W. Field, the author of the Atlantic cable. Without a collegiate education, in which respect he differed from his brothers, he started out in life with the idea of becoming a successful business man. Not only did he realize his ambition in the measure of a handsome fortune, but also in the success of an undertaking which has been a blessing to mankind.

Dr. Henry M. Field, the youngest of the four brothers, is a distinguished Presbyterian divine and traveler. As the editor of The New York Evangelist, his writings are eagerly devoured by thousands of readers. With gifts no less brilliant than those of his brothers, he has achieved a success in life equally as pronounced.

Though many households in America are noted for the part which the have taken in the public life of this country, no one is more distinguished for the variety of its achievements than the Field family.

"Mamma, was that a sugar-plum you just gave me?" asked little Mabel. "No, dear, it was one of Dr. Ayer's Pills." "Please, may I have another?" "Not now, dear; one of those nice pills is all you need at present, because every dose is effective."

Taylorville correspondence of Statesville Landmark: A man by the name of Chouteau was fined \$5 for attempting to kiss a girl. The judge afterwards reduced the fine to \$1, which is considered dirt cheap.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS, "MOTHERS' FRIEND"
Robt. Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.
My wife used "MOTHERS' FRIEND" for some weeks of her pregnancy, and she felt better from it than from any other medicine she took. It is the best medicine for expectant mothers, and it is sold by all druggists.

W. L. CROUSE,
Physician & Druggist,
We have the largest and best line of DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES ever brought to this town. We also call your attention to our line of Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, which is now complete.
Cigars, Cigaretts and Tobacco,
Lamps, Fine Stationery, Tooth Brushes, Perfumery, Toilet and Medicinal Soap, etc.; at lowest prices. Our goods are all low and fresh and of guaranteed quality.
3-6-96.