

THE LINCOLN DEMOCRAT.

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

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LINCOLN, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

Ministers Should Use Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.



There is no profession, whose members so generally neglect their own health as that of the ministry. The demands of the nerve centers of the brain by overwork, frequently brings on attacks of heart trouble, and nervous prostration. Rev. J. P. Foster, M. D., Pastor U. B. Church, London Mills, Ill., himself a physician, writes Feb. 25, 1895: "Heart affection and nervous prostration had become so serious that I felt that a little over work in the pulpit would so completely prostrate me that it seemed certain I must relinquish the work of the ministry entirely. Heart palpitation became so bad that my auditors would ask me if I did not have heart disease. Last November I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure alternately with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Brain Tonic, and derived the greatest possible benefit. I have just closed revival work of 10 weeks, preaching nearly every night and during the day. I can speak for hours without suffering as I formerly did. Hard working ministers should keep Dr. Miles' grand remedy on hand." Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

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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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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.

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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.

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.

REPUBLICANS MEET.

They Issue an Address to the Public.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 15, 1896.
To the Public Voters of the State of North Carolina:

A very important election, involving vital interests which concern every citizen in the State, is upon us. In order to success it is necessary that the utmost harmony should prevail everywhere.

We still have to preserve its liberties assured by our victory two years ago. Fair elections growing out of the unrestricted exercises of the suffrage, guaranteed by the joint action of the two political parties in the State, co-operating together for that purpose, should be maintained, and in order to their maintenance the parties to the agreement must keep up the co-operation on the same basis, locally, at least, as achieved so gloriously a triumph in 1894.

It is therefore resolved by the State Republican executive committee in regular meeting assembled, that we recommend to the Republican voters of the State the necessity of co-operation with the Populists in all the counties where it is practicable, on the legislative and county officers, with the understanding that members of the Legislature of both parties shall support the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator, so that each party shall have one Senator in Congress, and to the end that the State may be saved from the disfranchisement and misrule that will result from Democratic ascendancy, as it now exists in South Carolina, and that the enactments of the last Legislature in favor of popular freedom be maintained.

We also urge the immediate organization of McKinley and Russell clubs in every precinct in the State, and that they secure necessary literature to educate the honest yeomanry of the Commonwealth, in those principles advocated by the Republican party, that every voter shall exercise his suffrage in this most important election intelligently and advisedly.

Resolved, That owing to the ill-feeling likely to be engendered and the prejudices embittered, as already foreshadowed in the west, by a joint canvass between leading candidates, it is the deliberate judgment of this committee that such canvass is hereby discouraged; and that instead we advertise and hold our own meetings, and present our own speakers to enlighten the voters on all issues entering the campaign.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the action of the State Republican convention in nominating Judge Russell for the governorship meant that he is to be supported in his candidacy by the party of the State, and that he will not be withdrawn in the interest of any other candidate of any other party for said position, and further that no effort will be spared to secure his triumphant election, which now seems so auspicious.

Further, in testimony of our good faith with the Populists we accept our ticket the candidates named by the late Populist State convention, whose names fill the vacancies left open by us for such purpose, and that we pledge our abiding and untiring support of these candidates in the persons of Oliver H. Dockery for Lieutenant Governor; W. H. Worth, State Treasurer; Cyrus Thompson, Secretary of State; Chas. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Judge W. A. Montgomery, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the national Republican convention at St. Louis in presenting for our support for the presidency the great champion of protection to American industries, Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, and Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for the vice-presidency, and here-

by pledge our support of their candidacy and the platform of principles upon which they stand in enunciation of the party policy touching the great economic and other issues demanding settlement, and that our firm belief is that by wise and proper management our State will give these gentlemen our electoral vote in November next.

Complications of the Electoral Vote.

Originally under the constitutional candidates for President and vice-President were not voted for separately. The electors in each State voted for two persons, one of whom it was required should be a citizen of another State than their own. When the electoral certificates were opened the candidates having the greatest number of votes, if a majority, was declared to have been elected President, and the next highest on the list Vice President. There was no popular vote until 1824, the electors up to that time being chosen by the State Legislatures. In 1801 it appeared that Jefferson and Aaron Burr each had the same number of votes—73 votes each. After a protracted contest the House settled the question by electing Mr. Jefferson to be President and Mr. Burr Vice President. Then followed the adoption of the twelfth amendment to the constitution, which, among other changes, required the electors to name in their ballots and lists whom they voted for as President, and in distinct ballots and lists whom they voted for as Vice President. Even this, however, did not, after the electors in every State but South Carolina were elected by the people, prevent a failure to elect a Vice President when the presidential candidate on the same ticket had a majority of electors in his favor. Thus in 1836 Martin Van Buren received 170 electoral votes out of a total of 294 and was elected. His "running mate," Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, received 147, against the same number divided among three other candidates, thus creating a tie. The Senate elected Colonel Johnson. Previously, when running for Vice President on the same ticket with Andrew Jackson, Van Buren was elected by 189 electoral votes, while Jackson, for President, received 219. In 1824, on the contrary, John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President, receiving 182 electoral votes, while the election of President was thrown into the House, Jackson leading the list with 99 votes. The House elected John Quincy Adams, who was second on the list with 84 electoral votes.

These precedents suggest some of the complications which may arise and which make it very difficult to predict with any confidence the outcome of the presidential or vice presidential election this year, particularly if there should be another presidential and vice presidential ticket, that of the sound money Democrats, in the field.—Baltimore Sun.

A Colored Jury.

A Texas paper says that in one of the earliest trials before a colored jury in Texas the twelve gentlemen were told by the judge to "retire and find the verdict. They went into the jury room, whence the opening and shutting of doors and other sounds of unusual commotion were presently heard. At last the jury came back into court, when the foreman announced: "We had looked over 'war, judge, for dat verdict"—in de drawers and behind de doabs; but it ain't no war in dat blessed room."

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul Volks Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. Wm. Kell, 679 Shelby Ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by W. L. Crouse, Druggist.

"Agin Redemption."

Our amiable and interesting contemporary, Our Home, of Beaver Dam, and its satellites of the grand circuit, are at it again. They are after Capt. Buck Kitchin now, because they see, or think they see, anxiety on his part to fuse with the Democrats. Listen:

If Buck wants to go back to the Democratic party he will not have very far to go, or he has never been in full accord with the Populists on the financial question. He thinks that greenback money is not good unless its backed by and redeemable in coin, and every sensible Populist knows that this is not Populism, nor never will be Populism. This idea of coin basis is Grover Cleveland Democracy, pure and simple; except that Grover Cleveland believes that paper should be redeemable in gold coin alone. The Chicago platform says, and Buck Kitchin says, that paper money should be redeemable in gold and silver, while Grover Cleveland says it should be redeemable in gold, and that's the difference. The Pops say this nation is big enough to make every dollar stand on its own bottom, and they denounce the barbarous and selfish system of coin redemption which is the natural source of the bond system which has so distinctly characterized Cleveland's administration.

It will thus be seen that our amiable and interesting contemporaries of the grand circuit are still "agin redemption." The Democratic party is offering them the free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver, and they are saying that this is not enough, but that they must have fiat paper money—an irredeemable currency; which is the same thing as an individual giving his notes promiscuously with the understanding that he is never to be called upon to pay them.

Somehow or other we are not able to accept this proposition of finance as an entirely sound one. We cannot get away from the idea that anything purporting to be money should have behind it something of intrinsic and persistent value. The Democratic party has conceded free coinage to Beaver Dam and the Observer believes with Beaver Dam in the middle-of-the-road policy, but we still believe in the doctrine of redemption, and until Beaver Dam ceases to deny its saving efficacy we fear that we shall never get fully together.—Charlotte Observer

Origin of Billiards.

A letter has been discovered in the British museum which give the origin of the game of billiards. It was invented by a London pawnbroker whose name was William Kew. Kew not only lent money but, in connection with his loan business sold cloth. For the latter purpose he had a yardstick which he used in making his measurements. In order to amuse himself one day he took down the signs of his business, viz: the three round balls, and placing them on the counters, began to knock them about with his yardstick. He soon developed a quiet fondness for this exercise and those who observed his enthusiasm in making the balls clash against each other called the game Bill's yard. It was soon shortened into billiard. The yardstick with which the balls were knocked about was also named for the pawnbroker and called the kew.—Press Visitor.

The production of pig iron at the present time, according to the Engineering Review and Metal Worker, is greater than it has ever been, not in Great Britain alone, but throughout the world. The British production is now at the rate of 8,500,000 tons a year, the American 12,000,000 tons. These three countries alone, therefore, are producing 26,500,000 tons a year, which is about double the world's production less than 20 years ago. The available output of copper has nearly doubled in 20 years, chiefly through the extension of mining operations in the United States.—Press-Visitor.

Mr. Natanael Mortenson, a well-known citizen of Ishpeming, Mich., and editor Superior Posten, who for a long time, suffered from the most excruciating pains of rheumatism, was cured, eight years ago, by taking Aye's Sarsaparilla, having never felt a twinge of it since.

Bryan and Sewall Notified.

Bryan and Sewall were notified Wednesday night in Madison Square Garden, New York, that they were the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, respectively. An immense multitude filled the vast auditorium, and intense enthusiasm was prevalent throughout the proceedings. The police almost had a riot on their hands at one of the entrances, where the crowd fought for admittance. Women fainted and the police finally had to resort to their clubs. Mrs. Bryan, as she took a seat in a box near the speaker's stand, was cheered again and again, she bowing her acknowledgments. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, was one of the occupants of the same box; Senator Tillman was present, and although called upon by the crowd after the notification, refused to respond. Hon. Elliott Danforth, of New York, presided at the meeting. Bryan was greeted with a tremendous ovation when he first appeared, and it was renewed after Gov. Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the notification committee, had noticed him of his nomination. He tried again and again to motion the crowd into quietude, but his attempts only set the crowd to yelling the more. Mr. Bryan read his speech from manuscript, but did not confine himself closely to it, often-times laying it aside and speaking from memory. The oration was off-hand. The speaker's voice was husky, however, from over-production on the way from Lincoln to Pittsburg, and he was not in as fine fettle as when he carried the Chicago convention by storm. He spoke for an hour and forty minutes.

Mr. Bryan's trip from his home at Lincoln, Neb., to New York, which occupied several days, being made on regular trains, was one of continuous ovation. Crowds greeted him at numerous points in the States through which he passed and he spoke briefly from the rear platform of the train at many places. Last Saturday, for instance, he made 19 speeches. He received ovations at many points in Pennsylvania and he was met by and spoke to a crowd at Canton, O., the home of Major McKinley, his opponent.—Landmark.

The Difference.

The late Shah of Persia, though he bore the proud title of "Kings of kings" and "Sun of suns," could not understand American politics. When told that the diplomatic representative of the United States was to give place to a man politically in sympathy with the administration at Washington, the Shah remarked:

"In London or Paris or perhaps on American soil, your President might want to be represented by men of his own party, but away out here, on the other side of the world, what difference does it make?"

A Shah is apt to be something of a spoilsman in his way, but our spoils system had mysterious reasons for its being, which were beyond that monarch's fathoming. Some future "Sun of suns," however, may see the demoralizing system torn up by the roots. The auspicious signs multiply—Youths Companion.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 189 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficiency of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottle free at any drugstore. Regular size 50c's and \$1.00.

L. C. Caldwell, of Stateville, was temporary chairman of the Populist State Convention recently held in Raleigh.

Legal Weights.

The following table of the legal weights of agricultural products has been compiled from the Code, with amendments since made.

It conflicts in several particulars with the weights as given for this State in the May Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This table is the correct one. All of the weights are probably too high for the bushel measure of the average productions, but this is especially the case with the average wheat crop which won't weigh 60 lbs. per bushel, nor will oats weigh 32 lbs., nor buckwheat 50 lbs. Peanuts vary in weight according to the variety.

Wheat, 60 lbs.; rough rice, 44 lbs.; rye, 56 lbs.; corn, 56 lbs.; buckwheat, 50 lbs.; barley, 48 lbs.; oats, 32 lbs.; flax seed, 55 lbs.; clover seed, 60 lbs.; peas, 60 lbs.; corn meal, 48 lbs.; bolted corn meal, 46 lbs.; peanuts, 22 lbs.; cotton seed, 30 lbs.

The following productions have no legal weights given in North Carolina, but the weights attached are those generally recognized:

Dried apples, 24 lbs.; white beans, 60 lbs.; wheat bran, 20 lbs.; oat corn, 70 lbs.; onions, 52 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 60 lbs.; sweet potatoes, 55 lbs.; turnips, 55 lbs.; blue grass seed, 14 lbs.; timothy seed, 45 lbs.

In all cases the law provides that exchanges may be made, buying and selling, "by measure, as may be agreed on between the parties."

The legal measures are the half bushel, peck, half peck, quarter peck, and one-eighth peck; the gallon, half gallon, quart, pint, half pint, and gill measures of the United States standard, sealed and branded "N. C."

A good deal of confusion is caused on account of the difference between the "dry measure" quart and the "fluid measure" quart. The "dry" quart contains 67.20 cubic inches, and the "fluid" quart 57.75 cubic inches. "8 quarts make a peck, 4 pecks make a bushel" is the old "dry measure" table; 2 pints make a quart, 4 quarts make a gallon" is the fluid measure. But 2 gallons don't make a peck. The gallon measure is not a part of the peck or bushel measure at all.

Thirty-two quarts, "dry measure" quarts, make a bushel, but a bushel will hold about 37½ "fluid measure" quarts, or about 94 "fluid measure" gallons.

This explanation is given because it is well to bear in mind the difference between bushel, peck and quart measure on one side, and gallon and quart measure on the other, and many farmers do not understand it.—N. C. Agricultural Bulletin.

The report of the commissioner of education which has just been issued shows a total enrollment of 16,000,000 pupils in the various institutions of the land. During the year 1894 the value of school property in the United States increased over \$26,000,000. During the last twenty years the value of school property in the south has increased from \$16,000,000 to \$56,000,000.—Press-Visitor.

The professor of music in Cambridge University, England, once received the following notice of a strike on the part of blowers of the organ: "Sir—We blowed for you on Tuesday. Is we to be paid? And is you to pay us? Yours, The Blowists."—Youths Companion.

The Populist Convention.

When the Populist State convention took a recess at 2:10 this morning, it had nominated the following: Governor, W. A. Guthrie; Lieutenant-Governor, Oliver H. Dockery; Secretary of State, Cyrus Thompson; Auditor, Hal. W. Ayer; Treasurer, W. H. Worth; Superintendent of Public Instruction, C. H. Mebane. Then there was a hitch and a great row regarding the nomination of a candidate for Attorney General. Senator Butler having put up Zeb Vance Walser, the Republican nominee. But at the time Butler had a letter from Walser saying the latter did not expect to go into fusion save on the basis of 1894; that is to vote for whom he pleased on the national ticket. A recess was taken until 9 o'clock this morning, and then there was another dramatic scene, another portion of Congressman Harry Skinner's futile revolt against the domination of Senator Butler.

J. M. Brown told the convention that if it nominated Walser it would be as a Republican, when it was decided to go no further with the matter, but to refer it to the executive committee, with power to act. One delegate wanted to nominate Walser as a Republican. A motion by L. C. Caldwell to table Walser's nomination prevailed. Buck Kitchin said Walser had told him he was a Republican. Butler was given an ovation, and said he had been requested by Walser to withdraw his name because his political integrity had been questioned. He said his motion to adjourn last night was made because of statements by delegates who had seen Walser since he had.

Zach Garrett was nominated for one of the electors-at-large. The selection of the other was left to the executive committee. Walter A. Montgomery was nominated for Associate Justice, and the nomination of the other left to the committee.—Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer, Aug. 14th.

Since 1876 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages. This remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which prove it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by W. L. Crouse, Druggist.

The State Alliance at Hillsboro last week denounced the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern and also denounced Attorney General Osborne's action in the suit brought to annul the lease.

YOUNG WIVES
We Offer You a Remedy Which Insures SAFETY TO LIFE of Both Mother and Child.
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BORN CONFIDENT OF ITS FAITH, HONOR AND DIGNITY.
Makes CHILD-BIRTH Easy. Endorsed and recommended by physicians, midwives and those who have used it. Beware of substitutes and imitations.
Send by express or mail, on receipt of price \$1.00 per bottle. Stock "T. D. BROWN'S" should stock, containing necessary testimonials.
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