

The Lincoln Courier.

State Library

How Med. Die.
If we know all the methods of approach adopted by an enemy we are the better, and the moment when surrender becomes inevitable. In many instances the inherent strength of the body suffices to enable it to oppose the tendency toward death. Many, however, have lost their forces to such an extent that there is little or no help. In other cases a timely aid to the weakened lungs will make all the difference between sudden death and many years of useful life. Upon the first symptoms of a Cough, Croup, or any trouble of the Throat or Lungs, give that old and well-known remedy—Boche's German Syrup, a careful trial. It will prove what thousands say of it to be the benefactor of any home.

Do not try to grow a crop on soil not adapted to it.

TRAT TERRIBLE COUGH
In the morning, hurried or difficult breathing, rattling phlegm, tightness in the chest, quickened pulse, dizziness in the evening or sweats at night, and any of these things are the first stages of consumption. Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy will cure these fearful symptoms, and it is sold under a positive guarantee by Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

The man who thoroughly learns the reason of every mistake will in time become wise.

DO NOT SUFFER ANY LONGER.
Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions and do not find our statement correct. Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

American Shropshire breeders are buying the best sheep to be found in England.

MERIT WINS.
We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never had a complaint that said as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. At J. M. Lawing's Physician and Pharmacist.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at J. M. Lawing's Druggist.

Wool is two cents per pound higher in Australia, and prices show an upward tendency.

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH PILLS
Are active, effective and pure. For sick headache, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, bad complexion and biliousness, they have never been equalled, either in America or abroad. Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

Western stock feeders believe in higher prices next summer for all kinds of live stock.

OUR VERY BEST PEOPLE
Confirm our statement when we say that Dr. Acker's English Remedy is in every way superior to any and all other preparations for the Throat and Lungs. In Whooping Cough and Croup, it is magic and relieves at once. We offer you a sample bottle free. Remember, this remedy is sold on a positive guarantee. Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF DEATH.
Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purified to avoid death. Dr. Acker's English Blood Elixir has never failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons. Sold under positive guarantee by Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

Slacked lime is valuable on most soils and does no harm to any.

We may have to guess at the distance to the sun and moon, but we know beyond a doubt that Ganter's magic chicken cholera cure will cure that most deadly disease. It is warranted and sold by Dr. Lawing.

Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep
In the quiet nursery chamber,
Snowy pillows yet unpressed,
See the forms of little children
Knocking white robes for their rest.
All in quiet nursery chambers,
While the dusky shadows creep;
Hear the voices of the children—
"Now I lay me down to sleep,"
In the meadow and the mountain
Calmly shine the winter stars,
But across the glistening lowland
Slant the moonlight's silver bars.
In the silence and the darkness,
Darkness growing still more deep,
Listen to the little children
Praying God their souls to keep.
"If we die"—so pray the children—
And the mother's head drops low—
One from out her fold is sleeping
Deep beneath the winter's snow.
"Take our souls," and past the casement
Flits a gleam of crystal light,
Like the trailing of his garments
Walking evermore in white.
Little souls, that stand expectant,
Listening at the gates of life,
Hearing far away the murmur
Of the tumult and the strife:
We, who fight beneath those banners,
Meeting ranks of foemen there,
Find a deeper, broader meaning
In your simple vesper prayer.
When your hand shall grasp this standard
Which to-day you watch from far;
When your deeds shall shape the conflict
In this universal war,
Pray to Him, the God of battles
Whose strong eye can never sleep,
In the warring of temptation,
Firm and true your souls to keep.
When the combat ends and slowly
Clears the smoke from out the skies;
When, far down the purple distance,
All the noise of battle dies:
When the last night's solemn shadows
Settle down on you and me,
May the love that never faileth
Take our souls eternally.

From the Old Homestead.

THE LITTLE WORK-HOUSE BOY.
THE small village of St. Asaple in Wales is noted for being the birthplace of the great traveler, Henry M. Stanley. Fifty years ago he was born there, this little baby who was destined to live such a strange and busy life. The hut in which his parents lived was one of the rudest kind, without windows and with no floor save the hard-packed earth, and the family was very poor. In a short time the father died and left the poor mother and child without even the poor home they had so long enjoyed. At the tender age of three years the forlorn little boy was taken to the poorhouse, there to spend the rest of his babyhood. He was a cunning, sharp-witted child, such a one as is petted and praised in happier homes, and even of this poor little orphan we learn that his grandfather was proud and called him "my little man of the future." Grandfathers are always the same the world over, high or low, rich or poor.

Little John Rowland, for that was his real name, did not remain long in the poorhouse. He was not the kind of a person, even when so young, to be content with such a life. He must have been rather above the usual grade of pauper children, for it is said that the masters of the institution declared that "Betsey's boy had extraordinary talents." Trying to get away from the place the boy found a farm house where, small as he was, he worked hard and studied all his spare time. When he grew toward manhood the spirit of wandering seized upon him and he found himself longing for the sea. He crossed the ocean alone, and when but a lad of seventeen landed in New Orleans having worked his way thither in an English trading vessel. As he walked along the busy streets of that gay and lively city looking with quick glance at all the wonders about him he saw in a window near by a sign, "Boy wanted." Of course he entered, saying:

"If you want a boy here he is."

"What can you do, my lad?" said the merchant.

"Why, I can do anything that any other boy of my age and size can do," said John without a moment's hesitation.

The man was pleased with this quick and epey answer, and at once told him to "come in and go to work." Now just think what kind

of a boy he must have been, for the next thing we hear is that the merchant was so pleased with him that he gave him his own name, Henry Mortlake Stanley, and adopted him as his own son. He, too, dearly loved this kind friend and the country which had given him a welcome and a home, so when the civil war broke out he was true to his affections and took the side of the south. He entered the southern army and was a brave and loyal soldier, but did not fight long until he was taken prisoner near Pittsburg. With his usual shrewdness and good luck he managed to escape from his captors, swam the river amid a storm of bullets, and after many adventures he finally reached his old mother in Wales as ragged and tired as any soldier of fortune ever known.

After resting there awhile his restless spirit could bear no more inaction and he came back to our country and this time joined the northern army. Here he won great praise for a daring deed. There was a confederate ship which had been deserted by its crew and was a tempting sight to the soldiers, who dare not seize it because it was so well protected by the southern war ships near it. Now Stanley seized a rope, swam rapidly while bullets fell fast around him, and finally secured the coveted prize, and she was towed off in triumph. For this brave deed he was made ensign.

But now his restless spirit took another flight and he began to write letters to the various papers especially to the New York Herald. He was made their regular correspondent while our war lasted and then they sent him to Crete as war correspondent. His sympathies overflashed for those brave islanders, in whose veins flowed the blood of old-time heroes and who were suffering from such a despotism. We next hear from Stanley in Abyssinia and wherever he goes it is as a hero and as a free lance on the side of truth and the right.

About this time he was called from his post in Spain to meet his chief in Paris, and when he hastens to obey he receives the command, "Go and find Livingston." As our readers have heard how this great and good man, Livingstone, had been for a long time out of all knowledge in the wilds of Africa, and a great feeling of anxiety was felt all over the world and fear lest he might be dead, and no man knew where to find him. Stanley knew well what it meant, that he should obey this order. He knew that he must go beyond the bounds of civilization and risk his life in a far-off country, where he must, single-handed and alone, contend with all the forces of nature—her heat, her miasma, her poisonous serpents, and, worst of all, her savage human beings. His chief also knew whom he was sending, and when they parted he said:

"Good-bye; may God be with you."

The young traveler answered:

"He will surely go with me upon such a holy errand."

With this faith he started for the dark continent, and it never left him through his three heroic journeys. He once writes thus:

"My faith that the purity of my motives deserved success was always firm, but I have always been conscious that the issues of every effort were in other hands than mine."

Another time he writes:

"For what has been done and is now near ending thanks be to God how and forevermore."

On January 6, 1871, Stanley entered Zauzibar to begin a search in the jungles of a continent for a man or a grave, and that journey to the coast, with the body of Livingstone borne upon the shoulders of the men for whom he had lived and died, will shine forever as a bright light in the darkness of history. The end of this journey, undertaken in faith, was greater than its projector ever dreamed of, for it resulted, after a time of labor and effort such as the heart thrills in hearing, in making a new nation on the west coast of Africa. Four hundred chiefs have banded together to pro-

mote peace and to civilize the continent. For more than fifteen hundred miles the great Congo river is opened up and a way for the missionary is thus prepared.

When this great work was finished the traveler started home, but he had scarcely touched American shores when an urgent appeal came from the king of the Belgians that he should go to the rescue of Emin Pasha. He was the only man who could do this work, for he knew the land and the people. He had commanded a peaceful army of nearly one hundred Europeans and two thousand natives, and he could deal with these latter as no other man in the world. His thrilling letter written last November tells how bravely these men worked and describes the success of their project.

To reach Emin he had to pass through a forest of trees matted together by briars, thorns, decaying trees, and all the rank undergrowth of a tropical climate. This jungle was the home of venomous insects, and great elephants, and all kinds of terrible animal life. Through these he tore, cut and ploughed his way for one hundred and sixty days.

The young explorer has done the work of a missionary without making any claims to such an honor. He says that he used to sneer at missionaries, but "when I saw Livingston I saw what a noble type of physical and spiritual manhood a missionary could be and I have felt differently ever since." He made himself very highly esteemed by King Mtesa, who held the keys of central Africa, and the chief loved him. One day he said:

"Stanlee, the white man know everything; now, Stanlee, tell me and my chiefs what you know about angels."

The young man was a little disconcerted at first, but finally told him all he could about them, and then read from his Bible what Ezekiel and John say on the subject. He translated part of the Bible into their language, giving the principal events from creation to crucifixion, and St. Luke's gospel entire because it told more about our Savior. Then King Mtesa said he believed what he heard and declared himself a christian; then Stanley made an appeal to the christian world to send missionaries at once to Uganda.

The heroes of the nineteenth century are all peaceful heroes. The reign of blood is ended and our heroes go out to fight the hosts of sin and ignorance. The story of the little poorhouse baby, from his childhood of want up to the present hour when he is the equal of monarchs and the chosen friend of earth's nobles, sounds like one of those old nursery tales. He is another giant killer, a new knight of modern chivalry, another Sintram who has put to flight the evil spirits who held the dark continent.

E. A. MATTHEWS.

The harsh, drastic purgatives, once deemed so indispensable, have given place to milder and more skillfully prepared laxatives; hence the great and growing demand for Ayer's Pills. Physicians everywhere recommend them for costiveness, indigestion, and liver complaints.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, as intensely partisan as it is, gets level-headed sometimes, which is shown by the following tribute to Senator Vance: "There is an effort in North Carolina to use the Farmers' Alliance to defeat the reelection of Senator Vance. North Carolina has no Democrat so experienced as in national legislation as Senator Vance. Besides that, he is among the most popular of the Southern Senators."

The correctness of the maxim "nothing succeeds like success" is well exemplified in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The most successful combination of alteratives and tonics, it always succeeds in curing diseases of the blood, and hence its wonderful popularity.

The Texas cotton crop is estimated at 1,850,000 bales, the biggest in the history of the State.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

THE ALLIANCE CONVENTION.
The Platform.
Under a call of the States, the St. Louis platform was adopted unanimously after amendments made here in Ocala. The sub-treasury is not a part of this platform. It provides for the free coinage of silver and expansion of the currency by the issue of treasury notes direct to the people, without the intervention of banks, in sufficient volume to meet the business requirements of the country and as cheaply as the banks now get it. The issue is to be based upon the products of industry, and not on bonds, as at present, through the national banking system. This plan is widely different from the bill which has been introduced in Congress.

The St. Louis platform also called for the ownership and control by the government of the lines of railroads and telegraph companies. The Alliance amended this plan by adopting a compromise from Mr. Livingston, giving the government the liberty to control these lines, and if that is not done satisfactorily, then for the government to assume control and ownership. There is also a plank in the St. Louis platform requiring that the duty levied by the government on imports, the tariff shall bear evenly on all consumers embodying the idea of equal justice to all and favor none, and that the revenue shall not exceed the need of commercial expenditure for government purposes, with no surplus. There is also a clause prohibiting the alien ownership of lands in the United States, and requires the government to recover all such holdings and open them to actual settlers. These are the chief points of the platform. Among other amendments adopted to it was one requiring that all Alliance officials shall support the same, with Ocala amendments, under penalty of suspension, and that no candidate for national office shall receive the support of Alliance membership unless he pledges himself in writing to support the St. Louis platform. Any subordinate Alliance will be suspended at the will of the president.

The National Reform Press Association has been organized by the election of Dr. Macune as president; J. B. Stell, of Montana, vice president, and W. S. Morgan, of Missouri, secretary and treasurer. The association numbers twenty-five papers and will have forty.

Polk On The Third Party.
President Polk said:

"The thread of public opinion among the masses is evidently in the direction of independent political action. Whether such sentiment is to be formulated and resolved into a third or independent party depends greatly upon the action of the present Congress in regard to the financial system of the country. The people believe they have been deceived to false issues which have been pressed with great vigor, particularly by party leaders for the past twenty-five years. They are investigating the situation for themselves with great earnestness, and they have concluded that their chief evil is in the financial system of the government. There is a universal demand for finance reform, by which all classes and interests are to secure justice at the hands of government in the matter of the issue and distribution of currency. They are scrutinizing closely the history of the two political parties for twenty-five years on this subject, and find that the great leaders, and, indeed, the platform of the parties, have run in parallel lines on the question of finance. If this course shall be persisted in, as evidenced by the last campaign, it will add very greatly in precipitating this great issue, and that the people, distrustful of the sincerity of the leaders, will rally under one banner, and slogan will be financial reform. The great economic question which confront the people and agitate the public mind seem to have been studiously avoided by the political speakers of both parties in the past campaign, except where we forced free discussion, and this, in the face of the fact that never in the history of the country has there been such an urgent demand on party leaders and Congress for reform in this direction. Under our form of government where free discussion is encouraged, the people naturally depend on the prominent men in politics. If they shall have just cause to distrust the fidelity of these men to their interest, and to suspect that they are in the monopolistic power of the country, it is natural they should withdraw their confidence. I am free to say that we are rapidly approaching that point, and there is no disposition on the part of these leaders and of the money power to make any concessions whatever to the demand of the people. The conflict is, therefore, not only probable, but inevitable between the people and the money power, unless there be a change in the policy of the government as administered by the party leaders today. In fact, the wealth producers and all industrial classes feel that we have more a party than a popular government. This being the feeling among the great masses, it is not wondered at that the great leading papers are watching the developments as to the third party movement. Our organization, as such, can no more endorse the third party than they can the Democratic or the Republican party, but still it is true the people composing these organizations are being rapidly educated to the absolute necessity of bold and determined action. Whether this indication is to result in a party movement I cannot say. I simply give you the signs of the times, and you must judge for your self."

Col. Livingston On The Third Party.
COLONEL LIVINGSTON says:
"It is believed in the South that, when the Democratic and Republican parties find out our strength, they will yield to our demands without a fight. I confess I cannot imagine any condition by which the Republican party would get the southern Alliance vote. I can understand how the Democratic party, with low taxes and the adoption of our other principles, could get our support. The Democratic party is changing rapidly in its ideas about our platform. They will come to fear us in the fifty-second Congress more than ever before. The Democratic party will be on trial in that Congress more than ever before. The Alliance stands just where Jefferson and Webster and Calhoun and Lincoln and Steward and Sumner stood. Lincoln was just as thoroughly opposed to monopoly as the Alliance is to day. We do not hope to break down either party, but hope and expect that one or both parties will see the necessity of coming to our relief. I believe the Democratic platform of 1892 will include all the planks of our St. Louis platform of 1889."

Mr. Harvey, of Florida, remarked that Livingston was consuming too much time in talking to run the convention it was run in a business way and he further observed that Harvey's only conception of a congressman's duties was the distribution of seed. An important item in the business of the afternoon session was the adoption of President Polk's suggestion that the national legislative board be succeeded by a national legislative council, composed of the national president and the presidents of the State Alliances. This leaves the national executive board intact.

Ocala, Fla., Dec. 9.—Later developments do not show the changes in the Alliance platform which the opponents of the sub-treasury plan had hoped for.

On the contrary, the order has gone further, and committed itself to government loans on land and the income tax.

It is interesting to note the diverse views on the sub-treasury bill and the land-loan idea.

To-day's discussion shows the progress of the farmers in the study of finance. It will be observed that

[Concluded on 4th page]

IMPORTANT!

LOOK, Get Prices and Photos, READ, FROM
E. M. ANDREWS,
Before you buy Furniture, we pay you. I want to call the attention of all the readers of this paper that my stock of **FURNITURE, PIANOS AND ORGANS** is now larger and more complete than at any time since I have been in the business. I have just received a car load of nothing but Antique Oak and Sixteenth Century Suits, ranging in price from \$26.50 to \$75.00. These were bought at a bargain and are the very newest styles. I have made a large deal in Parlor Suits also. Listen at these prices; Plush Suits of 6 and 7 pieces I am offering now for \$32.50 to \$100.00. Plush Suits in Walnut and Antique and 16th Century that I sold for 10 per cent. more money last year. I have a well selected line of Divans Plush Rockers, Book Cases, Mantle Mirrors and Novelty in Furniture. I have scoured the country this year for bargains, buying in large quantities for cash to get the best bargains, my object being to give my customers this fall the most and best goods possible for the money. I make a specialty of furnishing residences and hotels complete from top to bottom. I am anxious to call you all your furniture, and will do it if you will only allow me to quote my prices. Long time given on Pianos and Organs. Write me for prices and terms.
E. M. ANDREWS, Charlotte, N. C.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of the good effect upon their children."
DR. C. C. OSWOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quick nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphia, soothing syrup and other harmful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,
The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.