

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL IV

LINCOLNTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1891.

NO. 38

Professional Cards.

BARTLETT SHIPP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

Jan. 9, 1891. 17.

Finley & Wetmore,

ATTYS. AT LAW,

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

Will practice in Lincoln and surrounding counties.

All business put into our hands will be promptly attended to.

April 18, 1890. 1v.

Dr. Will A. Pressley,

SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE IN COBB BUILDING, MAIN ST.,

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

July 11, 1890. 1y

Dr. A. W. Alexander

DENTIST.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

Cocaine used for painless extracting teeth. With THIRTY YEARS experience. Satisfaction given in all operations. Terms cash and moderate.

Jan. 23 '91. 1y

GO TO SOUTHERN STAR BARBER SHOP.

Newly fitted up. Work always neatly done. Customers politely waited upon. Everything pertaining to the tonsorial art is done according to latest styles.

HENRY TAYLOR, Barber.

HONEST PRICES. Listen To What I Say. FAIR DEALING.

I begin the New Year determined to create such an advantage that my friends who haven't time to come down to Charlotte and see my immense stock can stay at home and buy as satisfactorily as if they saw the goods on the floor. I have out a complete line of photos of

FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND ORGANS, which shows up Quality and Styles almost as well as if you saw the goods themselves. I guarantee every article just as represented, and if you do not find it so you can return the goods to me and I will bear the expense both ways and

REFUND YOUR MONEY.

By ordering from me through photos you save paying the big prices smaller dealers charge you, and your railroad fare to Charlotte. Write me for photos of what you want and I will guarantee to both please and save you money.

E. M. ANDREWS,

Dealer in Furniture, Pianos and Organs.

16 and 18 West Trade St.

SEYMOUR'S SHEARS AND SCISSORS

STAY SHARP BY STORES

INSIST ON YOUR STOREKEEPER GETTING THEM FOR YOU.

SEND US FOR PRICE LIST AND SHEARS BY MAIL

SEYMOUR CUTLERY CO. Box 210, HOLYOKE, MASS.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"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.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City, Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Erysipelas, Eczema, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., "The Winthrop," 129th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CHAPMAN COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

THE FIRST STEP.
Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic and in electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alternative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at Dr. J. M. Lawing's Drug Store.

A little forethought and plenty of dry wood go a good ways toward making a beppy home.

THE NEW DISCOVERY
You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have ever used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time or money refunded. Trial bottles Free at Dr. J. M. Lawing's Drug Store.

The refuse and slops from the family kitchen should go to fertilize the family garden.

Who Is Your Best Friend?
Your stomach of course. Why? Because it is out of order you are one of the most miserable creatures living. Give it a fair honorable chance and see if it is not the best friend you have in the world. Don't smoke in the morning. Don't drink in the morning. If you must smoke and drink wait until your stomach is through with breakfast. You can drink more and smoke more in the evening and it will tell on you less. If your food ferments and does not digest right—if you are troubled with Heartburn, Dizziness of the head, coming on after eating, Biliousness, Indigestion, or any other trouble of the stomach, you had better use Green's August Flower, sets no person can use it without immediate relief.

Expend money on fertilizers rather than on useless fences.

CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS
Is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Dr. Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles. Sold on a positive guarantee at 25 cents and 50 cents. For sale by Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

VANCE HONORED ALIKE BY FARMER AND LAWYER.

We quote below from the State Chronicle extracts from a number of speeches made in the Senate and House in the nomination of Vance for the United States Senate. We do so because we believe there is much here to interest our readers.

In the Senate.
The chair announced that the special order was the election of U. S. Senator, and appointed Messrs. Hobson and Ball as tellers.

Mr. Lucas placed in nomination Zebulon Baird Vance of Buncombe. He said he came from the East, but he loved the West for her great men. He remembered Vance's first appearance in public life thirty-six years ago—a mere boy—and he had watched with pride his successful career as the people's friend. He said that during the war he came to Raleigh to see Gov. Vance about clothing his company. The Governor told him he had no clothes, but the State had some cloth, and if he would wait three days he would have clothes made for his men. He waited and returned with a new suit for each of his men. Thus has he always been ready to do his utmost to contribute to the comfort of those in his care.

In referring to Vance and the Alliance he said he always knew the people were with Vance and Vance with the people, and the attempt of cross road politicians to get up a quarrel would fall flat.

Mr. Lucas thought the life of Vance, with all of its eventful changes in which he had never swerved from duty, should be published and put in the hands of our children as an incentive to noble, faithful fidelity to duty.

In seconding the nomination Mr. Bellamy said:

Great men are evolved from great occasions, and there never has been an occasion in all the annals of history that Providence has not ordained that some great man should arise the equal of the emergency. Prior to the great war of secession, Senator Vance was little known to fame, but as soon as the crisis rushed hurriedly on our people, there sprang into the scene of action a wise and patriotic civil leader, fully equipped and suited to the occasion; like Minerva springing full armed from the brain of Jupiter, and the great war Governor, who, through the naval blockade of Forts Caswell and Fisher successfully hazarded the treasury of the people, and clad our soldiers in the tented field, and ruled with a strong hand and a tender heart their dependent families at home, has ever endeared himself to the memory of a grateful people.

North Carolina has produced her Badger, who was indeed a great lawyer, a Mangum, who was a true orator; a Macon who was a wise legislator. But as lawyer, orator, writer and statesman, combining versatility of talent with accuracy, Senator Vance stands without a rival, the foremost statesman this commonwealth has ever furnished to the nation. His fame is co-extensive with the Union, and as he has endeared himself to the people of his State he has become the acknowledged champion of the people of the whole country in their efforts to be relieved from the burdens of financial oppression. Every people has its hero, but no State of the Union to-day has a leader who is so deeply knit in the affections of her people as is our beloved Vance. I may never have this opportunity again, and I will therefore now earnestly, cheerfully and lovingly second his nomination.

Mr. Galloway said that Vance was the ablest man in the South. Georgia had her Toombs, and Mississippi her Lamar, but none of these were a peer of our own Vance. Mr. Twitty said the reason why Vance is so dear to the people is because he does not try to hide anything from them, and is always true to their interests. Mr. Williams said Zeb Vance needed no eulogy. He voted for him six years ago and he had always been proud of it.

In the House.
The time having arrived for the

election of U. S. Senator, Mr. Grier, of Mecklenburg, said:

I desire to place in nomination one who has served us so faithfully in the past and one we know will still serve us faithfully in the future. The man who has been at his post of duty for the last twelve years deserves this compliment at our hands, and I am glad to say that we are united in this thing. It was reported in the fall that the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina would come here and disrupt things, but I am happy to say, sir, that the Alliance is for Vance, and that we will nominate him almost unanimously. I place in nomination Zebulon B. Vance for his own successor, the term beginning March 4th, 1891.

Mr. Buck Jones's Speech.
MR. SPEAKER:—I did not intend, sir, making a speech this morning, but I arise to second the nomination of Z. B. Vance. My poor ability stands abashed at the powerful splendor of his greatness. I cannot speak in fitting words of his character, but there is one thing that I desire to call your attention to this morning. I pass over his services and his ability, but, sir, I wish to emphasize this morning and have it known throughout North Carolina as far as the remotest parts of the State, and all over this country, this tribute of the devotion of Vance to duty. It is known to you all that Senator Vance lost an eye in the services of his country. It was during the great debate upon the tariff question. The Democratic representation upon the finance committee which had this matter under consideration was Vance, McPherson, Voorhes and Beck. Mr. Beck was stricken down by disease and soon after died. Mr. Voorhes and McPherson were not in accord with the great Democratic party upon the question of tariff reform, and this service naturally fell upon the shoulders of the Senator from North Carolina. About that time his eyes became weak and the doctor told him that if he persisted in that labor he would lose one or both of his eyes. That if he were to stop he thought he could save his eye, but, gentlemen of the Assembly, the duties and responsibilities that you had intrusted to your representative, Z. B. Vance, he preferred to put beyond any personal consideration.

It has been worthy of note and has come down to us from the beginning of the century through the biography of Milton, who was a statesman and a patriot, and a great Democrat, that he lost his eyes in defending political principles. Some jurist—I do not know his name just now—wrote a book in the beginning of this movement of the people, at the very dawn of political principles, at the birth of Democracy, in which he defended the right of kings to rule. The party to which Milton belonged selected him as the fittest and most suitable man to answer this work. The physicians told Milton that if he undertook that literary labor in the condition in which his eyes were he would lose them, but he replied that this duty I must perform and my eyes must go.

No greater tribute can any biographer pay him than this. But I desire to say that North Carolina has produced a man in this day who is willing to make this sacrifice for principle.

Mr. Alston's Speech.
MR. SPEAKER:—I am proud to-day that I am a North Carolinian, and I am proud to be here as a representative of Franklin county, but I am more so that I have the privilege this day to cast a vote for United States Senator.

My first vote was cast on the tented field in 1862, in Virginia, for Z. B. Vance. I have voted for him whenever his name has been presented since. I have never had occasion to regret any vote cast for him, and now that the head of this great and good man has been covered with snow which never melts, appreciating his noble services, I wish to say, sir, if I knew this would be my last vote I would cast it PROUDLY for Zebulon B. Vance. I said in the caucus, Mr. Speaker,

"Vance was first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." These words were borrowed from the author who used them in reference to him who was called the "father of his country," and I believe, sir, that the father is no greater than the savior, and while Washington was the father, Vance has already been the savior of North Carolina and will yet be the savior of America. I gladly second the nomination of Z. B. Vance.

Col. Skinner's Speech.
MR. SPEAKER:—It is an equal pride and pleasure with me to assist in the nomination of Zebulon B. Vance, who is about to be balloted for in both houses of this General Assembly; and who is, to-day, to be formally chosen, to serve the people of our beloved commonwealth for the next six years, in the Senate of the United States. I am not here, Mr. Speaker, to pronounce a panegyric upon this justly favorite son of North Carolina. That has been done in assemblies before to-day and by tongues fashioned to eulogistic utterances that would render "flat, stale, and unprofitable" anything which I may utter. Such effort on my part might have served some purpose in years gone by, when the coming greatness of this man was only partially suspected by the sagacious and far thinking reader of human character, who yet could point to no written page of history for deeds of usefulness to demonstrate the faith that was in him. But such time has passed. The Virgin-Scroll has been inscribed by sword and pen, by doing and daring in times of peace and war; and Vance's fame is, to-day, a thing established, an epoch in the life of our State which not even the confines of our common country should limit. This great statesman and patriot is in the zenith of his usefulness. North Carolinians know full well that, through the fire of his genius, such scathing philippic have been hurled at the enemies of our free institutions, that listening Senators have given him their unqualified applause. We do not speak to develop a statesman in embryo; for Vance's labors in behalf of the people of North Carolina—his profound learning, his deep thinking, nay, even the corruscations of his genius, his inimitable wit and humor have become a part of our history. We are not here, then, either to bury Caesar or to praise him. Vance's days of usefulness, may, I trust, still be many; and we have disclaimed, as supererogatory, all efforts at eulogium. We are but giving vent to the spontaneous expressions of our hearts, rendering unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's. But we may bid this trusty defender of our rights God-speed on his journey to even greater usefulness to our people. He is buckling on his armor afresh in defense of his native State; and his experience and natural character, grooved into habits of action, has created strength for him as nothing else could create it; for the usefulness of the statesman consists as much in the knowing how to do, as in the doing when once known. Our representative has, then, the courage and the genius necessary for successful Statesmanship, and he has the experience to grapple with the exigencies of the hour.

Let us look to him then and our other representatives in the Federal Congress to stand up with ever increasing energies, wisdom and patriotism for an amelioration of the condition of the agricultural and industrial masses and the maintenance of our rights in the Union. It is needless to deny, yes, it is wrong to conceal, that a crisis is at hand. There is an unrest among the people, and all wise men know that it is not easy to fix boundary lines to the agitation set on foot. We have but done our duty in conservative instructions as reflective of the sentiments of our constituents. No man knows their meaning, their full force and effect better than Senator Z. B. Vance. If I thought that he would be a party to or try to relieve himself of their force and effect, by a strained construction of this or

that word, I would not hesitate to vote against him; but believing as I do, that Senator Vance understands the instruction, that they are the conservative crystallized sentiments of his and our constituents; that they were given not in enmity or criticism, but in LOVE, both for the good of the party and the people, and that he will plant himself squarely on the everlasting truth of things and die, if need be, for the right. I take great pleasure in casting my vote for this grand old Roman.

The Republicans nominated J. C. Pritchard, of Madison, both in the Senate and in the House. When the vote was taken in the Senate, Vance received 40, all the Democrats, and Pritchard 7, all the Republicans. In the House, Vance received 87 votes, all the Democrats present, and Pritchard 13.

Vance Speaks.
Senator Vance addressed the caucus and said:

I stand here tonight to thank you for the fourth time for the nomination of United States Senator. During the time I have represented you I may not have done it wisely or ably, but I have done it honestly and faithfully. During the thirty six years in which I have served my people, I am proud to say they have never had occasion to blush on my account. You may not have had occasion to be proud, but you have had occasion to be ashamed of my name. Changes have taken place. Calamity and disaster have been our fortune; but they have been overcome with a fortitude and heroism that entitles the people of North Carolina to be ranked among the bravest and noblest of the world.

When the war closed there was a great inflation of the currency. There was more money than in many years before. Taking advantage of it and thinking they could effect anything they desired, a system of legislation was begun for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. It has been kept up twenty-five years, and not a line has been placed on the statute books in that period for the amelioration of the masses. The national wealth has been augmented to a marvelous degree. But with the wheat sprung up the tares. With the prosperity came an amount of evil in proportion. The wealth was not properly distributed. It was concentrated in the hands of a few. The great volume of the people became poorer.

The business field became full of trusts and combinations, which enabled those engaged therein to reap enormous fortunes. National banks were given a monopoly, which left them the entire field, and removed all competition. Silver was demonetized, and the price of gold was enhanced. A law was passed that bonds and interest on them should be paid in gold and not in currency.

The trusts on the other hand were maintained by high protective tariff. There is now scarcely an article of necessity that is not controlled by these combinations instead of by the law of supply and demand. It is now being unblushingly attempted to suppress commerce altogether. This operates peculiarly upon the agricultural products of this country. The tariff law (i. e.) seventy-five per cent. of our agricultural products that have saved us from financial disaster as it is. There is not an evil that you have to complain of that is not the direct result of this legislation.

There is not a monopoly or evil that does not trace its birth to it. There has not been a fall in the price of the farmer's products that is not caused by this discriminating, unjust and unlovely legislation. As proof of this it is only necessary to point to the desperate measures that the Republican party is resorting to perpetuate itself in power. In order to prevent the repeal of this legislation by which their friends have fattened, they have a limited new States into the Union to swell their strength. They have thrust them in to fortify

themselves in the Senate. But they refused other States admission which have more population, but are Democratic.

They are attempting to take charge of elections of Congressmen in the South by the passage of the Force bill, and there is danger that it may be enacted into a law. When that is done there will be no check upon them.

Now reform is imperatively demanded. Violence and physical force is not resorted to until all other agents fail, but if this policy continues it will not be long till other means than argument and harangue will have to be used.

If I know myself I would not advocate class legislation. I would not build up one class at the expense of another.

The eternal principles of justice require that no difference should be made, and yet every interest has fattened for a quarter of a century at the expense of agriculture. This is a dual government and a government of limited powers. There is a tendency to look too much to the national government for redress of grievances which is in our power to cure. You should look to it that the Legislature of North Carolina exercises its full powers in such matters.

But whatever you do the reforms you wish for can never be entirely accomplished unless you remove this party entirely from power. And to do that you must be in harmony upon the reforms you demand.

When I observed the workings of the Farmers' Alliance in other States, I began to fear that it was going as far in the other extreme as the Republican party had done at the first.

But I am happy to say that I cannot now see any reason to fear that from the Alliance in North Carolina. In fact on a cloudy day I cannot tell an Alliance man from a Democrat. And if unity and harmony will continue and Democrats and Alliance men will recognize the fact that their ends and aims are the same, concord will be maintained, and a political army will be formed the fluttering of whose banners, without a shot, will do the work. I predict that 1892 will tell the story.

Senator Vance closed with a beautiful eulogy upon North Carolina. Her honor and prosperity would always be his heart's desire and prayer to God—Raleigh Observer.

The Purchase Tax.

We hope this Legislature will have the courage to abolish the purchase tax. There never was a more unjust law on the statute books. There is no more reason why merchants should pay tax on what they buy than manufacturers, founders, newspaper editors, farmers or any body else. We believe in equality to all and special injustice to none. The merchant pays his ad valorem tax like other owners of property and that is enough. To place a double tax on him and not on others is legal robbery.

The purchase tax is not only unjust but it makes the burden on farmers and all consumers heavier. The more taxes we place on merchants the higher will be the goods they sell and the tighter the mortgages they take. All such taxes must finally be paid by the consumer.

Moreover all unjust taxes have a tendency to corrupt the people by tempting them to make false returns.

Down with the purchase tax!—*Wil. Times.*

An old experienced farmer says that hickory cut in July or August will not become worm eaten. Oak, chestnut, walnut or other timber cut from the middle of July to the last of August will last twice as long as when cut in winter. White oak cut at this season, if kept off the ground, will season through if two feet in diameter, and remain perfectly sound for many years, whereas if cut in winter or spring it will become sap-rotten in a few years.