

Professional Cards.

J. W. SAIN, M. D.
Has located at Lincolnton and offers his services as physician to the citizens of Lincolnton and surrounding country.
Will be found at night at the residence of B. C. Wood
March 27, 1891 ly

BARTLETT SHIPP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LINCOLN, N. C.
Jan. 9, 1891. ly

Finley & Wetmore,
ATTYS. AT LAW,
LINCOLN, N. C.
Will practice in Lincoln and surrounding counties.
All business put into our hands will be promptly attended to.
April 18, 1890. ly

DR. WILL A. PRESSLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST.
OFFICE IN COBB BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
LINCOLN, N. C.
July 11, 1890. ly

Dr. A. W. Alexander
DENTIST,
LINCOLN, N. C.
Cocaine used for painless extracting teeth. With THIRTY YEARS experience. Satisfaction given in all operations. Terms cash and moderate.
Jan 23 '91 ly

GO TO SOUTHERN STAR BARBER SHOP.
Newly fitted up. Work always neatly done. Customers politely waited upon. Everything pertaining to the tonorial art is done according to latest styles.
HENRY TAYLOR, Barber.

Who is Your Best Friend?
Your stomach of course. Why? Because if 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 end. 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—it you are troubled with Heartburn, Dizziness of the head, coming on after eating, Bloating, Indigestion, or any other trouble of the stomach, you had better use Green's August Flower, as no person can use it without immediate relief.

Baby Carriages, \$7.50	E. M. ANDREWS, FURNITURE PIANOS & ORGANS.	Parlor Suits, \$35
Baby Carriages, 7.50		Parlor Suits, 35
Baby Carriages, 7.50		Parlor Suits, 35
Baby Carriages, 7.50		Parlor Suits, 35

I made the largest purchase of BABY CARRIAGES this season since I have been in business. Bought over

75 CARRIAGES
At one single purchase. I can sell you a beautiful RATTAN CARRIAGE with wire wheels at \$7.50. Did you ever see any of those \$12.00 Silks? Think of it! Silks at \$12. I have something new to show you this season. They are beautiful styles in Rattan carriages, finished 16th century, for from \$25 to \$35. The HAMBURG is something new also, and is a big run. I can furnish you CATALOGUES of all my styles, and I guarantee to sell you carriages from 15 to 20 per cent. less than any other dealer in the State.

Parlor Suits.
I have an endless variety FAKLOR SUITS to suit all tastes and a very handy pocket. I can sell you anything from the Wool Plush Suit of Opera, in Walnut Frame, for only \$35.00 to the handsome Suit of 5 pieces for \$250.00. This is a suit that retails in New York City for \$325.00. My stock is more than complete in every respect.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
Of the finest, most reliable makes sold at lowest prices for cash or on easy payments. Write for my new CATALOGUE.
E. M. ANDREWS,
Charlotte, N. C.
14 and 16 West Trade St.



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 MARTY, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

ELECTRIC BITTERS.
This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A pure medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at Dr. J. M. Lawing's Drugstore.

The man who expects to out-run a lie had better start with something faster than a bicycle.

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 simple bottle free. Remember, this remedy is sold on a positive guarantee. Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

The reason why men succeed who mind their own business is because there is so little competition.

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.

Now that the New Orleans grand jury have spoken Prime Minister Rudini should fight or shut up.

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

The Lord knew what was best for man's peace of mind when he failed to put eyes in the back of his head.

A WONDER WORKER
Mr Frank Hoffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was unable to get around. They pronounced his case consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it and is today enjoying good health. If you have any throat, lung or chest trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free at J. M. Lawing's Drugstore.

The bow legged man is handicapped in life's journey; it is difficult for him to walk in the way he should.

The roaring gas wells are a wonder, but none the more than the effect of Gantner's magic chicken cholera cure. Sold and warranted by Dr. J. M. Lawing.

A PUZZLE IN POETRY.

A great many years ago a prominent merchant in Taunton, Mass., promised an eccentric old woman named Lucy King, that if, taking the Bible, she would compose a riddle which he could not guess, he would give her a certain prize. The riddle was as follows:

"Adam God made out of dust,
But thought it best to make me first;
So I was made before the man,
To answer His most holy plan.
My body he did make complete,
But without legs, arms, or feet;
My ways and sets he did controul,
But to my body gave no soul.
A living being I became,
And Adam gave me a name;
I from his presence then withdrew,
And more of Adam never knew.
I did my Maker's law obey,
Nor from it ever went astray;
Thousands of miles I go in fear,
But seldom on earth appear.
For purpose wise which God did see,
He put a living soul in me;
A soul from me my God did claim,
And took from me my soul again.
For when from me that soul had fled,
I was the same as when first made:
And without hands, feet, or soul,
I travel on from pole to pole.
I labor hard by day and night,
To fallen man I give great light;
Thousands of people, young and old,
Do by my death great light behold.
No right or wrong can I perceive,
The scriptures I do not believe;
Although my name therein is found,
They are to me but empty sound.
No fear of death doth trouble me,
Real happiness I ne'er shall see;
To heaven I shall never go,
Nor to the grave, nor hell below.
Now, when these lines you closely read,
Go search your Bible with all speed,
For that my name's recorded there
I honestly to you declare."

The following paper from the pen of Prof. Simon Newcomb, of Washington, is the first of a series of articles from the pen of that distinguished scientist and political economist written especially for the Sun. The question discussed is one in which everybody is interested, and the method of its treatment is so clear and forcible that every one may readily comprehend it:

There is an old story about a certain king named Midas which has always seemed to me very instructive. Like many other men he was very fond of money, and devoted great energy to the work of getting rich. Being also a very hospitable person, he once entertained a guest high in favor with the gods so royally that the gods offered to make him whatever recompense he pleased. After due consideration he concluded that there was nothing he liked better than gold, and nothing in the world would suit him better than to have that metal in the greatest plenty, so he asked that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was promptly granted and for a time he was delighted with the result. He at length sat down to his midday meal. His very soon had golden dishes to eat out of and a golden fork in his hands, but the first mouthful he put into his mouth also turned into gold. Then new light began to dawn upon him; he saw that what he thought would be a source of unlimited pleasure was just the opposite; that in fact he had no prospect before him but that of starving to death. He was glad to hurry back to Bacchus, and when, in accordance with the directions of the god, he changed himself back into an ordinary man by bathing in the river Pactolus, he found himself restored to his former state with more pleasure than he had experienced in getting out of it.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Prof. Simon Newcomb on Popular Delusions.

Money makes the mare go. Now, I say that this proverb, as commonly interpreted is wrong. It is neither more nor less true than to say that ink makes business go. You can't do much business without ink, but if anybody would propose to accumulate a large amount of ink so as to get more business, you would all laugh at him, and yet he might make a very good argument against you by showing how impossible it was to transact business and get along without that indispensable commodity, so that you would be unwise in discouraging its manufacture. But you may ask why is it that money thus deceives people? I reply that universal experience shows that there is a curious paradox about money which people will never believe until they find it out by trial. This paradox is that the more money you put into circulation the scarcer it is and the harder it is to get if you want to borrow any. We had an instance of this during our civil war. In the beginning the government found it rather hard to borrow money; six per cent, and even higher interest had to be paid for it. So Congress and the Treasury Department thought that if they issued a few hundred million of legal-tender notes these notes would go around through the banks, and the government would find no difficulty in borrowing all the money it wanted. Mr. Chase was puzzled to find that they did not get it back; so the issues were increased, and besides that national banks were established with authority to put still larger sums in circulation. But all this only made the matter worse. Prices kept going up so that more money was wanted, two prices had to be paid for nearly everything, and government bonds depreciated to such an extent that the government was paying an equivalent of ten, twelve or fifteen per cent. interest on all the money it borrowed. Now, although this may look paradoxical, if you would examine the matter closely you would see that there is a good reason for it.
In the first place let us remember and bear in mind that we cannot eat money of any sort, nor wear it, nor use it in any other way except to buy something we want. We cannot buy anything with money except under two conditions; there must be somebody who wants to sell something to us, and that somebody must be willing to sell it for the amount of money we are willing to offer him. Now the more money you put into circulation the more money everybody will want for his goods, so you have to pay more to get what you want, and thus, so far as mere buying is concerned, you are no better off than before. But you may reply, granted that this is the case, I do not see why it should make money scarce. But you can see why if you will consider a little further. When prices are going up there are a thousand chances for people who are in business to make money for speculation. Suppose, for example, it is quite certain that the price of wheat is going to rise five cents a bushel. Then the man who can buy a million bushels on credit and hold it a month will make \$50,000 by the operation, and need

not invest any more money than he has to pay in as security for his part of the bargain—perhaps ten per cent. on the amount of his purchase. The operation will be something like this: He buys one million bushels of wheat, pays \$100,000 in cash and gives his note for the remaining \$900,000, say in a month. At the end of the month he sells the wheat at an advance of \$50,000, pays off his note and has \$150,000 cash to show for the \$100,000 with which he started. Now, what I said about wheat may be said about every thing that can be bought and sold in the wholesale market. When thousands of sharp men of business see chances to double their money in a few months they want to borrow all the money they can, thus the rate of interest goes up. In fact, everybody who has any money to spare wants to speculate with it and nobody wants to lend it. If any debts are due the creditor wants them paid, because he knows that if he does not get his money now he will lose some chance of speculation or of loaning at a high rate of interest, and when his money does come it will not be worth so much to him if he waits. When this fever of speculating once gets started there is no telling where it will stop. When everybody who has money gets to buying prices will keep going up, speculation will be successful, and the very fact that it is successful will make people want to speculate and send prices still higher. And so, with all this plenty, money will be scarce and hard to borrow.

But what is the result of this rise of prices on people who don't speculate, on the laborers and the salaried men, the physicians and everybody who works for wages. They are the sufferers. Every time they go to market they find butter a cent or two a pound higher, and every new suit of clothes they buy costs them more. Thus society is divided into two great classes, the great speculators making fortunes and the poorer classes getting pinched. It is true that there is more money than ever in circulation, but more money is wanted, so that really a large amount of money is of no more use than a small amount would be.

Now, in all this I am only telling you facts that have happened. They happened in our country during and after the revolution, and they happened in France at the time of the French revolution, and again in this country in 1837, and again during the civil war. In all cases the authorities and the public got very angry and made all sorts of complaints against the speculators, the forestallers and the brokers, and threatened to do all sorts of things with them. I believe that Napoleon actually hanged some of them, and Washington was very sorry that he could not hang them. But all these complaints are perfectly silly. You may just as well let a flood against a dam and then complain because the dam breaks and the flood destroys the country below. The wage-earners are the people below, and the inflated currency is the flood which they let into the dam above them because they think it is very nice to have plenty of water.

But where does this speculation stop? You are building on a very narrow foundation. The man who can build the highest makes the most money, provided he can get down before his edifice topples over. So they go on, brick by brick, but as often as a prudent man steps down another climbs up. But the inevitable time comes when things topple over. Prices stop rising because the poor people cannot pay them and have to go without. Then one speculator fails, and then another fails, until at last the whole thing topples over, and the last state of everybody is worse than the first except in the case of those cautious and lucky speculators who retired before the crash came.
Now I must ask you to think very carefully over another aspect of the case—in fact, I want you to think as closely as if you had to do a difficult sum in arithmetic. The problem is, Why are people so anxious to get money? If you look at the case you will see that nothing in

the world is of less use than money. You cannot eat it any more than poor old Midas could eat his gold. It will not shelter you; it will not save you any purpose whatever. You can answer the question without difficulty. We all want the money because with it we can buy what we want. Now if you will always remember and bear in mind in all discussions of this subject that money is good for nothing for its one sake and is useful only on account of what we can buy with it, you will avoid one of the greatest mistakes that are made in dealing with this subject. You have simply to remember that the value of money is not in having so many dollars, but in being able to buy so many things, so much bread and such a suit of clothes. This being the case you see at once that if any policy is adopted by which you buy less bread for a dollar and have to pay more for a suit of clothes, your money is worth less. An increase of one-third in the cost of everything you buy is not really an increase of value at all; it is only a reduction of your income by 25 per cent. You have as many dollars as you had before, but you really do not have as much value in money.

No doubt it will seem very paradoxical to you at first to talk about the value of one dollar and to say that that value may change. You think that \$1 is always just \$1 and \$10 always just ten times as much, no matter what happens, and therefore cannot see why it is not an invariable measure of value. The trouble is that you cannot see the value of a dollar as plainly as you can see whether a yard measure is or is not a yard long. Let me give you an illustration: Suppose one-foot rules were all made of such material that in the course of a few months they would shrink up to one-half, and that they all shrunk in the same proportion. You might still call their length one foot, and if the laws required that the measures should be taken and called one foot, no matter how much they might shrink, you would have to consider that that was their real length. See also what would follow from this. On measuring your height you would find that you had grown to ten or twelve feet; that your house was twice as broad and twice as long as before. So long as you did not know that your foot measure had shrunk, you might be in as delightful a state of mind as the men sometimes are who have taken a dose of some drugs which make them imagine they are the largest, strongest and happiest people that ever existed in the world. If you saw a man who did not recognize the fact that the measures were shorter, and who boasted of his immense stature you would think him very foolish; in fact, every person would who saw how the case stood. Now, when in consequence of having more dollars, and especially cheap silver or paper dollars, you make prices go up, you are doing in values exactly what you are doing in length when you make the foot rule shorter. Things are really not worth any more than they were before; it is the dollars which are worth less. Yet people understand this so little that no measures are at first more popular than those which inflate the currency. Everyone expects great things to follow, but when they come it is found by sad experience that the inflation does not mend matters, but only makes them worse.—Simon Newcomb in Baltimore Sun.

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.

He Will Keep Still.

"Tommy—Can we play at keeping a store in here, mamma."
Mamma (who has a headache)—
Tommy—Well, we'll pretend we don't advertise."
When driving nails into hard wood, if they show a disposition to double over dip them in lard or oil, and they will sink into the wood without any trouble.

Advice to a Young Man.

So you were a little too pert, and smoke without thinking did you, my son? And you got picked up quite suddenly on your statement, eh? Oh, well, that's all right; that happens to older men than you every day. I have noticed that you have a very positive way of filing a decision where other men state an opinion, and you frequently make a positive assertion where other men merely express a belief. But never mind; you are young. You will know less as you grow older. "Don't I mean you will know more?" Heaven forbid, my boy. No indeed; I mean you will know less. You will never know more than you do now. No hoary-headed sage, whose long and studious years were spent in reading men and books, ever knew as much as a boy of your age. A girl of fifteen knows about as much, but then she gets over it sooner and more easily. "Does it cause a pang, then, to get rid of early knowledge?" Ah, my boy, it does. Pulling eye teeth and molars will seem like pleasant recreation alongside of shredding off great solid slabs and layers of wisdom and knowledge that now press upon you like geological strata. "But how are you to get rid of all this superincumbent wisdom?" Oh easily enough, my boy; just keep on airing it; that's the best way. It won't stand constant use, and it disintegrates rapidly on exposure to air.—Burdette in the Brooklyn Eagle.

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 Purifier has never failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons. Sold under positive guarantee by Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

Some idea of the vast damage done by the forest fires which have lately swept over portions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, leaving out of consideration the damage done by the destruction of houses, barns, fences, farm produce, stock, etc., may be gotten from the statement that the area of the burnt district is larger than the State of Pennsylvania, which contains 45,215 square miles. This may be an exaggeration and probably is, but the fact that this statement is made gives evidence of the immense sweep of the conflagration and of the havoc done. The timber is not all burned in the area referred to, but much that may have escaped the touch of the fire will be found to have been so injured by the heat as to cause its speedy decay. As that was the section which furnished most of the lumber for the Northwestern market an advance in prices will follow as a matter of course.—Wil. Star.

Strange Freak of Lightning.

A curious freak of lightning is reported on the place of Samuel Witherspoon's 2 1/2 miles southwest of the city during the heavy storm of Monday evening.

Lightning struck the chimney of Mr. Witherspoon's house, ran down the chimney into the room where the family were sitting, tore the ear-rings out of the ears of Mr. Witherspoon's daughter, and so shocked the family that none of them have been able to hear since.

A large tree in Riley Rudisill's yard was completely splintered.—Charlotte Chronicle.

The distinguished Republican officials under this administration look after their progeny and find many herbs for them in the government service. Blaine appointed a son as his legal adviser, and has sent another to Spain with the treaty commissioner. Attorney General Miller has found a place for his boy, and Secretary Windom's son has also provided for Corporal Tanner had his daughter in the Pension office, and Raum put his boy in where he could rake in some pocket money on the sly by selling appointments. They are a thrifty lot.—Wil. Star.

Sweetness that never sours will do more to soothe your pathway through this vale of tears than considerable money.