LINCOLN COURIER.

J. M. ROBERTS, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

ENTERED IN THE POST OFFICE AT LINCOLNTON AS SECOND CLASS MAIL much interest here. I suppose that

Subscription-Cash in Advance,

Oneinch, one time, \$1.00; 25c for each subsequen insertion. Two inches, one time, \$1.50; 50

neuts for each subsequent insertion Three inches, one time, \$2.00 75 cents for each subsequent inser-

Four inches; one time, \$2.50 \$1.00 for each subsequent insertion. Special rates for one-half and one fourth column ; also, for any advertisement continued longer than two months.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., OCT. 30, 1891

HOW THE MATTER STANDS

The Statesville Landmark, in an editorial on the work of the late Democratic meeting held in Raleigh, closes with the following;

"It is not lawful to disclose the secrets of the meeting, but there is one thing we are going to tell because it ought to be known : Mr. E. C. Beddingfield, like the honest and candid man that he is, told the committee that there will be a Third party ticket in the field in this State next year and that this fact had just as well be looked squarely in the face. Mr. Beddingfield was one of the few persons who did what needed above all things to have been done by everybody on this cecasion: he talked plainly and without reserve. And for the lack of this planness of speech that which has been heralded abroad as "a great Democratic love feast" was in fact a great Democratic fiasco. Netther faction showed its hand. Gen demen chose for the time being to wink at well known facts, and to postpone the evil day. The issues, which should have been made up at his time on the old lines, go over to the next State convention, when men's blood will be hot and their reason unsettled. Meantime the sappers and miners have seven mouths in which to work."

We trust that that committee of ten will get together and decide without felev who or what the Dem the true principles of Democracy, ance, We want them to define true Demsome of them are good men. If t ey are good men they have good consciences; and we hope, therefore, mat they will allow conscience as well as policy to guide them in their Jask. Policy is all right if it can be exercised without the sacrifice of principle. But too much policy and 100 little conscience may bring forth much evil. There is too much catering to everybody's opinion in this ge. There are too many prominent men trying to serve God and mammon; trying to keep on both sides of opposite factions.

Men have been chosen (because they are supposed to be able to judge) to define and to declare to the people what true Democratic principles are and to suggest a plan of warfare for the purpose, if possible, of making a successful defense of those principles. Now let the men chosen for this purpose go to work and perform their duty manfully without fear or trembling. Let us have a clear and distinct under standing as to what party is the Democratic party of North Carolina.

Since writing the above we learn that the committee have their ads dress to the people about ready to publish and we hope to be able to give it to our readers in the next

EVERY TIME SAM JONES holds a meeting in Wilmington he stirs up strife and unpleasant, if not unkind feelings among many good men of that city. Sam Jones will call men dogs and pusillanimous polecats of hell, and compare ministers of the gaspel who cannot agree with him to mosquitoes, and otherwise treat them with insolence and then at toe wind up of his meeting will stand up before the people and declare that he had not expressed an unkind word about anyone and did mot entertain an unkind feeling towards ar yone! And the people, intox cated beyond measure by the great crowds and the novelty and the sensations, and by the sharp witty and vulgar sayings of a remarkable genius, cry out amen !

Subscribe for the LINCOLN COU. RIER, \$1:50 a year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1891. Your recent editorials about Polk nd his passes have been read with centleman is flattered by the notion The Landmark, News and Observer year \$1.50 and other leading papers take of so much consideration, and from such sources, before. In your last week's issue your editorial on the would be Third party apostle and some of his henchmen was almost nathetic. I fear you don't know the North Carolina farmers as well as you ought to. They are not go ing to be fooled by that crowd, and you will see it next year. I believe in Polk's railroad pass, both on the strength of your assertion and from my own knowledge of the man-and of the farmers. I don't begin to believe the farmers would pay Polk's traveling expenses on such an extended scale, while the majority of them can't afford to go to anything more than a neighboring cornshucking or barn-raising. I think

> it would be better policy for Polk to own up to the pass and to emulute the example of his able and distinguished co-laborer in P. P. U. S. A. vineyard, Mrs. Mary Ann Lease. Here is the way a first-class Kansas authority describes her as

> "A tall, angular looking woman walked up to Conductor Joe Collins. of the Southern Kansas road, at the Union depot yesterday and attempted to board the train.

"Let me see your ticket, mam, aid the conductor, in his characeristically polite manner.

"'I won't do it; I know where 'm going,' replied the woman, rath-

" 'O, but you must. You cannot et on the train unless you do; it's he rule,' said Colling. 'You must et me see your ticket.' " I don't travel on a ticket.

have a pass,' exclaimed she loftily. and again she attempted to pass. " 'I must see your pass, then.'

"'Well, you haven't sense enough to tell whether it's a pass or a ticks

committee's opinion, the D-mocraty was issued to Mrs. Mary Lease, de. ic platform of 1890 or the Ocala nouncer of monopolist, female oraplatform, comes nearest containing tor, the oracle of the Farmers' Alli-

ocracy in clear, distinct and une- nual pass is a very fine thing to emission of heat from the sun is 2, quivocal terms. The committee is have. I wish I had one. I can't 300 millions of times the whole ee to save my life why Lieutenant Polk is ashamed of his .- Cor. States ville Landmark.

The Ocala Platform Fails of Endersement Before The Georgia Legislature.

The persistent and oft-repeated forts to obtain an endorsement of te Ocala platform from the Georg a Legislature ended in complete ilure. The resolutions to this efct could not even make their way brough the house in which they were introduced. From the begin. ning of the session it was known that the attempt to pass such resoutions would be made, and those who were at the back of the movement made every effort to marshal trength sufficient to carry it brough. They boasted openly that they would succeed and based this assertion on the fact that both house es contained a majority of Alliancemen. The result proves that the Alliancemen of Georgia are not united on the Ocala platform, and it also shows that boss rule is not supreme in the order.

The Ocala resolutions were introduced several weeks ago. An effort was made to rush them through under whip and spur. It failed. On several subsequent occasions the watchful guardians of the resolutions tried to spring them on the House at what were supposed to be opportune moments for their passage. They were defeated every day. On the eve of the adjournment a desperate dash was made by these importunate champions of the sub-Treasury and land loan schemes, but they were again cut off. They determined to make a last supreme effort in the dying hours of the legslature and for this purpose they alijed their full strength. Their old ate fell upon them again and the Ocala resolutions went down, probably never to rise again in a Geore gia Legislature. The sub Treasury and the land loan were fairly whiped in a body which could have ancemen on any line which they had agreed upon. But they were divid-

were passed resolutions of a general character requesting such Federal legislation as will best conduce to reliet of the people from evils which are permitted to exist.

This was all right. The adoption of the Ocala resolutions by a Democratic Legislature would have been all wrong, for the Ocala platform contains some things which are as far from Democratic doctrine as the north pole is from the south.

The Legislature did well so sit down hard on the Ocala resolutions every time they were presented .-Atlanta Journal, 16th.

The Situation at the White House.

New York Sun, "I am perfectly well."-JAMES G.

"Then I am very sick."-BEMJAL MIN HARRISON.

The Sun Cooling Off.

BY PROF. ALEXANDER WINCHELL, L. L. D.

We are not driven to the necessity of summoning exaggerated and imaginary agencies to the destruction of the earth. There are hostile powers reserved for the final conflict that will not be content with directing toward us merely "Quaker

The sun, we say, affords us thirtypine fortieths of all the warmtb which we enjoy, and we feel quite unconcerned about the alleged slow cooling of the earth. To the sun we owe the numberless activities of the organic and ignorganic worlds. and we feel quite independent of the warning temperature of this dving ember which we call the earth.

The amount of heat dispensed by our solar orb is truly something the contemplation of which over-powers the imagination. The rays which tall upon a common burning glass, converged to a focus, speedily ignite a piece of wood. The heat which is received by a space of ten yards square is sufficient, as Ericsson states, to drive a nine horse power engine. The amount of heat which falls upon half a Swedish square mile is sufficient to actuate 84 900 angines each of 100 horse received annually by the earth would melt a layer of ice one hunired feet thick. As the solar heat s radiated equally in all directions. My bumble opinion is that an an- it is easily calculated that the total smount which reaches our earth.

Such an enormous expenditure of heat is sufficient to reduce the temperature of the sun two and one-fifth legrees annually. During the hunan period of 6,000 years, the temperature would have been reduced nore than 19,000 degrees. At such a rate of cooling it as obvious that the sun must speedily cease to warm our planet sufficiently to sustain vegetable and animal life. But it is certain that the sun's high temperature has been maintained during almost countless ages anterior to the commencement of the human era. Those titanic reptiles which could luxuriate only under tropical warmth flourished a hundred thousand years before the world was prepared for man; and those rank, ambrageous ferns, whose forme we trace upon the roof shades of a coal mine, existed before the reptile borde, and purified the air for their respiration.

What unseen cause has perpetuated, for a million of yeass those solar fires? Cepler asserted that the firmament is as full of comets as the sea is of fishes, and Newton conjectured that these comets are the fuel carriers of the sun. Alas! we only know that the wandering comet, though flying in tantalizing proximity to the sun, but accele rates its speed and burries onward. as virtue hastens past the vortex of ruin. Is it a chemical action which maintains the solar heat? The most efficient chemical action for this purpose is combustion. Now. if the sun were a so'ld mass of coal, its combustion would only suffice for the brief space of forty-six centuries to replentish the solar system with its vivifying influence. Is it the effect of the sun's rotation on his axis? Such rotation could generate no heat without the resistance of another body. Even if that other body were present, a calculation based upon the sun's mass and his rate of rotation shows that the heat generated could only supply seen absolutely controled by Alli. the expenditure for the space of one

bundred and eighty-three years. d on the Ocala resolutions and the means of recaperation to the solar These exists, nevertheless, a Legislature was saved from the folly energy. It is not an exhaustles off a piece to suit himself. Boiled

and Sister Lease Also Totes a of their adoption. In their stead resource, but it profongs materially the period of the sun's activity. Though no comet has been known to fall into sue, it is now generally admitted that cosmical matter is raining down upon the sun from

every direction. Besides the planetry and cometary bodies which revolve about dogs which crouched at their mass the sun, it is now demonstrated that the interplanetary spaces are occupied by smaller masses of matter, from the size of a metearite to particles of cosmical dust. These all are flowing about the sun in a circling stream, but forever approaching nearer and nearer, until they are gradually drawn into the solar fires. The showers of meteoric hail which pelt our earth at certain periods of the year are merely cosmical bodies that bave been diverta ed from their path in certain parts of her orbit. That faint cone of light which streams upward from the setting or the rising sun, near the time of the equinoxes, is but a zone of planetary dust illuminated by the sun's rays-a shower of matter descending upon the solar orb. and rendered visible to us, like the rain sent down from a summer cloud and projected upon the clear heav-

The conviction cannot be resisted hat the process going forward be ore our eyes aim directly at the anal extinction of the solar fire-Helmholtz says: "The mexorable aws of mechanics, show that the store of heat is the sun must be fially exhausted." What a concepion overshadows and overpowers the mind! We are forced to concomplate the slow warning of that beneggienr orb whose vivid light and cheering warmth animate and vivify the circuit of the solar system. For ages past unbounded gifts have been wasted through all the expanding fields of space-wastal, I say, since less than half a bilion of his rays have fallen upon our planet. The treasury of life and motion from age to age is running lower and lower, The great sun which, stricken with the pange of dissolution, has bravely looked down with steady and undimmed eye upon our earth ever since organization first bloomed upon it, is The pelting rain of cosmical matter descending upon his surface can only retard, for a limited time, the encoachments of the mortal rigors. as friction may perpetuate, for a few brief moments, the vital warmth of a dying man .- Methodist Magazine.

Table Customs of Our Aucestors.

A thousand years ago, when the dinner was ready to be served, the first thing brought into the great hall was the table. Movable treeles were brought, on which were placed boards, and all were carried away again at the close of the meal. Upon this was laid the tablecloth, which in some of the old pictures is represented as having a handsome mbreidered border. There is an old Latin riddle of the eighth centory in which the table says: "I feed people with many kinds of food. First I am a quadruped, and adorned with handsome clotning; then I am robbed of my apparel and lose my legs also." The food of the Anglo-Saxon was largely bread. This is hinted in the fact that a domestic was called a "loaf-eater," and the lady of the house was called a "loat-giver." The bread was baked in round, flat cakes, which the superstition of the cook marked with a cross, to preserve them from the perils of the fire. Milk, butter and cheese were also eaten. The principal meat was bacon, as the acorns of the oak forests, which then covered a large part of England, supported numerous droves of swine Our Anglo-Saxon forefathers were not only hearty-eaters, but unfortunately deep drinkers. The drinking horns were at first literally borns and so must be immediately emptied when filled, later when the primitive horn was replaced by a glass cup, it retained a tradition of its rade predecessor in its shape, for it had a flaring top while tapering toward the base, so that it, too, had to be emptied at a draught. Each guest was furnished with a spoon, while his knife he always carried in his belt; as for torks, who had dreamed of them , when nature had given man ten fingers? But you will see why a servant with a basin of water and a towel always presented himself to each guest before dinuer was served and after it was ended. Roasted meat was served on the spit or rod on which it was cooked, and the guest cut or tore

meat was laid on the cakes of bread, or later on thick slices of bread called "trenchers," from a Norman word meaning 'to cut,' as these were to cut the meat on, thus preserving the tablecleth from the knife. At first the trencher was eaten or thrown upon the stone floor for the ter's feet. At a later date it was put in a basket and given to the poor who gathered at the manor ga'e, During the latter part of the middle ages, the most conspicuous object on the table was the salt cellar. This was generally of silver in the form of a ship. It was placed in the center of the long table, at which the household gathered, my lord and lady, their family and guests, being at one end and their retainers and servants at the other. So one's position in regard to the salt was a test of rank-the gentlefolks sitting "above the salt" and the yeomanry below it. In the houses of the great nobles dinner was served with much ceremony. At the hour a stately procession entered the ball. First came several musicians, followed by the steward bearing his rod of office, and then came a long line of servants carrys ing different dishes. Some idea of the variety and profusion may be gained from the provision made by King Henry III, for his household at Christmas, 1254. This included thirty-one oxen, one hundred pigs. taree hundred and fitty-six fowls. twenty-nine bares, fifty-nine rab bits, nin pheasants, fifry-six partridges, sixty-eight woodcocks, thirtyenine plovers, and three thousand gge. Many of our favorite disbes have descended to us from the middie ages. Macaroons have served as dessert since the days of Chaucer. Our favorite winter breakfast, grid ile cakes, has come down to us from the far-away Britons of Wales, while the boys have lunched on gingerbread and girls on pickles and jellies since the time of Edward 11., more than five hundred years ago. -Scientific American.

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Respectfully, J. L. KISTLER, Propr. Sept. 18, 1991

N. S. William Sc. 7 . High-

The Liver

when out of the work of the body. Remedies for some other derangement are frequently taken without the least effect, because it is the liver which is the real right there can be no health, strength, or ort in any part of the system. 1 in some form, is a common specific for a slug giah liver; but a far safer and more effective

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RESPECTFULLY.

FLEMING RAMSAUR, Black Front, E. Main St. April 8rd 1891

: T H E :: LinCOLN COURIER

PUBISHED AND EDITED

- BY -

J M. ROBERTS.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

A family newspaper devoted to the interests of Lincoln and surrounding countles and to the State of North Carolina.

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