

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1892.

NO. 2

Professional Cards.

Dr. G. F. Gostner,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Lincoln and surrounding country. Office at his residence adjoining Lincoln Hotel. All calls promptly attended to.
Aug. 27, 1891

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

Bartlett Shipp,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LINCOLN, N. C.
Jan. 9, 1891.

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.

Dr. W. A. PRESSLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Terms—CASH.
OFFICE IN COBB BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
LINCOLN, N. C.
July 11, 1890.

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

GO TO
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.

J. D. MOORE, President. L. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

No. 4377.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GASTONIA, N. C.

Capital..... \$50,000
Surplus..... 2,750
Average Deposits..... 40,000

COMMENCED BUSINESS AUGUST 1, 1890.

Solicits Accounts of Individuals, Firms and Corporations.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Guarantees to Patrons Every Accommodation Consistent with Conservative Banking.

BANKING HOURS..... 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Dec 11 '91

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.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eruption, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and so meritorious 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.

"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 Watchdog," 115th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CHOCOLATE COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

LINCOLN.

ONE OF NORTH CAROLINA'S OLDEST AND BEST TOWNS.

The Mineral Deposits in Lincoln County—Large Milling Interests—Notes About the Town and County.

STAFF COR. STATE CHRONICLE.

LINCOLN, N. C., April 30.—Letters giving in plain language the truth about the advantages and opportunities which various towns in North Carolina possess, have been frequently printed in the *Chronicle*, and the purpose of this letter is to show one of our best towns and counties to the outer world. What we write is no "boom" letter, but the statements are matters of fact.

In 1779 the old county of Tryon, extending from the Catawba river westward to the Iredell line, was divided into Lincoln and Rutherford counties, the court-house falling in the western portion of Lincoln, where the courts were held until 1783, and from then until 1785 it appears they were held at the house of Henry Dellinger, the county jail, then spelt "gaol," being Dellinger's spring house. The foundation of this gaol is now plainly visible; the lower story was of stone, the upper of logs; in the lower story liquors were kept, while the upper part was used as the jail, but during the April sessions 1784 the prisoners escaped from the "gaol" and the court ordered that prisoners should be confined in one of the rooms of Dellinger's dwelling, until a county jail was erected.

The county was named for General Lincoln, of revolutionary fame. The first session of the court held at the present county seat, Lincoln, was in 1785, and a year later the town was laid off. The first court house here was a small wooden building; the present county court house is a large two-story brick structure, the upper floor used as a court room and the county offices being on the lower floor. The old court records are indeed interesting reading and disclose much valuable history. If space sufficient were available columns of interesting and amusing incidents could be culled from these old records. The LINCOLN COURIER, Mr. J. M. Roberts, editor, has published much of interest along this line, among others some well-written articles by Sheriff Nixon.

Lincoln county is about ten miles north and south by thirty miles east and west. Catawba bounds it on the north, Mecklenburg on the east, Gaston on the south and Cleveland on the west. The soil is fertile and adapted especially to corn, wheat, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, and rye, of which crops much are raised, and cotton is grown to no small extent. There are other crops to which the land is adapted, but the above are the principal products now raised. The lands are susceptible of a high state of cultivation. Apples, pears, peaches, grapes and other fruits attain an unusual perfection here and this should be a great fruit growing section. No section of the State offers a better opportunity for the farmer to make a quiet, comfortable home. Everything required is to be found here.

The people of Lincoln are prosperous and the population is a desirable one. This county was settled by Dutch principally from York and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, and the people still retain many characteristics of their ancestors. They are a plain and industrious and upright people. From this sturdy stock sprang men of State and national reputation—Michael Hoke, William A. Graham. Judges Schenck, Shipp and Hoke, Gen. R. Stephen D. Ramsour, Robert F. Hoke, Robert D. Johnston, and many lesser lights.

Many minerals are found in all parts of the county and several deposits are profitably worked. The iron industry was carried on quite extensively at one time and there are several old-time furnaces still standing; the principal deposits are about eight miles from Lincoln. It is said that there is a fine field for investment in working these

mines; this will well repay investigation. The ore is of excellent quality, it is said, and can be worked quite cheaply. Just three miles from the court-house gold is found. I am told that at one time these mines were worked and large nuggets have been found there. So it is natural to suppose that this is another profitable field for the investor. Fifteen miles from Lincoln there is worked a mica mine, which is doing well, some fine specimens having been taken from the deposit—as fine as I ever saw. Here is another pointer for capitalists.

Cotton and paper mills have for years been successfully operated in Lincoln county, there being four large cotton mills now in operation. One of these, about fifteen miles from here, is said to be a large mill and is thought to be doing well. The Laboratory mills are situated within two miles of Lincoln on the South Fork of the Catawba river.

During the war the government established a medicine shop near the spot where this factory stood, hence the name "Laboratory." The building is of brick, one story high, 190 by 55 feet, with a basement 75 by 55 feet, has 6500 spindles and employs 125 hands, using 2500 bales of cotton annually. A fine grade of yarn is turned out from this establishment; this year they will turn out 900,000 pounds of these goods. The water power at this factory is exceptionally fine and lasts the whole year round; the machinery is of the latest pattern, the mill is lighted by electricity, and the arrangements for extinguishing of fire are superb. A. M. Fricke, of Wilmington, Delaware, is superintendent, and J. A. Abernethy is secretary and treasurer.

The Elm Grove mill is situated not quite one mile from Lincoln on one of the finest points upon the south fork of the Catawba. Some years ago a small mill was built here and commenced operations in 1855. In 1890 a stock company was formed with a capital stock of \$50,000; they employ 100 hands. The building is of brick, three stories high, 100 by 50 feet; the mill has 3500 spindles and consumes 2000 bales of cotton annually; this year will be produced 700,000 pounds of cotton yarns; \$6000 is now being spent in improvements; the mill is run by steam and an electric plant is being put in. C. Motz is president of the company and R. S. Reinhardt secretary and treasurer.

The Delwar cotton and woolen mill is inside the corporate limits of Lincoln; it is not a very large mill, but is doing a flourishing business. In the cotton department there are 1050 spindles. It has been in operation about ten years. Doubled and twisted warps are made and some 30 operatives employed. In the wool department jeans, cassimeres, blankets and a general line of piece goods for men's and boys' clothing are woven.

Scattered throughout the county upon various streams are some fifteen grist mills, all doing well. Another large industry which has been carried on here for many years is the manufacture of paper. There are four paper mills within a radius of a few miles, and arrangements to consolidate them are being made. There are five carloads of machinery in the depot here now, and as soon as the building is finished the machinery will be put in. Large quantities of paper are shipped to all parts of the country.

There is found, not far from here, a very superior quality of brick-clay, and there is no better location for a brick machine. There is now not one in the county, it is said.

While the large bodies of timber have been cut up, there is yet much oak, hickory, poplar and other woods here, many of them valuable. Some time in 1862 the Carolina Central railroad from Charlotte to Rutherfordton reached this point, and the Chester and Lenoir railway was built in 1880. From here to Charlotte is 30 miles, to Rutherfordton 48 miles, to Newton (on the W. N. C. road) 15 miles, to Gastonia 19 miles (connecting with the Atlantic and Charlotte Air Line), to Shelby

22 miles (connecting with the C's road), to Chester (on the G. C. & N. and C. C. & A. railroads) 63 miles. The town is situated on an elevation, giving natural drainage; the corporate limits include an area one mile square, in which the population is about one thousand, and within one mile of the corporate limits there is another thousand, and a cleverer, better people cannot be found. There are five churches for whites—Methodist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Baptist; and for the negroes there are three churches. The public school is in charge of Prof. A. C. Hottenstein, who is assisted by Miss Mattie McLean; the building, which is town property, is a two story brick structure, 40 by 30 feet, with a wing 40 by 60 feet, the wing having been recently erected; about 50 scholars are in attendance. Of the fraternal orders there are Masons, Knights of Honor and Ladies of Honor. The business establishments include three exclusively dry goods stores, four general merchandise stores, four groceries, one racket store, two hardware and two drugstores; three of the dry goods stores have special millinery departments. In the professions there are 5 lawyers, 4 doctors and 2 dentists. In addition to the manufacturing enterprises before mentioned, there are 2 wood-working shops, 3 blacksmith shops, 2 shoe shops, 1 machine shop where all kinds of repairing is done, 2 contracting and building establishments, 2 furniture manufactories, 1 grist and saw mill and cotton gin combined.

Lincoln is fortunate in possessing as neat a newspaper as is published in North Carolina, and Mr. J. M. Roberts, the editor, is laboring earnestly for the promotion of the best interest of this section; he deserves the patronage and support of this people.

There are here two hotels, the Lincoln and the Alexander. A hotel company has recently been organized and has purchased the Lincoln hotel property; the building will be remodeled and an addition three stories high, eighty by forty feet, erected; this hotel is to be fitted up with all the modern improvements. The traveler need have no fears regarding the chairs and beds of hotel accommodations.

Nothing is more essential to the health of a community than pure water, and this town and county is especially blessed in this respect. Just two miles from here is the celebrated Lithia spring, which for years has been famed for its curative properties, being especially beneficial in diseases of the liver and kidneys. This water may be shipped to any portion of the country and its curative properties remain unimpaired. There is a large hotel at this spring, having all the modern improvements, steam-heating, water-works, electric bells, etc. The wells of the town are of freestone nature, containing some alum. Chalybeate springs exist near the town.

Lincoln's health record is good. In a population of over a thousand for the last two years the deaths here numbered about 25, including black and white; epidemics are almost unknown here. The average temperature in summer is from 75 to 80 degrees, and in winter the thermometer ranges from 40 to 50; the atmosphere in the winter is dry and bracing, while in summer it is cool and pleasant. Standing on the courthouse square the blue ridge is in plain view, and the pure mountain breezes are gratifying to the weary traveler.

To sum up this letter, I will say the people are clever and enterprising and this is a goodly land.

H. B. H.

Scuffling For Dollars.

To get the dollars we have to scuffle for them—no mistake about that; but there are different ways of going about it, and if you are not satisfied with your progress at present, then write to B. F. JOHNSTON & CO., Richmond, Va., who can give you a good pointer or two. Read carefully this advertisement in another column, and write them at once. "The early bird," etc.

Subscribe for the COURIER.

Strength of the States.

The following table shows the number of delegates to which each State and territory will be entitled in the Republican and Democratic national conventions, to be held in June; also the electoral vote of the several States for 1888 and 1892:

	Number delegates 1888	Electoral vote 1888	Number delegates 1892	Electoral vote 1892
Alabama	22	10	11	8
Arkansas	16	7	8	6
California	18	8	9	9
Colorado	8	3	4	3
Connecticut	12	6	6	5
Delaware	6	3	3	3
Florida	8	4	4	4
Georgia	26	12	13	10
Illaho	6	—	3	—
Illinois	48	22	24	18
Indiana	30	15	15	11
Iowa	26	13	13	10
Kansas	20	9	10	7
Kentucky	26	13	13	10
Louisiana	16	8	8	6
Maine	12	6	6	5
Maryland	16	8	8	6
Massachusetts	30	14	15	11
Michigan	28	13	14	10
Minnesota	18	7	9	7
Mississippi	18	9	9	7
Missouri	34	16	17	13
Montana	6	—	3	—
Nebraska	16	5	8	6
Nevada	6	3	3	3
New Hampshire	8	4	4	3
New Jersey	20	9	10	7
New York	72	36	36	28
North Carolina	22	11	11	8
North Dakota	6	—	3	—
Ohio	46	23	23	18
Oregon	8	3	4	3
Pennsylvania	64	30	32	24
Rhode Island	8	4	4	3
South Carolina	18	9	9	7
South Dakota	8	—	4	—
Tennessee	24	12	12	9
Texas	30	13	15	11
Vermont	8	4	4	3
Virginia	24	12	12	9
Washington	8	—	4	—
West Virginia	12	6	6	5
Wisconsin	24	11	12	9
Wyoming	6	—	3	—
Arizona	2	—	—	—
New Mexico	2	—	—	—
Oklahoma	2	—	—	—
Utah	2	—	—	—
Totals	896	401	444	334

The Alliance representatives in Congress have agreed upon and will introduce a loan bill. The bill provides that the United States treasury shall, on demand of a state, issue to it non-interest-bearing treasury notes, in amount not exceeding \$30 per capita of its population. The state demanding a government loan shall deliver to the United States treasury its lawful bonds to the full amount of the treasury notes demanded. The bonds are to be taxable at one per cent per annum, and the tax is to be paid into the United States treasury yearly. The bonds are to fall due at the end of twenty years, but the state may redeem part or all of them any time before they fall due. The state legislature is to provide for loaning these government notes to the people on such terms as it may deem best for their welfare.

The bill provides for the issue of a currency, based on state bonds to the possible amount of \$1,878,667,500; an inflation that ought to satisfy the wildest financial fanatic.

The bill leaves a wide latitude for state legislation regarding the placing of loans among borrowers. Who are to pay the one per cent tax on the state bonds given as security for the treasury notes? Are all the taxpayers of the state to be assessed for that purpose? Or will the borrowers alone have to pay it? If the latter, as in justice they should, then they cannot borrow money under this loan bill for two per cent. It will cost more than two or three per cent to have the securities offered by borrowers examined, mortgages executed, the loans safely placed, etc. Money cannot be safely loaned in comparatively small sums under this scheme at a two-per cent rate of interest, unless non-borrowing taxpayers are made to bear part of the expense of placing and collecting loans. The bill leaves room for a large amount of unwise state legislation.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Democracy in Ironton.

MACHELAE, N. C., May 2, 1892.

EDITOR OF THE COURIER:

DEAR SIR:—Thinking that you would like to hear from Ironton, I will take upon myself the task of giving you what news I can gather.

The Democrats of this township recently organized a Democratic Club at Iron Station. The Club now has 50 members, who have pledged themselves to stand by the old Democratic banner, come weal, come woe, and to march in solid phalanx, opposing Radicalism, Third partyism and everything else that tends to disrupt Democracy, until the grand old Democratic banner shall proudly wave over this whole land. Your and our Democratic friends may believe that Ironton will stand by the old party. I regret the inactivity of so many Democrats who once were so active in all that concerned our grand old party, greater and grander to-day than ever before.

The continued cold weather has prevented many farmers from planting cotton yet, although the land is prepared. The farm work is well up and all seem hopeful, and by a diversity of crops and a Democratic victory this year we hope for peace and prosperity and plenty of money.

I am glad to see your paper so much improved and look forward to the reception of each issue with pleasure. I trust it may always remain a true Democratic organ, pointing out in the future, as in the past, the dangers which threaten the Democratic party, and may all true Democrats be guided by its counsels.—"IRONTON."

BONHAM, TEX., April 19.—There being so much controversy going on over the State, and especially in Fannin county, since Methodist Jim Davis in his recent speech here denied that the twelfth plank was in the St. Louis platform of the people's party, and knowing that Col. H. S. Barum, one of the editors of *Farmers' Review*, a paper devoted to the interest of the people's party, was a delegate to St. Louis people's party conference, the *News* reporter called on him yesterday and asked:

"Did the St. Louis industrial people's party pass the twelfth plank in the platform as printed in the St. Louis dispatches on Feb. 24?"

"Yes, and by a rising unanimous vote." He said he was in the back part of the hall and that not only the twelfth plank but the whole platform was unanimously adopted. He further stated that when he heard the twelfth plank read he expected to hear opposition to it, but to his surprise none was raised and the conference unanimously adopted it. The twelfth plank reads:

"12. We demand the government issue legal notes and pay the Union soldiers the difference between the price of the depreciated money he was paid and gold."

The above is given for the information of those of Limestone county, who, in commenting on an editorial in the *Ledger* of last week, denied the twelfth plank is in the St. Louis platform. It is true that some papers advocating the platform left out this plank in publishing that document for their readers.—*Mexia (Texas) Ledger.*

The first through train from Atlanta over the Seaboard Air-Line arrived here yesterday morning, on time to a second. Gen. R. F. Hoke, of Georgia, Carolina & Northern division of the line, came here on this first train. He is well pleased at the admirable condition of the new part of the road; which is certainly one of the best of the newly constructed ones in the South. He is confident that the road will become a great trunk line between the Northeast and Southwest. There were large assemblages of people at both the stations here to see the new train. It is not a fast train, but after in the year one of these will be put on.—*Cor. State Chronicle, May 3.*

IF YOUR BACK ACHES. Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing. It is general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite.