

LINCOLN COURIER.

J. M. ROBERTS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

LINCOLN, N. C., JULY 8, 1892

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One inch, one time, \$1.00; 25c for each subsequent insertion. Two inches, one time, \$1.50; 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Three inches, one time, \$2.00. 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Four inches, one time, \$2.50 \$1.00 for each subsequent insertion.

CANDIDATES.

Announcements of candidates for the various offices of county and State can be made in the COURIER at the same price as heretofore, namely: \$5.00, strictly cash in advance.

This price will be adhered to, first and last.

The advertising columns of this paper are open to all parties.

It is perfectly legitimate for candidates to make a formal announcement of their candidacy.

Recommendations of candidates by "vox populi" or "many citizens" must be paid for as any other announcements.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

FOR GOVERNOR: ELIAS CARR, of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: R. A. DOUGHTON, of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: OCTAVIUS COKE, of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR: R. M. FURMAN, of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER: DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

FOR Supt. of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: J. C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: F. L. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE: CHAS. B. AYCOCK, of Wayne. ROBERT E. GLENN, of Forsyth.

WE DISLIKE TO WORRY our readers about subscriptions, but we must insist on the payment of subscriptions. It is an easy matter for one to pay a dollar or two, and it should be remembered that a dollar or two from several hundred subscribers amounts to a considerable sum to us. We are compelled to have some money. We can feed on the products of the garden, but we have bills to pay.

WONDER WHAT THE THIRD party is going to do about Catawba county? Its nominees, for the most part, declined to accept nominations from that source. The Third party presumed on Democrats up there, but in this county they are about to decide on Republicans. We are informed that Mr. Harvey Luckey is to be sheriff and Mr. Jno. Smith is to be representative. Both these gentlemen are Republicans. What they are going to do with Wilson and Hahn has gotten beyond our decipheration. However, we suppose they will gratify our curiosity on the 23rd of this month.

WE ASK PARDON for the omission of much original matter and general news for the last few weeks. Our space has been crowded with proceedings of the political conventions and with press and other comments thereon.

HON. S. B. ALEXANDER has declared his intention to remain with the Democratic party. With neither Polk, deceased, nor Butler, nor Alexander, to lead the Third party in this State, the prospects of that organization are somewhat gloomy.

THIRD PARTY CONVENTION.

This is truly a season of political conventions. The last national convention for this campaign was held at Omaha last Monday. We publish a partial report of it in another column and will give the platform next week. The platform, it will be seen, is nearly the same as St. Louis, with a few changes. But it we reason from Marlon Butler's standpoint the nomination of Weaver modifies some of it and enlarges some of it. Butler says in his paper, the Caucasian, that the nomination of Carr enlarges the State Democratic platform and goes on to show to what extent, by copying extracts from a speech by Carr, made a few years ago. So, from the same point of reasoning, the nomination of Weaver adds to the Third party platform the Union Soldiers' back salary plank endorsed by the St. Louis convention. Why? Because Gen. Weaver was elected to congress on the Greenback party platform and that platform has always contained that "Union Soldier" plank. Therefore the nomination of Weaver makes the payment of the Union soldiers the difference between gold and greenback one of the issues in the campaign.

That subtlety and ownership of railroads are prominent features. Our space forbids further comment in this issue. The Third party is now ready for business and we will not be surprised to see it make an assignment and tumble into chaos before the election is over.

NEVER BEFORE IN THE HISTORY of conventions have we seen such enthusiasm as that exhibited throughout this country over the nomination of GROVER CLEVELAND and ADLAI E. STEVENSON. We published last week a number of comments from the press and this week we publish more from both the press and public men. If we would publish only short extracts from all that appears they would fill several issues of this paper. The Chicago convention is to be congratulated upon the superior wisdom and judgment in its choice. The true Democracy everywhere is jubilant over the outlook. The man who will not heartily support the platform adopted at Chicago and vote for the nominees of the Democratic party next November, should have no claim to the title of Democrat. He who says he is a Democrat, but cannot support CLEVELAND, would not have supported any other man that might have been nominated by the Democratic party.

THE OHAMA CONVENTION.

Third Party Nonsense.

We have not space to give the full proceedings of the Omaha convention, which was held last Monday, but give below an extract from the press dispatches. Gen. James B. Weaver was nominated on first ballot for President, and Gen. Jas. G. Field, of Virginia, was nominated on first ballot for vice president. James B. Weaver was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833, and is a lawyer by profession. He enlisted in the federal army as a private, and at the close of the rebellion was mustered out as a Brevet brigadier general. He served in Congress from 1879 to 1881, was nominated for the presidency on the greenback labor ticket in 1880.

Talk about conglomeration! The following account will give one some idea of that Omaha set of disgruntled politicians and misled and deluded followers:

Weaver and Gresham Factious Fighting.

On Mr. Lamb's demand the secretary began to read the St. Louis platform. It was read, plank by plank, but Mr. Manning, of Alabama, interrupted with a passionate speech, declaring that the convention should have confidence in its committee and should not attempt to anticipate its action or override its authority. The secret of the fight now was that the Weaverites were determined to force the nominations, while the Greshamites were anxious to delay further proceedings until after they heard from the delegation to confer with Judge Gresham in Chicago to-night. Further debate was stopped at this juncture, just as the convention was getting uproarious, by the appearance of the committee on platform with its report, the body having decided, in view of the temper of the convention, to throw overboard a score or more resolutions that had been submitted to it for consideration. The convention settled down into a dead calm, when Carter, of California, was presented and commenced to read the pre-

amble. The enthusiasm increased ten fold when the speaker read declaration to the effect that the time had come when the railroads ran the people or the people the railroads, and it was a couple of minutes before order could be sufficiently restored for the reader to proceed. Branch, of Georgia, moved the adoption of the preamble, and it was adopted by a rising vote with more cheering. Carter now gave way for Branch, who proceeded to read the platform proper. Cries of "amen" and cheers greeted the plank in favor of governmental control of all telegraph and telephone systems, and were repeated when the resolution was finished. The entire preamble and platform were put to another vote and adopted by acclamation amid another scene of boisterous enthusiasm.

Branch, of Georgia, chairman of committee, was lifted upon the shoulders of a stalwart Texan and carried around the hall, while men, women and children shouted themselves hoarse and waved everything in their reach. The banners designating the locations of the various delegations, were lifted high in the air, a portrait of George Washington being attached to the one of Virginia and several of the banners were carried to the platform and uplifted over the chairman's head. In the meanwhile every one of the 10,000 souls in the great cellulium roared and cheered and hundreds of other wise, cool-headed delegates seized with a frenzy striped themselves of coats, and in some cases their vests, so that their limbs would be more free. As if by magic hundreds of stars and stripes made their appearance all over the hall, while one of immense size was borne up to the platform and waved in triumph over all. A towering Georgian actually climbed on top of the table. The band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," but the din was so overpowering that even the big bass drum would not penetrate it.

When the demonstration had been going on for fifteen minutes, the chairman of the various State delegations took possession of the State banners and headed by a life and drum band, proceeded to march around the hall, making the complete circuit a half dozen times over. The second round an American flag was attached to every banner and the howls and cheers took a fresh start, the women this time bearing their share. Numerous mottoes were resurrected from the ante room and sandwiched in between the banners. One read "what is home without a mortgage," the other "the people will be damned no longer." White haired, feeble old men tottered around with the procession. Fathers lifted the little ones holding flags in their hands. A mother wrapped her babe of four months in a silk flag and fell into line. Somebody found a tin pail and it was hoisted upon the Texas banner. A reminder of the Gresham tin pail campaign in Chicago in 1888. One of the Mississippi delegates hoisted a brawny darkey on his shoulders and carried him to the speaker's stand, while the colored man and brother waved the stars and stripes in one hand and a picture of Gresham in the other. The band marshaling the forces in front of the platform, started the familiar strain of "Yankee Doodle," alternating to "Dixie," and the throng giving its throat a rent, kept time with its thousands of hands and feet. It was a demonstration that entirely eclipsed the memorable Blaine furor at Minneapolis in point of enthusiasm, noise and striking situations, as well as in point of the number of those participating.

FREE COINAGE IN THE SENATE.

Bill Passed By Four Majority.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—[SENATE.]—At the opening of the proceedings the Senate agreed to adjourn from today until Tuesday next. Mr. McPherson, Democrat, of New Jersey, announced that he withdrew all objection, express or implied, made yesterday to the unanimous agreement entered into to take a vote on the silver bill at 2 o'clock to-day and said he should offer no dilatory motion of any kind to prevent a vote being taken at the time named if the Senators desired. Mr. Stewart briefly stated that he did not desire to place any Senator at a disadvantage, and he suggested an extension of the time for taking the vote till Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

Shortly before 2 o'clock Mr. Morgan obtained the floor and said: "I am informed that before I reached the Senate this morning some discussion was had about the change of time for taking a vote on the silver bill, and that it was suspended on account of my absence. I have enquired among Senators as to who desired a change to be made and I could find no one who desired it. I

enquired of the Senate from New Jersey. He said that he was physically unable to make a speech. I had been informed that the junior Senator from New York (Mr. Hill) desired to speak on the bill. I asked him and he said he could not say he had any such desire but if it were postponed he probably might speak on it, but he did not desire the bill postponed for that purpose. Had the Senator from New York, who is a new comer among us, desired to speak I would be very glad to give him that opportunity. I now rise to enquire if any proposition to postpone has been submitted to the Senate?"

Mr. Manderson (in the chair) said there had been discussion, but no proposition.

Mr. Morgan—"Then, as I have no desire to change the time, I will resume my seat." Mr. Vest remarked that there was a motion to recommit pending, to which Mr. Stewart replied that this was in violation of the agreement.

Upon this question an animated debate arose, during which the hour of two o'clock arrived and the chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the Steward bill, and called attention to the agreement entered into to take a vote on his bill at two o'clock.

The chair ruled that he had no power to enforce an agreement of the Senate, and that, under a strict construction of the rules of the Senate, the motion to recommit was in order.

Mr. Morgan appealed from the ruling of the chair. He said that "to recommit the bill without instructions was simply to destroy it. The finance committee had already reported against the bill. The obvious purpose was of course to defeat the bill. Senators could excuse themselves from voting against the bill under the false pretext that their motive was to get a better bill. But the country would understand that a vote to recommit was a vote against the bill."

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, said he should sustain the ruling of the chair because he believed it was in accord with the rules of the Senate, though in violation of the unanimous agreement.

Mr. Gorman stated that four years ago, on the Chinese question, Mr. Ingalls had ruled that a similar motion made by him (Mr. Gorman) was not in violation of a unanimous agreement.

After further discussion Mr. Morgan said his appeal having subserved its purpose he would withdraw it.

Mr. Gorman appealed to the Senator from Alabama to grant further postponement, reciting the circumstances under which the unanimous consent had been given. After a heated colloquy between the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt), and with a desire to show Mr. Stewart that there was no desire to filibuster against the bill, Mr. Morgan expressed a willingness to postpone the consideration to Thursday next.

Mr. Dolph expressed a willingness to withdraw his motion to recommit if it was thought to be in violation of the unanimous agreement, though he did not think it was.

Mr. Palmer expressed a hope that the motion would not be withdrawn, as it was in his opinion the proper way of disposing of the matter, he was tired of the insinuations about Senators wanting to dodge. He did not believe there was any one who desired to evade responsibility in this matter.

Mr. Stewart said he could not assent to a postponement except on the condition that all dilatory motions should be ruled out.

Mr. Morgan: "Then let us get a vote now." The president pro tem announced that the question was on the motion of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Dolph) that the bill and amendment be recommitted to the committee on finance.

Mr. Hill, (Dem.) of New York: "Is debate in order on that proposition?"

The president pro tem: "Under the rules of the Senate debate is in order. The chair has called the attention of the Senate to the agreement which the chair is powerless to enforce."

Mr. Fry: "But under the agreement debate is not in order."

Mr. Vest, (Dem.) of Missouri, asked unanimous consent that the Senator from New York be allowed to proceed.

Consent being given, Mr. Hill, who was listened to in silent attention said:

"I desire to speak a single word in regard to this particular motion—the motion to recommit, which, I understand, is the pending question. I am not quite prepared to agree that that motion is in order at this time. That question, however, is not before the Senate. An appeal was taken by the Senator from Alabama against the ruling of the chair, but that appeal has been withdrawn and it is unnecessary that I should express my opinion upon that question of parliamentary law. But it seems to me strange if the Senate recognizes the right to make an agreement of the character that it has no right to enforce it. I rise to simply say that I shall vote against the motion to recommit, not on parliamentary grounds but because I believe that the motion to recommit is in violation of unanimous consent given to take a vote on the bill and amendments at 2 o'clock."

The roll was called on the motion to recommit and resulted: yeas 28, nays 31, so that the motion was lost. Mr. Vest moved that the consideration of the pending bill be postponed until the first Monday of December next. Mr. Stewart protested that this motion was in violation of the agreement.

The president pro tem: "Under the rules of the Senate it is in order."

Mr. Stewart: "Under the rules of the Senate but not under the agreement. I ask the chair to rule upon the agreement."

The president pro tem: "The chair is powerless to enforce the agreement."

Mr. Blackburn, Democrat, of Kentucky, moved to table Mr. Vest's motion and on that proposition demanded the yeas and nays. The motion to table was lost—28 to 28, tie vote. A similar tie vote also defeated the motion to postpone until December. Mr. Stewart's amended bill then came before the Senate.

Mr. Hale, Republican, of Maine, moved to adjourn. Lost: yeas 26, nays 28.

Mr. Allison, Republican, of Iowa, moved that the act go into effect the first of July, 1893. Lost: yeas 19, nays 36. The amendment of Mr. Warren, Republican, of Wyoming, offered yesterday, excluding from the operation of the act all bullion from any source whatever, except bullion purchased from mines in the United States, was negatived without a division.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and passed, 29 to 25.

The final vote on the adoption of the bill was in detail as follows: Yeas—Democrats: Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cockrell, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hill, Ransom, Turpie, and Vest—17.

Republicans: Allen, Cameron, Dabois, Jones (Tex), Mitchell, Peffer (F.A.), Saunders, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, and Wolcott—12.

Total 29. Nays—Democrats: Brice, Carlisle, Gorman, Gray, McPherson, Palmer and White—7.

Republicans: Allison, Carv, Cotton, Davis, Dawes, Dickson, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Manderson, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Steckbridge, Warren and Washburn—18.

Total 25. At 5 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and adjourned until Thursday next.

The Silver Bill. The following is the full text of the Free Coinage bill as it passed the Senate: "That the owner of silver bullion to invigorate and beautify the hair, use HALL'S Vegetable Cellulium Hair Renewer."

Cures Others

Will cure You, is a true statement of the action of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, when taken for diseases originating in impure blood; but, while this assertion is true of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, as thousands can attest, it cannot be truthfully applied to other preparations, which unprincipled dealers will recommend, and try to impose upon you, as "just as good as Ayer's." Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's only, if you need a blood-purifier and would be benefited permanently. This medicine, for nearly fifty years, has enjoyed a reputation, and made a record for cures, that has never been equaled by other preparations. AYER'S Sarsaparilla eradicates the taint of hereditary scrofula and other blood diseases from the system, and it has, deservedly, the confidence of the people.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I cannot forbear to express my joy at the relief I have obtained from the use of AYER'S Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with kidney troubles for about six months, suffering greatly with pains in the small of my back. In addition to this, my body was covered with pimply eruptions. The remedies prescribed failed to help me. I then began to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and, in a short time, the pains ceased and the pimples disappeared. I advise every young man or woman, in case of sickness resulting from impure blood, no matter how long standing the case may be, to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla."—H. L. JARMANN, 22 William St., New York City.

Will Cure You

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Kenna, Kyle, (F.A.), Mills, Morgan, may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of February 23, 1875, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. The act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

Provided, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased with silver certificates."

Ayer's Pills promptly remove the causes of sick and nervous headaches. These Pills speedily correct irregularities of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and are the mildest and most reliable cathartic in use. No one should be without them.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the county Democratic Nominating Convention.

J. D. PLONK.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln county, subject to the action of the county Democratic nominating convention.

J. WILL MCINTOSH.

Rags Wanted.

I will pay one cent per lb. Cash for cotton rags delivered at paper mill situated on same side of river as Abernethy & Rhynes cotton factory, known as No. 2 Mill. Old trashy papers not wanted.

J. A. ASKEW, Gen. Man. South Fork Paper Mills, formerly owned by W. & R. Tilly.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executors of the will of William King, deceased, late of Lincoln county, N. C., notice is hereby given to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of June, 1892, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This 6th day of June, 1892.

A. LEE CHERRY, A. H. KING, Executors. June 10, 1892. 6t

RAMSAUR AND BURTON

HAVING purchased the stock of IL. E. & J. B. Ramsaur, we will continue to carry the same line of goods.

If you want a STOVE or RANGE or the vessels, or pipe, call and examine our stock.

We keep on hand Buggies and Wagons, Harness, Saddles and Collars, "Handmade," also the best sole and Harness Leather.

Large stock cut soles. Old Hickory and Piedmont Wagons kept in stock.

Glass Fruit Jars, Flower Pots, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Jug Town Ware, Iron of all kinds, Nails, "cut" wire and horseshoe. Horse and Mule shoes, one and two horse Roland and Steel Plows and repairs. The largest stock of Hardware in town. Buckets, Tubs, Churns, wheel barrows, fence wire, in fact EVERYTHING kept in Hardware and Leather goods line.

The thanks of the old firm are hereby tendered the public for their liberal patronage and encouragement. The new firm will endeavor to merit a continuance of same. Come to see us whether you want goods or not. All questions cheerfully answered, except as to weather forecast.

Substitute for Sash weights.

The Common Sense Sash Balances: They can be used where it is impossible to use weights or other fixtures. They are especially valuable for repairing old buildings, and are as easily put in old buildings as new ones.

Common Sense Curtain Fixture: The most perfect Curtain Fixture made. The curtain can be let down from the top to any desired point, giving light or ventilation without exposing the room or its occupants, answering the double purpose of an inside blind and a window curtain.

Automatic Centre Rail Sash Lock: The only automatic centre rail sash lock made. No bolts, springs, or rivets are used.

We will take pleasure in showing these improved goods.

RESPECTFULLY,

Ramsaur & Burton.

DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, Glassware, Tinware, CROCKERY & C.

RACKET STORE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Go to the RACKET. Old men, young men and boys, if you are in need of a suit of clothes, a pair of pants, a hat, a shirt, a pair of shoes, or a nice cravat, you can find what you want at the Racket.

Ladies, if you are in need of a dress, either in henrietta, cashmere, Shambrey, white or black lawns, embroidered skirts for dresses, or black silk lace flouncing, or dress trimmings of any kind. We have a large lot of Hamburg edgings of all kinds.

Millinery Millinery

This is one department that we need not mention as everybody is aware that we are headquarters for fine and cheap millinery. Still we don't feel that we are doing it justice to pass it by. This is one season that we expect to command the largest millinery trade that we have ever had. How do we expect to do this? By having the best goods, the latest styles, and the lowest prices. Our motto is, Underbuy, undersell, cash on delivery of goods.

Very Respectfully, J. L. KISTLER, Propr. Sept. 18 1891