

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1892.

NO. 14

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. 7, 1891 ly

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. O. 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. W. A. PRESSLEY,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Terms—CASH.

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

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.

itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Lawing Druggist Lincoln, N. C.

There is a respect due to age, but there is a respect also due to youth, the lack of which accounts for many a failure in the household and in systems of education.

During the month of February I bought one bottle of B. B. B. for my four-year-old boy, who had what doctors term hereditary blood poison, and to my utter astonishment one bottle cured him. In February my elder son, twelve years of age, was literally covered with ugly sores on his legs and a terrible eruption on his head. He was cured with two bottles of B. B. B. As a quick blood cleanser it has no equal.
JAMES HILL, Atlanta, Ga.

For several years I have been suffering from a constitutional blood poison, which has resisted the treatment of our best physicians, and the use of the most noted medicines.

I was covered with a copper-colored eruption all over my body and limbs, with loss of appetite, excruciating pains in my back, itching of my joints, general debility, emaciation, falling off of my hair, sore throat and great nervousness. I became incredulous, but being told that B. B. B. hair does not fall out. I do not hesitate to say that B. B. B. has no equal as a general blood purifier, and any one who will use only one bottle will be convinced that it has no equal in these parts. I still continue its use, as it is a splendid tonic and keeps my system in a fine condition. You have the liberty to direct any sufferer to me in person.
K. P. B. JONES, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by W. L. Crouse & Co.

A quantity of tea grown and cured by Mrs. Smith, near Fayetteville, was received yesterday by Dr. H. B. Battle. About 1857 her husband set out a number of tea plants there. Since the war these have not had much attention and stand in the midst of a thicket of pines and mock orange. Considerable tea is gathered each year. It is of fine quality, and is worth a dollar a pound. For the World's Fair Mrs. Smith will prepare ten pounds. She cures it on an ordinary stove. The experiment farm is now raising 1000 tea plants which will be set out here and at the farm of Mr. Andrew Bradfoot, near Fayetteville. From a farm at Summerville, S. C., of ten acres, Dr. Shepherd will get \$3000 worth of tea.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE DECALOGUE HAS A PLACE IN OUR POLITICS—THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.

Extracts From the Address Delivered by Grover Cleveland at the Thurman Birthday Banquet in Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday Evening, November 13, 1890, in Response to the Toast, "American Citizenship."

I have spoken of frugality and economy as important factors in American life. I find no fault with the accumulation of wealth, and am glad to see energy and enterprise receive their fair reward. But I believe that our government in its natural integrity, is exactly suited to a frugal and economical people; and I believe it is safest in the hands of those who have been made strong and self-reliant in their citizenship, by self denial and by the surroundings of an enforced economy. Thrift and careful watchfulness of expenditure among the people tend to secure a thrifty government; and careful living on the part of individual ought to enforce economy in the public expenditures.

When, therefore, men in high places of trust, charged with the responsibility of making and executing our laws, not only condemn but flippantly deride cheapness and economy within the homes of our people, and when the expenditures of the government are reckless and wasteful, we may be sure that something is wrong with us, and that a condition exists which calls for a vigorous and resolute defense of Americanism, by every man worthy to be called an American citizen.

Upon the question of cheapness and economy, whether it relates to individuals or to the operations of the government, the democratic party, true to its creed and its traditions, will unalterably remain attached to our plain and frugal people. They are especially entitled to the watchful care and protection of their government; and when they are borne down with burdens greater than they can bear, and are made the objects of scorn by hard taskmasters, we will not leave their side. As the great German Reformer, insisting upon his religious convictions, in the presence of his accusers exclaimed, "I can do nothing else. Here I stand. God help me," so however much others may mock and deride cheapness and the poor and frugal men and women of our land, we will stand forth in defence of their simple Americanism defiantly proclaiming, "We can do nothing else. Here we stand."

Thus when the question is raised whether our people shall have the necessities of life at a cheaper rate, we are not ashamed to confess ourselves "in cheaper coats;" and we are not disturbed by the hint that this seems "necessarily to involve a cheaper man or woman under the coats. Then the promoter of a party measure which invade every home in the land with higher prices, declares that "cheap and nasty go together and this whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty; for cheap merchandise means cheap men and cheap men means a cheap country," we indignantly repudiate such an interpretation of American sentiment.

And when another one, high in party councils, who has become notorious as the advocate of a contrivance to perpetuate partisan enmity by outrageous interference with the suffrage, announces that "the cry for cheapness is an American!" we scornfully reply that this speech does not indicate the slightest conception of true Americanism.

What was the occasion of these condemnations of cheapness and what had honest American men and women done, or what were they likely to do that they should be threatened with the epithet "cheap," "nasty" and "un American!"

It is hard to speak patiently as we answer these questions. Step by step a vast number of our people had been led on, following blindly in the path of party. They

had been filled with hate and sectional prejudice; they had been cajoled with misrepresentations and false promises; they had been corrupted with money and by appeals to their selfishness. All these things led up to their final betrayal to satisfy the demands of those who had supplied the fund for their corruption.

This betrayal was palpable; and it was impossible to deny or conceal the fact that the pretended relief tendered to the people in fulfillment of a promise to lighten the burdens of their life, made by the party entrusted with the government, was but a scheme to pay the debts incurred by the purchase of party success, while it further increased the impoverishment of the masses.

The people were at last aroused and demanded an explanation. They had been taught for one hundred years that in the distribution of benefits their government should be administered with equity and justice. They had learned that wealth was not indispensable to respectability and that it did not entitle its possessors to special government favors. Humble men with scanty incomes had been encouraged by the influence and the spirit of our institutions, to practice economy and frugality to the end that they might enjoy to the utmost the rewards of their toil. The influence of the American home was still about them. In their simplicity they knew nothing of a new diaphanous which made cheapness disreputable, and they still loved the cheap coats of Lincoln and Carlisle, and hundreds of their countrymen whom they held in veneration. And thus these unsophisticated Americans, unconscience of their wrong doing, demanded the redemption of party pledges and clamored for cheapness, in order that they might provide the necessities and comforts of life for themselves and their families at the lowest possible cost.

The leaders of the party, which was caught in the act of robbery, and which was arraigned by the people for a violation of its trust, were forced by their sad predicament to a desperate expedient. To attempt to reverse the current of true Americanism and discredit the most honorable sentiments belonging to American manhood, were the disgraceful tasks of those who insulted our people by the announcement of the doctrine that to desire cheapness was to love nastiness, and to practice economy and frugality was un-American.

Thus do we plainly see that when the path pointed out by patriotism and American citizenship is forsaken by a party in power, for schemes of selfishness and for unscrupulous conspiracies for partisan success, its course inevitably leads to unjust favoritism, neglect of the interest of the masses, entire perversion of the mission of republican institutions, and in some form, to the most impudent and outrageous insult to true American sentiment.

The noise of a recent political revolution is still heard throughout the land; the people have just demonstrated that there is a point beyond which they cannot be led by blind partisanship, and that they are quite competent to examine and correctly decide political questions concerning their rights and their welfare. They have unmercifully resented every attack upon true American manhood, and have taught party leaders that, though slow to anger, they take terrible revenge when betrayed. They have detected that the Decalogue has a place in our politics, for they have enforced the command "Thou shalt not steal," and have rendered an emphatic verdict against those who have borne false witness.

MERT WINS
We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, also Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. At J. M. Lawing's Physician and Pharmacist.

For the COURIER. SWISS AND GERMAN IMMIGRANTS.—1727-1775.

A few weeks ago we published a list of immigrants from the old country. Dr. J. M. Spainhour, of Lenoir, has furnished us with additional names, which we publish below.

August 27, 1739, Martin Hoch, (Hoke); Ship, Snow Betsy, Captain, Richard Baden; from Rotterdam, last from Deal.

September 2, 1749, Ludwig Hoch, Ship, Chesterfield; Captain Thomas Coatham; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes. He was from Wirtemberg.

October 16, 1751, Johann Georg Hoch; Ship, Duke of Wirtemberg, Captain Montpelier; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 30, 1754, Heinrich Hoch; S. Edinburg, C. James Russel; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes. He was from Wirtemberg.

September 30, 1754, Johannes Hoch and Christian Hoch, from Zweibrucken; S. Neptune, C. Ware; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

October 22, 1754, Johannes Hoch; S. Halifax, C. Thomas Coatham; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes. He was from Wirtemberg.

September 20, 1764, Jacob Hoch; S. Sarah, C. Francis Stanfield; from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth.

September 26, 1764, Johannes Hoch; S. Britannia, C. Thomas Arnot; from Rotterdam.

September 23, 1766, Johannes Hoch; S. Chance, C. Charles Smith; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

October 5, 1767, Frantz Hoch and Johann Simon Hoch; S. Sally, C. John Osman; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

October 22, 1773, Johannes Hoch; S. Charming Molly, C. Robert Gill; from Rotterdam, last from Plymouth.

October 9, 1775, Valentim Hoch; S. King of Prussia, C. William Potts; from Rotterdam, last from Falmouth, England.

October 7, 1751, Martin Waehrich, (Warlick); S. Janet, C. William Cunningham; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 3, 1739, Michael Kraus (Crouse), a Palatine; S. Friendship, C. William Vittery; from Rotterdam, last from Deal.

September 27, 1727, Joseph Clap, a Palatine with family; S. James Goodwill, C. David Crockett; from Rotterdam, last from Falmouth.

September 5, 1730, Mattheis Seltzer (Setzer), a Palatine with family; S. Alexander and Ann, C. William Clymer; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

October 16, 1772, Rudolph Seltzer, Ship, Crawford, C. Charles Smith; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 5, 1751, Johann Martin Seltzer; S. Shirley, C. James Allen; from Rotterdam, last from Orkney, Scotland.

September 16, 1751, Jacob Hoover and Frans Hoover; S. Edinburg, C. James Russel.

September 15, 1748, Conrath Rhein; S. Judith, C. James Tait; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 16, 1751, Peter Rhein, David Rhein and John Henrich Rhein; S. Edinburg, C. James Russel.

September 27, 1753, Johann Christoph Rhein; S. Windsor, C. James Good, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 28, 1753, Jacob Rein; S. Halifax, C. Thomas Coatham, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

November 30, 1730, Mark Nitzden (Nixon); S. Joyce, C. William Ford.

September 18, 1733, Peter Ingold, a lad under sixteen years of age; Brigantine, Pennsylvania Merchant of Larder, C. John Steadman; from Rotterdam, last from Plymouth. He was a Palatine.

September 15, 1752, Georg Andreas Raab; S. Two Brothers, C. Thomas Arnot; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 24, 1753, Job, Georg Raab; S. Neptune, C. John Mason; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 25, 1754, Balthazar Raab, S. Adrentine, C. Joseph Jackson; from Hamburg, last from Plymouth.

October 21, 1754, Nicklas Raab; S. Friendship, C. Charles Ross; from Amsterdam, last from Gosport, England.

Among the settlers of New Rochelle, Westchester Co., New York, which was settled by Huguenots from Rochelle, a seaport town of France, 1710, I find the names of Lewis Guion, Sen., aged 56; Isaac Guion, aged 25; Gregory Guyton, aged 44; Gregory Guyton, Jr., aged 7; James Mott, aged 15, and Thomas Mott, aged 9.

October 16, 1768, Adam Anthony, Ship, Betsy, C. S. Hawk; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 26, 1737, George Conrad and Jacob Conrad; S. Saint Andrew Galley, C. John Steadman; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

November 25, 1749, George Conrad; S. Loyal Judith, C. Lorell Paynter; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

December 3, 1740, Hans Martin Conrad; S. Robert and Alice, C. Walter Goodman; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

August 14th, 1750, Nicklas Conrad and John Michel Conrad; S. Patience, C. Hugh Steel; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 11, 1732, Hans Leonard Conrad; S. Pennsylvania, C. John Steadman; from Rotterdam, last from Plymouth.

September 15, 1749, Weirich Seltzer (Setzer); S. Phoenix, C. John Mason; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 30, 1727, Hans Heinrich Bernhardt; S. Molly, C. John Hodgson; from Rotterdam, last from Deal.

October 5, 1737, Johan Stephan Bernhardt; S. Blender Townshead, C. Thomas Thompson; from Amsterdam, last from Cowes.

September 23, 1741, Henry Bernhardt; S. Marlborough, C. Thomas Bell; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 26, 1741, Johan Peter Bernhardt; S. St. Mark, C. Wilson; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

October 2, 1741, Job, Nic. Schapart Bernhardt, S. St. Andrew, C. Charles Steadman; from Rotterdam.

August 15, 1750, Mattheis Bernhardt; S. Royal Union, C. Clement Nicholson; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

August 28, 1750, Christian Bernhardt; S. Phoenix, C. John Mason; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

October 4, 1751, Christian Bernhardt; S. Queen of Denmark, C. Georg Paris; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 19, 1752, Johannes Bernhardt; S. Edinburgh, C. James Russel; from Amsterdam, last from Cowes.

October 4, 1752, Johannes Bernhardt and Joseph Bernhardt; S. Neptune, C. John Mason; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 30, 1754, Jacob Bernhardt; S. Brothers, C. William Muir; from Rotterdam, last from Deal.

October 21, 1754, Johan Ludwig Bernhardt and Johann Peter Bernhardt; S. Friendship, C. Charles Ross; from Amsterdam, last from Gosport, England.

November 5, 1764, Caspar Bernhardt and Wilhelm Bernhardt; S. Jeneffer, G. George Kerr; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

October 5, 1767, Wendel Bernhardt and Georg Bernhardt; S. Sally, C. John Osman, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

October 1, 1770, Adam Bernhardt, S. Minerva, C. Thomas Arnold; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

September 27, 1773, Daniel Bernhardt; S. Union, C. Bryson; from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

Letter From Lowesville.

For the COURIER.

MR. EDITOR:—We went on a "scouting" expedition last week, and were over most of North Brook and a great part of Howard's Creek. We found the crops fine. Wheat was threshing out better than was expected. Mr. J. M. Lackey, under whose hospitable roof we rested Friday night, told us he raised 1834 bushels from about 9 seeded. We found Mr. W. M. Hull in his usual spirits, and are under many obligations to him for kindnesses shown us in piloting us around among the good people of his township. Every where we went, we found the farmers in good hope of a bountiful harvest. We found some strong Peoples' partyites, but found the Republicans were far from joining with them, unless they would agree to support the National Republican ticket. Wonder what "Balm" will say as to supporting Harrison in order to catch the Republican vote. How to catch the Republican vote was the first lesson his babe was given, and he says they are thorough as far as they have gone. We have too much faith in the sincerity of the men who compose the majority of the People's party to believe they can be made to vote for Harrison under any circumstances. Neither do we believe the Republicans will vote with them, for with a united vote they have a fighting chance to carry our State, and even our own county is left in doubt. We would have been very glad, indeed, if Balm had told us when the Democratic party in N. C. married Wall street. Wonder if he didn't have an eye on that public printing squabble in our last Legislature. Wonder if Balm could not give us some light as to how some of his babe's supporters voted in the Legislature on that subject, as he, in a public speech in Lincoln, charged the Democratic party with giving Joe Daniels \$400 more to do the public printing than Capt. Ashe proposed to do it for. It would be interesting to know if all the reformers (?) in the last Legislature were for Capt. Ashe and "cheap printing," as he intimated in his speech in Lincoln. Let us have light. We confess we are not familiar with the above subject. We only know that Balm charged it to the Democrats. Will Balm please explain? We see Mr. Balm is familiar with the "lash" of his party by the last clause in his article. We have heard this cry of "standing by convictions" till it has become stale. Will Mr. Balm explain what those convictions are? We have been told all the while that these convictions were that the two old parties—both the Democratic and Republican parties—are rotten and corrupt; that they are wedded to Wall Street and monopoly, that they both are about to unite against the "people." We ask Mr. Balm will he now say this? Will he say the leaders in the Republican party are corrupt? Will he? We will see. This will be "true political science" for him to speak his mind fully on this subject. DARE HE DO IT?

Hoping that Mr. Balm and myself may remain personal friends although differing so widely politically, and having implicit faith in the honest intentions of those who have left us for government monopoly, we are,
Yours,
BILL SHANKS.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertisement a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Group, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at J. M. Lawing's Drugstore.

The LINCOLN COURIER can be had for \$1.25 a year, cash in advance

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, Diarrhoea, Eruption, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

"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.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARLER, M. D.,
The Winthrop, 116th Street and 7th Ave.,
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