

# The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 26, 1892.

NO. 17

## Professional Cards.

**Dr. G. F. Costner,**  
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

**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 E. 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. M. 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 28 '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.

"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 MAYER, D. D.,  
New York City.  
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eruption, Kila ternera, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."  
ERWIN F. PARKER, M. D.,  
"The Wintrop," 12th Street and 7th Ave.,  
New York City.

THE CHESTER COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

## THIRD PARTY CONVENTION

### NOMINATES A MAN NAMED EXUM.

Skinner Nominated For Governor but Didn't Ring Right and Forced to Come Down—Scene of Wild Excitement.

Special to the Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 16.—The State Democratic convention in May was a great and grand one. The Third party folks have boasted that their convention would be a "great outpouring of the people." It materialized to day and there was not anything in its appearance or its "braire" to make any Democrat with a spine in the least fearful. There were a good many people here, yet the gathering could not by any stretch of fancy be called a great one. All save the most obstinate and fanatical are really ashamed of what they are now doing or trying to do. There is a good sprinkling of negro delegates, ranging in the scale from the well-dressed town darkey to the field hand.

To some people any assemblage of the Third party seems formidable. The Third party men talk and talk. The more extreme and highly flavored their talk is the better it suits the average mind.

At 12:30 W. R. Linksey, the chairman of the Third party State committee, called the convention of that party to order in Metropolitan Hall. He made an extreme speech, as became one of the most extreme men in the party. He concluded by calling Marion Butler to the chair. The latter went on to say that he had views that the Democratic State ticket should be supported but that just as soon as he found that "the people" wanted the whole matter, State and National, in Third party hands, he had promptly subordinated his own judgment to the will of the people. He congratulated the convention on the large number present and urged its members to "be men," saying their ancestors had fought for reform, but that this was a greater battle; with the ballot and not with the bullet. (Applause.) He urged harmony and entire unity and wisdom of action. "These men," he said, "know their rights and knowing dare maintain them." (Applause.) J. W. Denmark was made temporary secretary. The committee on permanent organization was then raised, composed of one member from each district.

There was a call of counties with a view of ascertaining whether there were contests, but none were reported.

During this call the reporters had time to look about them at the faces of the delegates. It was said by the old hands that a full third of the delegates were Republicans. In the Vance county nearly every seat was filled by a negro. The hall was full and so were the galleries. Many in the galleries were in their shirt sleeves. The roll of counties showed that 16 of the 96 counties were not represented at all. It was a current remark in the hall that some counties had sent all their Third party men to the convention. Chairman Butler at 1 o'clock announced that as the committees on platforms and credentials would have to get to work he would adjourn the convention until 3 o'clock. This was accordingly done.

It was 3:30 when Butler rapped the convention to order. The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of the temporary officers, with J. H. Lane and R. B. Kinzey as assistant secretaries. The report was adopted. Butler made more remarks thanking the convention for this additional mark of confidence. He said years had been spent in planning and organizing and to-day the convention was here to act. He then submitted the report of the committee on platform of which he is chairman. There was applause for each plank, particularly on demanding 6 per cent. interest and taxation of all railways and endorsing the Omaha platform.

There was a demonstration as Butler read the last plank. The convention by a rising vote and amid vociferous cheering adopted the platform unanimously.

It then proceeded to select a candidate for Governor. W. P. Exum, of Wayne, placed in nomination Harry Skinner, of Pitt. Nat Macon endorsed the nomination of Skinner. Hiram E. Stille, of Beaufort, spoke of Skinner as "the next Governor of North Carolina." T. B. Long, of Buncombe, spoke with great delight of the unanimity of this convention and declared it reminded him of Omaha. He also seconded Skinner's nomination. Rev. Eaton, a negro delegate from Vance, seconded the nomination. An Anson delegate said Skinner could tear the hide off of both the old parties. There was a regular scramble to endorse Skinner, some of the speakers saying the Third party movement must not be confined to farmers and prohibitory to lawyers and other professional men. The editor of the Vance Farmer spoke of Skinner as Polk's successor and predicted for him the most brilliant and successful campaign on record. Skinner was then nominated by acclamation, and Chairman Butler said: "I declare Harry Skinner the next Governor of North Carolina," and as Skinner took the platform repeated the words, while there was a great demonstration.

Skinner said the nomination was a surprise as he had expected to make the fight not for position, but for principle, but that the wave in his favor was irresistible. He spoke of himself as a pioneer on economic questions and said the Democratic party was bound by chains of gold to Wall Street. He had registered a promise to vote against Cleveland and expected to do this and yet remain in the Democratic party, but the party leaders had chosen to make Cleveland the test of Democracy, and this had read him out of the party. It had read out all the men in this convention. He said he did not desire office and before he accepted this position he wanted to say that if he found that the Republican party was by its conspiracy about to divide the white people of North Carolina he must then have liberty to take his stand for the white people. Unless he was given this liberty and given it freely he must decline the nomination; if it were so given he would accept.

A delegate then moved that Col. Skinner be called back and made to explain what party he would support in case he did not vote for Weaver. This statement of Skinner's was a bombshell. It threw the convention into instant uproar. Butler, wild with excitement, left the chair. The delegates arose in wrath and some of them spoke of themselves as clodhoppers and hay-seeders, but swore they did not want to sell out. They shouted that they wanted a farmer put up; they wanted no uncertain sound. They wanted a People's party man. There was thrust after thrust at Skinner. Delegates declared that they had come here to put up a straight ticket and that this body was made up of Republicans and Democrats. One delegate stepped to the front and said he had it from Col. Skinner that the latter was in the bands of the convention and the executive committee, for all time to come. At this announcement there was a great outburst and calls for Skinner. Nathaniel Macon shouted at Skinner: "If the Republican party puts a ticket in the field, will you stay with us?" Skinner said he was not a seker after this nomination; that there was a misconception of a remark of his; there was necessity for the preservation of home government; that question was above financial reform. What he had said was that "if the Republicans threatened division of the white men of North Carolina in earnest, (not a Republican ticket put up under Democratic influence) he felt he ought not to lead the Third party."

One delegate asked if the contest was between Eaves and Carr, who would Skinner support? Skinner said: "I would support Carr." This raised a remarkable stir.

That there was a split was evident. One delegate shouted: "Nominations for Governor are in order." There were shouts of "take his name down." A motion to withdraw his name was declared out of order by the chairman.

Dr. Exum said he was deeply grieved to see how dissatisfied the convention was with Skinner. He wanted old man Davy Crockett's order. He then moved that the vote by which Skinner was declared nominated be reconsidered. Twenty-five men seconded this in a breath. There was another great clamor. One delegate moved to adjourn until 8 o'clock. It was tabled. There was renewed confusion and Skinner suddenly stepped to the front and whispered to Chairman Butler. Skinner then said he had the misfortune always to cause a row. He declared that he was the pioneer in financial reform and would support Weaver and Fields and the congressional ticket but would not longer permit his name to be before the convention. He withdrew it saying: "I will support the men you nominate to-day."

A. J. Dalby said if Skinner would make renewed pledges he would favor him. Butler said he was authorized to say that Skinner had withdrawn, but if his name was again put up he would support all. Butler then declared that there would not be a Republican State ticket, hence there was no necessity to take down the Third party State ticket. Delegates shouted: "We want to know what sort of man we have."

T. B. Long replied: "We have been fooled and we richly deserved it. I have always longed that a farmer and Third party man be put up." He asked to withdraw his second of Skinner's nomination. A delegate shouted: "Skinner is largely responsible for the state of affairs to-day; let us down him."

To this came the response, "Put him down; sit down on him." A delegate begged the convention to adjourn so as to cool off. Nat Macon said Skinner had covered the ground and that if he thought Skinner would surrender this convention he would cut his throat with his old knife. Many delegates begged the convention to adjourn, saying that nothing could now be done.

At this stage of proceedings Elias Carr and F. M. Simmons were seen in the gallery smiling at a scene unprecedented in the history of conventions in North Carolina. One farmer protested against adjournment saying he favored making "Brother Worth" the next Governor of North Carolina. At this there was applause. A motion to adjourn until 8 o'clock was adopted. While this was being voted on J. C. L. Harris, Republican, proposed a resolution which he quoted to T. B. Long, pledging Skinner to abide by the directions of the convention, the latter to assume all responsibility. Then Long and two or three others went among the delegations to sound them as to their views as to this new movement. One returned and reported that his delegation did not favor the resolution. The roll call showed that there were 357 delegates.

Chairman Butler announced that an immediate meeting of the State executive committee would be held. At 8:15 the convention resumed its session. A. J. Dalby, on behalf of the State executive committee, said it had had a consultation and asked the convention to start with the nomination of Secretary of State and that thus everything would be set right and no more mistakes like Skinner's nomination would be made. A delegate moved that each candidate come before the convention before the nomination and definitely state his position. This was adopted unanimously. A Mecklenburg delegate said the convention wished all the nominees to take off all their old political clothes and burn the bridges behind them. (Applause.)

The convention took up the nomination for Secretary of State. Dr. L. N. Durham, of Cleveland, was placed in nomination as was Macon Butler. The latter said he hoped the ticket would be made up

without calling on him. He was in this fight and ready to fight to a finish. He said it was his purpose to get all Alliancemen into the Third party and that he could not do so much for this work if he were a candidate. He added that large numbers of people have not made up their minds how they shall vote and that it was important that this first fight of the People's party be waged so as to catch the greatest number of reformers; "and we will catch them, too," he added. Exception was made in the case of Durham, who was absent, and he was not required to pledge himself. Otho Wilson, who had placed Butler's name before the convention did not withdraw it. The ballot resulted as follows: Durham 302; Butler 177; Durham's nomination was made unanimous.

For Auditor, Thomas B. Long, of Buncombe, Republican, was placed in nomination. He said he had burned the bridge behind him and was a bass singer in the choir which sang that grand old song "Good bye, old party, good bye." Long was nominated by acclamation.

For Attorney General the name of W. J. Peele was placed in nomination by acclamation. S. O. Wilson said he was not a candidate. The names of W. H. Malone, of Buncombe, R. H. Lyon, of Bladen, and L. Z. Linney, of Alexander, were presented. The man who put up Linney said the latter was "weak on the railroad plank" and this defeated him. Malone's name was withdrawn. One delegate said a great many Third party men were very doubtful of the feasibility of discussing the railway plank in the platform in this campaign. The ballot resulted: Lyon 305, Linney 190.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction the names were presented of Rev. John Ammon, of Madison, Marion Butler, Rev. J. W. Woody, of Guilford College, J. E. Spence, of Chatham, and J. M. Sample, of Mecklenburg. Woody was nominated on the second ballot.

For elector at large, Marion Butler was nominated by acclamation. The name of Harry Skinner was then presented and after much speaking and great noise the vote was put and he was declared nominated by acclamation, though there was a sharp rattle of noes. Skinner was called for, but was not present. For Associate Justice, W. A. Guthrie of Durham, was nominated.

For judge of the twelfth district, T. B. Long placed in nomination, W. H. Malone, of Buncombe county, saying he was 12 years in advance of the People's party. The nomination was by acclamation.

The choice bit of work for the evening was then taken up—the nomination for Governor. E. N. Hardy, of Wayne, presented the name of Dr. W. P. Exum, of Wayne, and another the name of James M. Mewborn, of Lenoir. W. H. Worth was boomed but his name was withdrawn. Dr. Exum said he stood by the people, with the people and for the people, and would be there until the fight was over. He was for the Omaha platform without the crossing of a t or the dotting of an i. (Applause.) The result of the ballot was Exum 263, Mewborn 220.

At this announcement there was great cheering and the nomination of Exum was made unanimous. For Lieutenant Governor there was an attempt to nominate Mewborn by acclamation, but Macon protested, saying the man ought to be from the west. Mewborn's name was withdrawn. The names of R. A. Seawell, of Moore, R. A. Cobb, of Burke, R. Z. Linney, of Alexander, and J. S. Peace, of Granville, were placed in nomination. The friends of Linney withdrew his name. The result of the ballot was: Cobb 328, Seawell 78, Peace 83.

For Treasurer W. H. Worth was placed in nomination. There was a demonstration and a motion to make the nomination by acclamation, but Nat Macon protested and placed before the convention the name of George W. Ford, Worth was overwhelmingly the choice.

Cabarrus delegates sat four black negro delegates from Vance county, headed by Allen Eaton, who persisted until he succeeded in seconding the nomination of Skinner, although Chairman Butler tried to cut him off by asking him if he had a nomination to make and saying that only nominations were in order. There were other negro delegates besides those from Vance.

Your correspondent met Mr. F. T. Walsler, secretary of the Republican executive committee to-day, and asked him what was going on. Mr. Walsler said: "We are not sending out much literature yet, from our headquarters here, but are confining our work mainly to organization. There is to my mind no doubt that the Republicans will have a State ticket. If the administration has any hand in this business it will be to see that there is a State ticket, for we cannot preserve the individuality of the party if we let it be absorbed by any other party." Mr. Elias Carr was seen to-day. He is by no means displeased with the outlook and said so with a smile.

## Notes.

"August 3, 1492." What makes this date deserve attention? Where and by whom was it made conspicuous? Geographies and histories ought to be kept handy and consulted. "Times change and we change with them." In the strife of parties and the great struggle for power, it is easy to indulge in abuse and practice intolerance; and the study of Columbus and the treatment he received ought to correct this easy and mischievous evil.

On the 3rd day of August, 1492 the incredulous people of Palos in Spain turned out to see the three little ships of Columbus sail towards the unknown West. They thought he was a madman. His flag ship (Santa Maria) was a little one compared with modern ships, not more than 63 feet long and carrying 100 men. But westward that fleet came and found our American coast October 21, 1492. It was down the little river Tinto, which flows by Palos to the Atlantic, that a little ship, modeled closely after the Santa Maria, and which, after traversing the route pursued by Columbus on his first voyage, is to form one of the attractions at the World's Fair, sailed on the 3d of Aug. 1892, accompanied by an escort of modern war ships belonging to various nations. The quaint little vessel passed the convent, where Columbus had been sheltered as a mendicant, floating flags of all the American States, out into the broad Atlantic, seeming like a little shell beside the great war ships which thundered their salutes, as she followed the route taken by Columbus 400 years ago. Palos witnessed again the sailing of Columbus, not with scorn, but in commemoration of one of the greatest events in history, and in honor of a hero whose fame and faith is the heritage of us all.

Columbus stood for enlightenment. Our school's stand for enlightenment and the press ventilates our best thought. Let us support them. Stand by our schools. To the former honored teachers and pupils of Piedmont Seminary and all the kind friends who have helped it in the past, we appeal for words of encouragement to make it worthy of the intelligent and cordial support of all the people of Lincoln county. The bright and merry young people in our homes deserve the very best school efforts we can make for them. What we do for them we must do now, before they leave us and before our time of service is over.

"To live in hearts we leave behind Is not to die."

R. Z. J.

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.

In the same row of seats with the