

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1892.

NO. 19

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 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 28 '91

GO TO BARBER SHOP.
Newly fitted up. Work away 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. ASCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Etila 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."

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

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

"The 'Witthrop,' 126th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CHAS. COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

The City Of The Dead.

There is a beautiful city Laid out in walk and square, Where flowers in profusion Perfume the summer air. 'Tis there the willow waveth, And the violet lifts its head, And they call this lovely city The city of the dead.

The breeze in dalliance From flower to flower roves, And the air seems purer In those quiet shady groves. No sound disturbs the stillness, No laughter rude and loud; For there is something in that city, Awe's e'en the gayest crowd.

And side by side there slumber The rich man and the poor; There foes lie down together, Nor wrong each other more; There sleep the great, the lowly; The same trees o'er them wave; For earth's proud and vain distinctions Are levelled by the grave.

Here some weary, aged warrior Quietly takes his rest; And near him some pale young mother With her baby on her breast. There the wealthy merchant slumbers, And dreams no more of gain; There the widowed one forgetteth Life's weariness and pain.

The bride in her fair beauty, With orange buds in her hair, And the wedding robe around her, Sleeps calm and peaceful there; There the orator proud reposes, A nameless one lies near him, Whose rest is just as sweet.

Artist, statesman and poet Woovers alike of fame! Your haunting dreams have vanished, And a white slab bears your name. Ah! who has not bowed with weeping Over some confined head? For we all have loved and lost ones In the City of the Dead.

An Open Letter.

The Daily Argus will contain tomorrow morning the following which speaks for itself:

To the Hon. W. P. Exum, People's Party Candidate for Governor of North Carolina:

MY DEAR SIR:—After looking carefully over the field, I find every argument against the democratic party false. I looked carefully through the "political tickler" and I find that the republican party is responsible for all the bad laws, and only occasionally has a democrat voted for any of these bad laws. The republican party passed all the bad acts explained in the "seven financial conspiracies" so truthfully by Mrs. Emery, and when these measures went through Congress every branch was republican. One of the leading facts our reformers now advocate is that this legislation has been more harmful than ever the iniquitous protective tariff laws, of which the republican party is also the author and advocate. When Mr. Emery's eloquence shook the faith of the western Republicans in their party, I am of the opinion that the enjoyment should have been, go to the democratic party which has so earnestly opposed these conditions that now crush the laborer and farmer to almost a half-existing state of livelihood. If the reformers now divide on the verge of victory, is it not suicide—and especially so when they are to look to the republican party for assistance, and that party the acknowledged author of all the evils of which we complain? I see so many dangers ahead that I tremble for the destiny of our State under the existing political condition of affairs. The republicans are now taking a census of the voters to find out our strength in the following way: First: To know how many people's party men we have that have been democrats. Second: How many will return to the democratic fold in case they give us a three-cornered fight. Now if they are assured of a victory to fight their own battle, they rejoice at our division and will take advantage of the same. But as the last resort they will support our people's party ticket, and a victory with their support will be a blank victory for reform and only leave us at their mercy in 1896. Hence the very same lion that pulls our load in 1892 will turn on us and devour us

in 1896. And I see that victory for us now is a victory for the republican party in 1896, with the strong probability of their coming in the field in the 11th hour this year even and carrying the State by reason of the people's party. While I regret to be seemingly untrue to my friends in the people's party there is a duty more sacred than personal friendship and that duty is to go in the cause that calls the patriotic sons of North Carolina to the standard bearers of democracy; and under this banner I am not only true to my friends but to all other citizens of my State, because democracy is the true friend of all the people—the masses. I surrender all political ambitions or prospects for what I conceive to be a more sacred duty, viz: voting the democratic ticket and thereby proving myself faithful to the best interests of my State and country. I assure you of my personal friendship, and also regretting everything that shall prove detrimental to you personally. But I assure you that the same motives that caused me to be your political advocate, cause me, upon accurate investigation, to be true to the party that opposes the great evils that now afflict us.

Yours very respectfully,
DAL. M. HARDY,
Goldsboro, N. C., Aug. 29, 1892.

A Republican Gives Reasons Why Harrison Should Be Dejected.

To the Editor of the "World,"

I am a republican without any "ifs or ands," but I have no party to support in the present national campaign. I am one of the organizers of the party, and have been on the stump for it in every presidential campaign since 1856. In the campaign of 1888 I was invited to speak by the republican national committee, and under its direction I did speak from August 25 to November 5 in the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. I believed then that Benjamin Harrison was an honest man and a good republican. I am sure now that he is neither, and that no self-respecting republican can conscientiously vote for his reelection.

Vital fundamental principles of integrity and constitutional liberty are far above questions of mere party policy, let them be ever so important or divergent. On those questions I am prepared to maintain in debate:

First—That Benjamin Harrison is not a republican and as a politician he is not an honest man.

Second—That in the presidential office he is both an unsafe and an incompetent incumbent.

Third—That he has been false to every party pledge he indorsed in 1888.

Fourth—That he by corrupt instrumentalities packed the Minneapolis convention, and thus became the nominee of his own tools and not of the republican party, which now is without national representation.

Fifth—That the pure gold of the party must be eliminated from the dress that defiles it by means of fervent heat in the crucible of adversity, and that present defeat, as it must be endured, is but a proper rebuke to transparent hypocrisy and ill-concealed usurpation. Such a rebuke means the rehabilitation of recognized republican principles and of cherished constitutional liberty.

JOSEPH A. NUNEZ.

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.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH.
If you are not feeling strong and healthy try Electric Bitters. If La Grippe has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c at J. M. Lawing's drugstore.

Are you interested in Lincoln county? Then take the COURIER.

Can Any One Doubt?

The Gazette is the name of a paper published in Raleigh by a colored man and circulated mainly among colored men. It is now printing a series of articles from "Two Tar Heel Delegates" who attended the Minneapolis convention which nominated Harrison. We quote from the letter:

"The galleries thundered at every mention of Blaine's name. Harrison's friends were not daunted by the demonstration, but seemed to wait with that quiet patience which makes one laugh in his sleeve, as it were, at the rampaging of an enemy which he knows he can whip. The colored delegates stood firm. They were opposed to Blaine because of his opposition to the Force bill of reconstruction times, and his treatment of Douglas in connection with the Haytian mission. They also recognized in Harrison a friend to the race in many ways. So the colored delegates stood firm, they were not for sale, and the cry of boodlers can not be truthfully thrust at them."

In the face of the declaration from two negro delegates from North Carolina, who can doubt that Harrison was nominated because of his advocacy of the Force bill?—North Carolinian.

A Timely Appeal.

Col. E. D. Hall, of Wilmington, Major General of the North Carolina Division U. C. V., has issued the following address to the Confederate veterans of North Carolina: Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 26, 1892.

"In 1861 North Carolina called upon her sons to defend her honor and her life in the tented field. Over 120,000 responded to the call and nearly one third of them gave their lives in her defense. While you failed of the victory for which you fought, like honorable men you were, having accepted the result of the conflict as final and in good faith, you stand to-day true and loyal citizens of the American Union, yet by your valor and heroic endurance you made the name of North Carolina glorious throughout the civilized world.

"In 1892 North Carolina again calls upon her sons to protect her from ruin and destruction. The Democratic party that overthrew the Canby carpetbag government, the deadliest enemy that ever preyed upon us, and drove it from power, has from that time to this continued to give the people of this State a pre, wise and economical administration, of which we can justly be proud. That government is now threatened with overthrow and our beloved State with a repetition of the days of 1869 and 1870.

"The government of the State under the rule of the Democratic party has been all that true citizens could ask for. It has protected all in person and property and in the pursuit of peace and happiness. No breath of scandal has ever touched it. You all remember the Kirk war when many of you who had been mercifully spared from battle and pestilence and famine and prison, were made to suffer worse perils and pains than you confronted in actual war. This could never have happened under Democratic rule.

"It was the R-publican party that inflicted this curse upon you, and it is with that party you are now contending, for it is not to be concealed that Democratic defeat means Republican misrule.

Come forward again, old soldiers, to the rescue of your State. Be true to your own selves and to the memory of your departed comrades. Rally to the standard of the Democratic party and let not the good government it represents be put again under negro domination. Work, work, early and late, and call your sons, grandsons and your neighbors to your side in the fight. And when the victory is won in November your grand old Mother State will again crown you with laurels and call you blessed."

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

THE PROOF ON WEAVER, Which Shows How He Acted In Tennessee.

The Pulaski Democrat publishes the following leaf from J. B. Weaver's war record:

"General Weaver, while in command at Pulaski, in January, 1864, issued an order to Charles C. Abernathy, John H. Newhill, Robert Rhodes and others that they pay into his hands \$1000 for the maintenance of refugees (meaning negroes and renegades from Alabama). This order was accompanied by the threat that if the money was not paid they and their families would be sent south and their property given to said refugees. All of these parties are dead now, and were over sixty years old when that order was issued. Can any Southern man vote for such a heartless wretch? A man by the name of C. W. Witt sold Mr. Jasper Cox, a very poor man, two thousand pounds of bacon for which he received the cash. Mr. Cox took the bacon to the cotton mills in Lawrence county and traded it for cotton twist. This he care fully stored away in the loft of his little cabin, thinking it would assist him in purchasing a little home after the war, as he was very poor, with a large family, and had no home. Weaver learned through some source that this gentleman had the cotton twist, and sent a detachment of soldiers to his home and took possession of it, and shipped it to Iowa for his own use. The cotton twist was worth at the time it was stolen \$2,000. Jasper Cox is living in Giles county. John P. Williams, a poor but highly respected farmer in Giles county, had twenty-five fat hogs, which at the time were worth \$10 per hundred, gross, and a lot of turkeys. Weaver, in person, took a file of soldiers into Williams' place and made the soldiers shoot every hog on the place and had them brought into camp. When Williams asked for a voucher Weaver said: 'I don't give rebels in the South vouchers. I would rather furnish rope to hang every d—n one of them.' Mr. Williams is still living and will swear to the above if necessary. The hogs were valued at \$750. The turkeys belonged to Mrs. Williams, and she begged to have them spared, but the heartless wretch had them all killed and taken to headquarters for his own special use, remarking to Mrs. Williams that she had no business being the wife of a rebel. Weaver made it a practice to charge our citizens 10 cents each for passes to come into and go out of the Federal lines. This money he put into his own pockets. This pass read as follows: 'Pass the bearer through the Federal lines. J. B. WEAVER, Commander.'"

Mr. Cleveland and the Farmer

We do not believe that there is a man in America who would sacrifice so much for the American farmer as Grover Cleveland. We not only believe it. We know it. How? Because he sacrificed his reelection trying to relieve him of his burdens. Prominent gentlemen asked Mr. Cleveland if he did not know that his tariff message would bring down the condemnation of the money power on his head, and probably defeat him. His reply deserves to live:

"Gentlemen, I have given those matters thorough consideration. I have done right. I am willing to accept the consequences for myself and my party. In what I have done I have had in my mind one man, who has been oppressed, bowed down, well nigh ruined by taxation—that is the American Farmer."

The "American Farmer" will appreciate such disinterested service, and he will vote for Mr. Cleveland in November.—North Carolinian.

Pay your subscription to the LINCOLN COURIER, \$1.25 a year.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it. \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark—crossed red lines on wrapper.

Carlisle on Coinage.

Senator Carlisle, the ablest statesman of the Democratic party, occupies no uncertain position on the money question. His answer to a letter asking if he favors the free coinage of silver contains the following:

"The answer to your question depends largely upon what you mean by free coinage of silver. If you mean the policy urged by many, under which the government of the United States would be compelled by law to receive sixty-eight cents' worth of silver bullion when presented by the owner, and coin it at the expense of the people of the country, and compel the people by law to accept the coin as the equivalent of one hundred cents, my answer is that I am not now and never have been in favor of it.

I am opposed to free coinage of either gold or silver, but in favor of unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality. No discrimination should be made in favor of or against the other; nor should any discrimination be made in favor of the holders of gold or silver bullion against the great people who own other kinds of property. A great government should treat all of its citizens alike, and whatever it attempts to do otherwise it will engender a spirit of discontent, which sooner or later must disturb the harmony of the peace of society.

"Gold and silver bullion should be treated exactly alike in the mints of the United States, a dollar's worth of gold should be coined into a gold dollar, and a dollar's worth of silver should be coined into a silver dollar, and if no charge is made for coining one, then no charge should be made for coining of the other.

"Neither gold nor silver coins, excepting subsidiary coins, will ever again enter very greatly into the circulation of any great commercial country, but they will serve only as a basis for the issue of the currency. Any measure that would broaden this basis would benefit the world generally, but this cannot be done by the fabrication of two coins of the same denomination but of unequal intrinsic value. This has been demonstrated by our experience during the last fourteen years with silver as a legal tender, and we are still on a gold basis.

"There are only two ways in which the basis of circulation can be broadened by the use of silver as part of the real money. First, by the coining of the silver dollar containing a dollar's worth of silver; second by an international agreement on a ratio.

"It is impossible for any nation to provide a stable ratio; an international conference is the only tribunal that can extricate us from this position."

In conclusion, the senator says he will support any measure that fully remonetize silver and insure equality of the dollars coined from the two metals, and he sincerely hopes that the approaching conference will be able to reach such an agreement as will meet the approval of all governments participating in it.

These brief extracts from a notable letter show that the senator takes a strong position against free silver coinage, and in favor of bimetallism, with equality secured by the equal bullion value of gold and silver coins, or by the establishment of an international ratio between the two metals.—Farm and Fireside.

A LITTLE GIRL'S EXPERIENCE IN A LIGHTHOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Fort Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere handful of bones. Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at J. M. Lawing's drugstore.