

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1892.

NO. 26.

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. O. 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.
ROCK HILL, S. C.
Will spend the WEEK BEGINNING WITH THE 1ST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH at office in Lincoln. Those needing Dental services are requested to make arrangement by correspondence. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms—CASH.
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.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and so meritorious that it is almost a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MANNING, D. D.,
New York City,
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eruptions, Kills Worms, 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."
EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D.,
"The Winthrop," 115th Street and 7th Ave.,
New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 MERRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

THE SECRET EXPOSED GIDEON'S BAND IN OUR MIDST.

UNDENIABLE PROOF OF THE FACT.

Representative M. L. Reed, of Buncombe, and Senator J. S. Bell, of Clay, Give Testimony on the Subject—S. Otho Wilson the Chief of the Order in the State.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 7, 1892.
DEAR SIR: I have your recent favor enquiring about my connection with the order known as Gideon's Band, and in answer would say: S. Otho Wilson initiated me in the order of Gideonites at Goldsboro in Aug. '91, on my return from the State Alliance which met at Morehead. He kept the obligation I took and I do not know its exact terms, but will assure you it was a regular "raw head and bloody bones" affair. I was ashamed of it as soon as I found out what it was, and have had nothing to do with it since. If I had known beforehand what it was I would not have joined it. But Wilson told me it was a good thing and would aid the Alliance cause, and being an earnest Allianceman I joined.

As soon as I thought about it after having learned what it was, I saw it was a dangerous thing, and no honest man could have anything to do with it.
Tom Long told me the other day I was the cause of the third party being a failure up here. I recall he had reference to my failure to work and fight in Gideon's army.
The plan of the Gideon's Band, as I remember it, is about this: There is a State chief, who was at that time, as I understood, S. Otho Wilson; there is a chief in each congressional district, and a sub chief in each county, whose duty is to obey and have executed the orders of their immediate chiefs, they getting their orders from the State chief. A failure to obey is made in the obligation a very serious offence. There are three hundred members of the band in each congressional district—the number in each county I have forgotten.

I am thoroughly impressed with the idea that this is a dangerous order if it is being worked in North Carolina. About this I don't know, because, as I said, I concluded to have nothing to do with it as soon as I learned what it meant, and as I came out strong for the Democrats soon after I was initiated by Mr. S. Otho Wilson I suppose they became afraid of me. At least, Wilson did not send the papers he said he would send to me. Yours truly,
(Signed) M. L. REED.
HON. F. M. SIMMONS,
Raleigh, N. C.

BELL CROSS, Camden, Co., N. C.,
October 12th, 1892.
Hon. F. M. SIMMONS,
Raleigh, N. C.:
MY DEAR SIR: Answering your favor of recent date, in which you ask me to give you for publication what I know about the existence in North Carolina of an order known as the "Gideon Band," I would say, at Gatesville, in Gates county in December, 1891, Mr. S. Otho Wilson, in the presence of Mr. James B. Brisson, of Pamlico county, (district lecturer for the first district), I being then State lecturer, proposed to me that I should become a member of the said order. I replied to Mr. Wilson that I could not consent to connect myself with the band unless he would first reveal to me the character and purpose of the order. This he consented to do upon my promising secrecy. Mr. Wilson then read me the obligation which he wished me to take, and outlined the general objects and purposes of the order.

The obligation was a very rigid one, and according to my best recollection the penalty of a disclosure of the secret was death.
The plan of organization was as follows: A national chief, a State chief, a district chief and a county chief. The State chief received his orders from the national chief, the

district chief from the State chief and the county chief from the district chief. The membership in each congressional district was 300, and in each county, I think, no more than 30. This thirty were to be especially selected for their efficiency and influence, true and tried men who could be relied upon under all circumstances, in all meetings, etc.

It was the duty of these chiefs and members to obey and execute all orders emanating from their superiors. Mr. Wilson stated that the object of the organization was to aid and promote the Reform movement. The initiation fee was \$2.00. This conversation took place after Mr. Wilson's return from the Indianapolis Alliance Council.

After Mr. Wilson had revealed the whole thing to me, I told him I regarded the movement as outlined by him; as being a very dangerous one, and that I thought it would result in the destruction of the Alliance and the defeat of the Reform movement then proposed, and I positively refused to have anything to do with it. Mr. Wilson then burned in my presence the obligation which he had read to me, and pretended he was merely considering the advisability of organizing the order, although I have since learned he had initiated Mr. M. L. Reed, of Buncombe, during the previous August, and appointed him chief in the ninth congressional district.

During this conference Mr. Wilson stated to Mr. Brisson that he had selected him to be chief in the first congressional district.
Yours respectfully,
(Signed) J. S. BELL.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the medium of the press I desire to lay before the people of North Carolina two letters recently addressed to me by Mr. M. L. Reed, a member of the present House of Representatives and a prominent member of the Alliance, and Mr. S. Bell, a member of the present State Senate and recently State Alliance lecturer, disclosing the existence in this State of an unlawful and dangerous secret political society, whose chief is S. Otho Wilson, the official head of the People's in North Carolina.

The letters show conclusively that this society did exist in this State but recently, and if it has ceased to exist, the duty of showing this fact rests upon the men who it is shown, introduced it.

In exposing this dangerous scheme to the liberties of the people and the peace and good will of society, these gentlemen but discharge a plain duty of citizenship. The fact which they have disclosed clear the mists from the present anomalous political situation in North Carolina, and explain many things connected therewith, otherwise unaccountable because so radically at variance with all the known characteristics of our people. It accounts for the refusal on the part of many of those supposed to be under the influence of this society to hear discussion upon important questions affecting vitally their highest interests; it accounts for their refusal to read literature not having the stamp and sanction of the leaders in this movement; it accounts for their bad temper and the absence in their political conduct of that independence and conservatism which has ever been a distinguished characteristic of the North Carolina "breed" wherever found; it accounts for the automatic and subservient manner in which in their political evolutions they move and act; it accounts for the remark we frequently hear coming from the simpler but more honest of these people to the effect that they cannot do what they know and admit to be their political duty because they are sworn to do otherwise; and it accounts for the humiliating fact that the people hitherto brave and free have apparently surrendered their independence, fettered their consciences and ceased to act as free men.

I need not go into an explanation of how these results might logically

flow from the means employed, for every intelligent man will readily understand how easily a few men acting together in secret under common orders and to a common end may shape and direct the action of a multitude, each individual acting for himself.

As the existence of this secret society, acting upon and directing the political convictions of the people, accounts for the eccentricities which have marked their recent conduct, so that conduct corroborates and supports the evidence I now lay before the people of its active existence in our midst.

The presence here of the Band of Gideon recalls all too vividly the "Union League, or Heroes of America," that night-mare of 1868, which in the name of charity and in the form of benevolence became the secret auxiliary of a corrupt, political party, and brought every home and fireside in the land under the shadow of a hand which neither the laws of God nor man could stay against the inexorable command of its invisible chief. It will be recalled how under the fostering care of that party this terrible organization gained such ascendancy here that it required a counter secret society and all but revolution to break its hold upon the liberties of our people.

It was thought both of these societies and all similar organizations, admittedly dangerous in a free country like ours, had been crushed out in North Carolina never to return again. The rigorous law against secret political associations now upon our statute books was placed there with the experience of those days fresh in the minds of our people, and express their determination never again to tolerate in our midst such a menace to liberty.

Both of these societies, the one against which this legislation was aimed, and the one which now defies it, are of foreign inception, and were born of disorders and agitations from which we are happily exempt.

The "Union League" was of Northern birth, begotten of that troublous time which immediately preceded its introduction here, and the "Gideon's Band" is the offspring of that wild recklessness which characterizes the incongruous nationalities which constitute the lower strata of Western metropolitan life and which now and then breaks forth in Hay Market riots and Mafia butcheries.

A man better acquainted than Mr. Wilson with the sentiments of our people would not have attempted to transplant and introduce here an institution so obnoxious to our most cherished conceptions and ideas of free, open and honorable political action. If he was himself imbued with the wild vagaries and methods of the "Others" and "Unions" with which he was thrown in contact on his visit to the West immediately preceding his overtures to Mr. B-B, his better judgment should have taught him they were out of joint with the preconceived notions of our people, and could only result in injury to the cause he wished to advance.

There have been many rumors and whisperings of the existence here of this dangerous "Band," but until the letters Messrs. Bell and Reed were submitted, these proofs with full confidence that the conservatism of our people will not be slow to repudiate it, and fittingly rebuke the desperate agitators and demagogues who dared introduce it.

F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman Dem. State Ex. Com.

ELECTRIC BITTERS.
This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A pure medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at Dr. J. M. Lawing's Drugstore.

Subscribe for the COURIER.

WEAVER ON THE SOUTH. Rabid Abuse of the South and its People by the Ex-Republican and Ex-Greenbacker from Iowa.

"I want to congratulate you first, fellow-citizens, on the suppression of purely Democratic rebellion, got ten up by Democrats for the purely democratic purpose of discovering this Union, and perpetually establishing human slavery."—Gen. J. B. Weaver, at Albia, Iowa, July 18, 1866.

"Here we have the old fight over again. The Confederate Democracy, North and South, in which the infamous copperhead division of Iowa appears, are again contending with Grant for the safety of the Union. As at Donelson, he proposes to 'move on their works at once,' and there is no escape for this rank, traitorous herd except in another surrender. Charge on them, fellow Republicans, and spare not one, not even a deputy road supervisor, from total political annihilation."—Gen. J. B. Weaver, at Bloomfield, Iowa, Sept. 4, 1868.

"And these men (the Democrats) appear and ask for your support. They should come on bended knees asking your forgiveness for the unspeakable crimes they have committed and the wretched miseries upon our common country."—Gen. J. B. Weaver, at Fairfield, Iowa, Sept. 18, 1870.

"The record of the Republican party appeals to the candid judgment of all men as unimpeachable, save, perhaps, that it was too lenient with the leading democratic conspirators. The same old gang, save those who were shot or hanged, are again conspiring to get possession of the Government next year."—Gen. J. B. Weaver, at Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 16, 1871.

"No republican can ever, under any circumstances, have any part or lot with the hungry, rebellious, man hating, woman selling gang incorporated under the name of democracy, a name so full of stench and poison that it should be blotted from the vocabulary of civilized men and handed over to the barbarism that it so fitly now and in all the past has represented."—Gen. J. B. Weaver, at Oskaloosa, Sept. 25, 1872.

"We know that its (the democracy's) acts comprise murder, treason, theft, arson, fraud, perjury, and all crimes possible for an organization to commit at."—Gen. J. B. Weaver, at Bloomfield, Iowa, Sept. 26, 1869.

The above utterances by General Weaver were quoted by his colleague Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, in the presence of General Weaver, July 9th, 1888.

Mr. Weaver replied: "I have no doubt that I uttered, if not the words obtained in the extracts read before the House, equally as forcible and substantially similar."

Mr. Henderson said: "There is no doubt of that."

Mr. Weaver said: "I have nothing to take back."

See Vol. 19 Part 7 Congressional Record Page 6147.

And these are sentiments, citizens of the South, that General Weaver asks you to endorse by your votes.

Will you do it?

Electoral College.	
The electoral college under the new apportionment is as follows:	
Alabama.....	11
Arkansas.....	8
California.....	9
Colorado.....	4
Connecticut.....	6
Delaware.....	3
Florida.....	4
Georgia.....	13
Ibaho.....	3
Illinois.....	24
Indiana.....	15
Iowa.....	13
Kansas.....	10
Kentucky.....	13
Louisiana.....	8
Maine.....	6
Maryland.....	8
Massachusetts.....	15
Michigan.....	14
Minnesota.....	9
Mississippi.....	7

Missouri.....	19
Montana.....	3
Nebraska.....	8
Nevada.....	3
New Hampshire.....	4
New Jersey.....	10
New York.....	36
North Carolina.....	11
North Dakota.....	3
Ohio.....	23
Oregon.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	32
Rhode Island.....	4
South Carolina.....	9
South Dakota.....	4
Tennessee.....	12
Texas.....	15
Vermont.....	4
Virginia.....	12
Washington.....	4
West Virginia.....	6
Wisconsin.....	12
Wyoming.....	3
Total.....	444
Necessary to choice.....	222

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Harrison's ex-Minister to Russia Gives the Cat Away.

The Philadelphia Press, edited by one of Mr. Harrison's closest friends, Mr. Emory Smith, his late minister to Russia, has the courage to say plainly what all observant men have known all the time, viz., that it is the policy and purpose of the Republican party to enact a force bill. But the Press is frank enough to urge a reason for it beyond mere political power and declares that to pass the Lodge election bill is to destroy the dangerous competition that Southern prosperity erects against New England cotton goods and Pennsylvania iron.

Or in other words, the real down-right Republican North seeks to overwhelm the South with another ruin, after the South has so far risen from the ashes of war as to compete with the Northern States in commerce and manufactures.

It is a single man or woman in the South ever had any doubt about the fiendish intention of the Radicals let the following words of the Philadelphia Press settle the doubt and determine the only way to avoid the destruction proposed for that section:

If the Democrats had never been allowed to regain control of the State governments of the South, Northern capital would never have embarked in the development of Southern coal and iron; and the surest and speediest way to put a stop to this competition from men who are our political enemies, as well as our commercial rivals, is to carry through and enforce measures like the Lodge election law."

Mr. Smith is not only a Republican who fires the Northern heart with a reflection of burning Columbia and the general destruction of war, but he is also a business man who puts the proposed force bill in the front as a material necessity to ruthlessly destroy the progress of the South and utterly ruin it, because, forsooth, it completes with Northern interests.

"The most rabid secessionist, never attributed to the men like Ben Butler any thing so virulent and fiendish as this Mr. Smith, late minister to Russia, has learned the ancient barbarous methods of the Czars, and added something to the devilry of Boss Reed and such other malign spirits of the Republican party, from whom the destructive policy emanated.

Mr. Smith did not carry a musket, like a brave soldier, and thereby learn to respect the Southern people, as all the real soldiers did. He was one of the flock of political kites that represented ill omen and hatred.

After presenting a picture of the utter wreck of the South, he gloats over it in the following terms: "And if we can once more get them into the condition they were before 1876 we won't bear any more about cheap iron and cheap cotton goods from the South. They will have other things to think about."

Thank you, Smith, the Democrats appreciate the picture, and there are certain things that they will think about now, and among others is the resolve to bring out the unanimous vote of the party which has long been in the majority, and another is to cut off from the study of monarchical customs in Russia all such G. O. P. patriots as the editor of the Philadelphia Press—National Democrat.