

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1892.

NO. 27.

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

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 arrangements by correspondence. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms—CASH.
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 well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any purgative known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and a merit 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,
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

"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 Winthrop," 15th Street and 7th Ave.,
New York City.

THE CANTON COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

MR. CLEVELAND'S RECORD

BY AN EX-REPUBLICAN OF PROMINENCE.

What Mr. Cleveland Has Done to Deserve Re-Election by The People.

The review of Ex-president Cleveland's record, presented below, is from the pen of Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, and appeared recently in The Forum magazine. Mr. Adams was for many years a leading member of the republican party in his state—a fact which renders his opinions of Mr. Cleveland of peculiar value.

Intelligent voters in Georgia, who are hesitating as to their choice of a presidential candidate, will do well to read what Mr. Adams says.

Mr. Adams Views.

"How is it that you, an original member of the republican party and an officer in the union army all through the war of the rebellion, are now a supporter of the presidential candidate of the democratic party?" This question has recently been put to me; it is a fair question; it comes from the responsible source, and it is put, not idly or curiously, but because I am believed to be one of a class, more or less numerous, and it is assumed, correctly or otherwise, that the considerations which have influenced those who feel and act much as I feel and act. Though the voice of almost no one carries far amid the tumult of a presidential canvass, I propose to answer the question.

What are the political issues of the impending canvass? Some of them are old, as old as the national government, and likely long to continue; others are new and of a passing character. These issues, new and old, may be enumerated somewhat as follows: 1. The economic and commercial system, commonly known as protective, based upon the idea that it is the business of the government artificially to foster, or even call into existence various branches of industry.

2. The purification and reform of civil service. 3. What is known as the currency question, now taking the form of a demand for the free coinage of silver at the national mint at an artificial ratio with gold. 4. The pension system.

What is the attitude of Mr. Cleveland so far as these issues are concerned? He has been called upon officially to confront them all, and on no occasion, so far as I know, has he failed to make his position understood, or to give the party of which he was the head a distinct, recognized and creditable lead. He has not shuffled or vacillated; his voice, at least, has upon these issues omitted no uncertain sound. In this respect the line of responsible public action he has pursued has been in most agreeable contrast with that usually pursued by politicians, not only of the present, but of all time. The crying sin of cattle of the class, especially in these days of many newspapers and much rapid communication, is their constant endeavor to catch quickly and to reflect correctly the phases of public sentiment, and neither to think nor to speak for themselves. Continually playing a game of political chess and small party tactics they are very chary of enunciating any political principles by which they are prepared to stand or fall, unless such principles are times honored political platitudes or orthodox party abstractions. But such has not been the practice of Mr. Cleveland. In high public position he has stood forth a clean-cut political character—a man with the courage of his convictions.

Take his course on the question of civil service reform, that one of the issues enumerated in regard to which his record may seem to be most open to attack. Under the lead of Grover Cleveland the democratic party came back into power in 1885 after twenty-eight years of exclusion from it. It is no exaggeration to say that those calling

themselves democrats were then ravenous for spoils. No more severe pressure for a general turning out of officials and new distribution of places was probably ever brought to bear upon the head of a government than was brought to bear upon President Cleveland after his inauguration. I have not the figures before me nor do I care to look them up, but I think it will be found that the removals during President Cleveland's administration were fewer in number and less dictated by partisan or political considerations than those of President Harrison, who succeeded him. Yes, President Harrison represented a party which, when Cleveland was inaugurated, had been in power for every quarter of a century, filling every office in the gift of the government, and many of these officials had held over, notwithstanding the change which took place in 1885. President Harrison also represented the party which claims to be, and which should be, essentially the party of civil service reform. Yet so far as the use of the party power for political purposes is concerned, the administration of Grover Cleveland will have little to fear from a comparison of its record with that of Benjamin Harrison. It may well be that in this matter there is little to choose as between the politicians of the two great parties; but in view of the record, it cannot be conceded that Mr. Mr. Cleveland, in the trying position to which he was placed, acquitted himself as creditably as any man could have been expected to do. Upon the issues of a reformed civil service he showed himself as much in advance of both parties as it was wise or prudent for the recognized leader of one of those parties to be. He may not have been—probably he was not—on the skirmish line; but then a general in command is not in his proper place on the skirmish line; but then a general in command is not in his proper place on the skirmish line.

On the next issue, that of protectionist, or otherwise, he must still admit that President Cleveland's course was most creditable to him. Indeed, it may well be questioned whether any president, the dealing with an important question of public policy, ever acted from higher or more disinterested motives than did Cleveland when he took the course he did in his annual message of 1887. Before that message was sent in, it was generally conceded that all the president had to do to secure a reelection was silently to abide the time. The course of events and the drift of public opinion were in his favor. The terrible results his opponents had so confidently predicted from a return of the democratic party to power had not come about. The country was at peace and very prosperous; the south was pacified and loyal; the treasury was overflowing. All things indicated popular confidence in the administration and an unwillingness to disturb it; nevertheless, when President Cleveland, after the most thorough and careful investigation he could make, had convinced himself that the tariff system needed modification, he did not hesitate to cast all further ulterior considerations aside and boldly to indicate his opinion. It is no sort of consequence whether his so doing was "good politics," as it is called, or "bad politics;" it is no sort of consequence of party strategy, it was a success or a failure; it is no sort of consequence whether by doing as he then did President Cleveland showed skill as a political leader, or committed a serious political blunder, his course none the less showed character and courage; and the Anglo-Saxon race has always evinced a proclivity for a man of character and courage.

It was the same with the question of silver coinage. That issue was and is unmistakably before the country and has got to be fought out. It was necessary for Ex-President Cleveland, as he then was, to express in February last any opinion upon it. It was perfectly within his power, by preserving a discreet silence, to hold himself in posi-

tion where those in favor of a free coinage of silver and those who were opposed to it could equally lead him their support. He might have dodged the issue. Nevertheless, here again the courage and character of the man asserted themselves. His letter of February 10, 1891, to the Cooper Union meeting was, as I look upon it, under all circumstances of the case one of the most creditable utterances that ever came from an American public character. He did not want to have his position misunderstood. He did not want to have his position misunderstood. He did not propose to stand before the country in any false or uncertain attitude. So, again, his voice, when heard, emitted no uncertain sound.

Finally, the question of pension. On this subject I speak with some degree of feeling, because, having served through nearly four years of the civil war, I, in common with many others who did the same, feel a sense of humiliation—I may almost say of the degradation—in seeing the uniform we once wore turned into a mendicant's garb, and the garb of a very impudent and persistent mendicant at that. Under the administrations which preceded that of Cleveland the pension legislation had, as we thought, been already carried to excessive length. Grant and Garfield, we knew, were of the same opinion. Under it every man who had any reasonable claim to public consideration had received recognitions, or the way to recognition was open to him. My own experience, I presume—and, indeed, I know—had in a small way been that of nearly every one else who was in immediate command of men during the rebellion. We had seen every dead beat and malingering, every bungler, bounty-jumper, and suspected deserter we had ever known or heard of rush to the front as the greedy claimant of public bounty. If there was any man whose army record had been otherwise than creditable to him, we soon heard of him as the claimant of a back pension of many hundred dollars or as being in the regular receipt of his monthly stipend. On the other hand, those good and faithful soldiers, who, in the day of trial, had been found in the front rank in presence of the enemy—those men had, since the flags were furled away, developed, as a rule, the same characteristics as citizens which had distinguished them as soldiers; self-respecting and self-sustaining, they were reluctant to trade on the patriotism of their younger and better days as on a beggar's claim. They had supported the brute of battle then, and they were able to support themselves now. Thus there were of us those who felt that wretched largest business, this trading of political hucksters on patriotic self-sacrifice, had gone quite far enough. We therefore felt a keen sense of relief when, in February, 1887, President Cleveland sent in his veto of that dependent pension bill, which put a premium on self-abasement and pro-jury.

Such being the case, those who feel as I feel, caring far more for country than for faction—for things than for names—see in Mr. Cleveland a man both true and tried, a political leader far in advance of his convictions, a statesman whose views on every political issue are definite and well known, a possible president, who if elected can have no ulterior political ends in view, for he cannot be a candidate to succeed himself. Opposed to Mr. Cleveland, we see the partisan candidate of a political party the recent record of which has not served to fill us with admiration. Our pride and patriotism are not stirred at the mention of the diplomatic victories achieved by its disgraced Chilean hero; nor does its policy of taxation every human being in the country in the name of protection in order to call into existence an industry in tin plates commend itself to our business judgment, any more than the proposition that a natural and economical desire to buy "a cheap coat" indicates "a cheap man;" while,

more over, we look with absolute and unspokeable disgust, not unmixed with alarm, upon the noisy crowd of thieves and mendicants who, under the lead of an aggressive, well-organized staff of pension agents, constitute the acknowledged camp following of the latter day republican organization, and, as such, beset the doors of the treasury.

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
Idaho	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	441
Necessary to choice	223

CLEVELAND-DAVIS INCIDENT.

General Fitzhugh Lee Tells What Actually Occurred at Richmond.

The Galveston News publishes a letter received by its Washington correspondent from General Fitzhugh Lee in reply to an inquiry about the story which is being circulated by the third party leaders in the south to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland while guests of the city of Richmond, refused to attend a reception given them to meet Miss Winnie Davis. Gen. Lee's letter is as follows:

GLASGOW, Va., Oct. 3.—My Dear Sir: I was surprised to learn from your communication of September 22d that the third party was distributing a circular letter in Texas containing the statement that Mrs. Cleveland had refused to meet Miss Winnie Davis at a reception at the governor's house in Richmond, when Mr. Cleveland was President of the United States and I was the chief executive of Virginia, and that the subject had assumed importance because votes were being diverted from the National democratic ticket. With the view of matching this matter from the front to the rear, I reply to your letter by saying that some six years ago Mr. Cleveland accepted an invitation of the State agricultural society of Virginia, through its President, Mr. Rober Beverly, now a member of the third party, to attend their annual fair. When I was so informed I at once by letter invited the President as well as the ladies and gentlemen of his party to be my guests at the governor's mansion. A few weeks before the date, the private secretary, informed me that in consequence of the President being obliged to return at once from the fair grounds to Washington on account of the public business, the

length of the journey and the short stay in Richmond would prevent the ladies from accompanying him. I gave the subject no further consideration except to regret that our citizens were deprived of the opportunity to welcome a lady who had discharged the duties of her high and trying position with tact that surprised the tact of her sex' and an absence of arrogance only equalled by the moderate estimate of her own worth and importance. As a matter of fact, the President accompanied me to the governor's home. On his way from the fair grounds to the station he specially requested "to be introduced to Miss Davis," who had been Mrs. Lee's guest for some weeks previous, and found her, as every one who has met a charming woman. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are not afraid of Miss Winnie Davis. Miss Davis is not afraid of them. "Let us have peace."
Very respectfully yours,
Fitzhugh Lee.

A LEADER

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained a popular favor, and now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant. It is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the stomach, liver or kidneys. It will cure sick headache, indigestion, constipation, and drive malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c per bottle. Sold by J. M. Lawing.

EXUM CUTS AYECK.

Having Called Ayeck Liar Exum Refuses to Apologize—He Uses a Knife and Wounds Ayeck.

News reached here last night of by far the most exciting occurrence during the campaign. The news came from Wayne county, and was that Dr. W. F. Exum, third party candidate for governor, had cut with a knife Mr. Charles B. Ayeck, democratic candidate for electoral college. It appears that on Wednesday, at Greenville, Pitt county, Exum called Ayeck a liar in the course of a speech. Ayeck at once demanded an apology, but Exum refused to make it. Ayeck then told him he would see him later. The party left after the speaking and drove thirty-five miles through the country. Ayeck and Marion Butler were in one buggy and Exum in another. On the way Ayeck again and again demanded an apology, but Exum refused to make it. Butler insisted that Exum was wrong and ought to apologize. Exum then told Ayeck he wanted to ride in the buggy with him. Ayeck said Exum could not until he apologized. Finally the party arrived in front of Exum's home in Wayne county. There Ayeck asked Exum if he would retract his language. Exum again refused whereupon Ayeck told him he was a liar and a coward. Exum having a large knife, jumped at Ayeck. The latter seized a stick from Butler's hand and struck Exum. Ayeck, walking backwards, stumbled and fell. Exum then jumped on Ayeck, struck him on the face and cut him on the arm and on the side of the head. Butler ran up and seized Exum to pull him off. Exum cursed Butler and told him he would kill him if he did not stand back. After Butler separated them Ayeck was about to renew the fight when Mrs. Exum ran out of the house and begged him not to do so. Ayeck told her that as she was a woman he would yield to her entreaties. He is badly hurt. Exum is also hurt. Ayeck has two large bruises on the head. One ear is mutilated by a knife slash. It was also learned last night that some time last week Exum was at Goldsboro and cursed and abused Ayeck, the latter not being present.—State Chronicle.

GUARANTEED CURE.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery curing last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at J. M. Lawing's drugstore. Large size 50c and \$1.00.