

# The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1893.

NO. 51.

**Professional Cards.**  
**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 Lincoln Hotel.  
 March 27, 1891

**Bartlett Shipp,**  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
 LINCOLN, N. C.  
 Jan. 9, 1891.

**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.  
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**Scientific American**  
 Gien Alpine Station, N. C., Feb 13th.  
 This is to certify that three years ago I had my left leg amputated four inches below the knee caused by blood poison and bone infection. After it was amputated there came a running ulcer on the end of it that measured 2 1/2 inches one way and 4 1/2 inches the other, and continued growing worse every day until a short time ago. I was given up to die by the best doctors in Charlotte. I heard of the wonderful B. B. B. I resolved to try that. My weight at the time I commenced B. B. B. was 120 pounds. When I had taken three bottles I gained 37 pounds in weight; when I had taken twelve bottles I was sound and well but continued taking until I had taken fifty-three bottles. I now weigh 180 pounds and three inches high. I contend that your medicine has no equal as a blood purifier. It certainly worked like a charm.  
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**Goddeys' Lady's Book.**  
**MISS EUSTACE.**  
 BY MAURICE GORDON.

The clatter of cups and saucers, the cheerful tinkle of silver against porcelain, the murmur of cultivated voices and the occasional bursts of cheerful laughter, announced that Mrs. Daynor and her friends were making merry over their afternoon tea.

Strangely enough, to the newcomers, hesitating just outside the drawing-room doors, the pleasant melody of sounds did not seem reassuring; she grew very pale, and a close observer would have noticed that her hands were trembling. It was too late, however, to beat a retreat, for the stately butler had already drawn the curtains aside, and the next moment her own name echoed on her ears: "Miss Eustace."

A sudden silence fell upon the group about the tea table, everyone seemed vaguely uncomfortable; every one, perhaps, save the young hostess, who glided over the carpet with outstretched hand:

"My dear Miss Eustace, I am glad to see you, come up to the fire; the spring afternoons are still quite cool, and a hearthside chair is by no means to be despised. I believe you are acquainted with my friends: Lady Grant, Mrs. Geoffrey French, Miss Farsworthy—Lady Adelaide Vane! Can I give you a cup of tea? Not any? You will delight my husband, he says I have destroyed my nervous system by my daily libations. How have you been amusing yourself lately? Are you fond of tennis?"

And now for the first time Miss Eustace spoke, her heart was throbbing madly, but she gave no outward sign that she knew herself to be under inspection, she threw back her head with a little proud gesture and said, carelessly: "I do not play, the game exhausts me; my father has requested me not to."

Lady Grant rose from her seat. What affront! Was it not enough to possess a father whom society ignored, without dragging him bodily into the conversation? "Kitty, child," she said, gathering together her numerous belongings, "I must be going."

Nelly Farsworthy, from her sharpy corner by the hearth, glanced keenly at Mrs. Daynor.

"Dear Lady Grant," she was saying with her pretty smile, and quietly ignoring the fact that that worthy lady had arrived but a few minutes before Miss Eustace, "it would be selfish of me to try and keep you longer, your other friends might rise up and do me bodily injury."

Miss Farsworthy could have laughed aloud—it was so like Kitty—but her heart swelled with indignation, when she reflected in whose cause her friend was doing battle; she pushed back her chair and came forward into the light.

"I, too, must tell you good-by," she said, languidly. "Mrs. French and I have been out since morning, and must be getting home now."  
 "Ah, I am sorry, Lady Adelaide, must you be going? Do not know, I think your children grow more charming every day. I saw Bertie and May out driving yesterday, will you send them to see me soon? Good afternoon to you all, and thank you for having enlivened my loneliness."  
 Nelly Farsworthy, glancing back as she left the room, had the satisfaction of knowing that Mrs. Daynor was preparing for a tete-a-tete with that Eustace girl; she had drawn her chair close to the hearth, the firelight was playing on her shadowed hair and casting quaint shadows on her earnest face. Her eyes were full of sympathy.

"Oh, I grant you she is beautiful. I never saw such wonderful eyes." "But so proud, so cold looking! She is too young to be unhappy. Tell me her story, Nelly, we have a long drive ahead of us, and I should very much like to hear."  
 Nelly Farsworthy gazed thoughtfully out of the carriage window; she was a graceful, gentle looking girl, but just now her face wore so bitter an expression that Mrs. French exclaimed involuntarily: "How like your father, I never saw the resemblance before. Now be a good child, remember that I am a 'stranger within your gates,' and tell me about Miss Eustace."

"It is not so interesting after all; if you are bored, remember that I warned you. You must know that about twenty years ago old Sir Hugh Eustace, the richest land owner in the country, was killed by falling over a high cliff. His nephew, a wild, reckless fellow, who gambled and drank, and generally misconducted himself, and they say, no favorite of old Sir Hugh's, fell heir to the title and fortune. When the old man's body was picked up at the foot of Rolney every one supposed his death to be accidental; but afterwards, when it was learned that the uncle and nephew had parted in anger that very morning, because of the older man's refusal to pay the younger one's gambling debts, people began to grow suspicious. When it was further made public that Stephen Eustace had been seen in the vicinity of Rolney Cliff about the hour of the old man's accident, what had at first been mere conjecture crystallized into positive belief.

"There was no proof of his guilt; he was never convicted; but the county has ignored him socially ever since. His young wife died broken hearted, and his daughter, who was a mere child then, has just returned from a foreign school, to find that in spite of her father's great wealth, the county resolutely refused to visit her. Denham is a magnificent old place, a fitting ground for her stately beauty; but she and her father enjoy its splendor alone."

"Poor girl," murmured Mrs. French, sympathetically. "I am sorry for her, are not you, Nelly?"  
 To her surprise the latter expression deepened about her companion's pretty mouth, and she said with slow emphasis: "It is what she deserves; the daughter of a murderer has no social rights. She should not stand on equal plane with us who have no stain upon our names."

"Nelly," said the matron, impulsively, "does Rodger know her?"  
 There was a moment's silence: "Why do you ask?"  
 "Because, forgive if I am wrong, but I have a fancy that Rodger loves her and that you—"

"That I oppose his most excellent choice? You are right, as you always are. He met her in Paris last autumn, she is very beautiful, and he was young and impulsive, poor boy, it was not hard for her to win him."

"Nelly, Nelly," said the older woman, "you are unjust. If they love each other why do they not marry?"  
 "Miss Farsworthy blushed painfully. "It is hard to believe, is it not, but she had the effrontery to refuse Rodger! That girl to reject a Farsworthy!"  
 "You would not have had her accept him, would you?"

"Oh, no, no; but when I think of her sending him away, of her making him wretched and unhappy, I do not know what I could say to her. Poor Rodger! Ah, here we are!" The carriage swept grandly through the park gates, and a few minutes later drew up before the gray old hall.

"At home at last," said Mrs. French, with a gratified sigh.  
 "So bored, then? My poor Mabel, forgive me."  
 "Not bored, but tired. Nelly, when you have dressed for dinner," they were wearily climbing the steps, "come into my room, I want to read you Harry's letter; he sends all manner of messages to you. Good-by until then."

"Why did you come? Oh, why did you come?"  
 "And is this your welcome? After so long an absence can you give me no kinder greeting? Why did I come? My darling, did you think I could keep away? I told you I would follow you. You see I have kept my word."

Miss Eustace shook her head, her lips were quivering, her cheeks as white as the summer gowns she wore; when she spoke it was with a break in her usual tranquil voice: "I gave orders, my servants were not to admit you."  
 "Your servants?" his laugh rang out across the grassy lawn; "I may not be as well off as I used to be; but I have enough left to 'fix' a servant or two."

Her eyes had grown anxious; "Not as well off as you used to be! Have you quarreled with your father?"  
 "Not I!" he answered, but inwardly much vexed at the admission; "it is he, who is angry with me! My conduct of late has not found favor in his sight. What a dear old garden this is; I remember I used to come here as a boy."

She put up a trembling hand, as if to ward off his light speeches. "Rodger,"—her voice in its agonized entreaty sent the warm blood surging to his heart;—"did your father send you away—because of me?"

His glance wandered down to hers; their eyes met; his, bright with affection and unselfish joy; hers, dark with feeling and something like shame. Suddenly, he stooped and clasped his arm about her: "What is the use of all this nonsense?" he cried, almost roughly; "I love you! You do not quite despise me. As for your father—there is none whom I revere and honor more; I have always believed him innocent, as you know. Why should we not marry, and be 'happy ever after'?"

She clung to him, weeping passionately. For one delicious moment she gave herself up to the sweet influence of his love.  
 "You are so good," she murmured, brokenly: "I prayed for you not to come, but now you are here—"  
 "You will not send me away? Ah, I thought you would repent; fortune has always been my friend, my sister says—"

She wrenched herself out of his arms, laughing hysterically. "I think I have been deaf for the last few minutes; in my sober senses I would never have permitted—the color rushed over her face, she stepped away from him, and twined her fingers nervously about each other. "Don't you understand?" she went on, with an heroic effort at composure, "I could never marry you; there is your sister—"

"My sister?" he broke in; "what has she to do with you and me?"  
 She smiled mirthlessly: "Not very much to do with me, I must confess; she has ignored me for the first. You must see for yourself that it would never do; it would not be pleasant to have a—"  
 "A sister-in-law?"  
 "Well, yes, a sister-in-law who barely speaks to me." She began playing with the ribbons at her belt. Her eyes were quite dry now, her face had assumed its old expression of weary calm. The slights and sneers, the scornful glances and barely civil words of the past weary months came back to her in all their bitterness; the sister's cold, aristocratic face rose up between her and the frank, handsome one of her lover.

"You can not truly love me, if you would let so small a thing interfere," he cried hotly.  
 "I am very proud," she said, looking out over the old garden, now growing gray and indistinct in the twilight. "One of these days, perhaps, when the stain is lifted from my father's name, I may marry you, that is"—wistful smile—"if you still care for me; until then, we can only meet as strangers. My pride is equal to your sister's; tell her," she went on, losing her self-control, "that I again refuse the honor of—"  
 (Concluded on last page.)

## Legislature of 1893.

To the Editor of The Enterprise.  
 Newton, N. C., March 30th, '93—  
 The General Assembly of 1893, in the main, was composed of good conservative men. In each house there were some of the leading men of the State. This is generally the case when the party gets scared.  
 No Legislative body is perfect, we therefore take it for granted that some things were done that ought not to have been done; yet many good laws were enacted, and many unwise laws repealed, or modified. Where so many men of different views, representing varied interests meet in a legislative body, one of the most important things is to prevent unwise legislation.

Hundreds of bills whether wise or otherwise, failed to pass both houses, and are sleeping the long sleep.  
 There were more watchful, vigilant, active members in this body than any previous legislature of which I had the honor to be a member.

**APPROPRIATIONS.**  
 The thing that most concerns the people is appropriations. No government can be run without them. The demand of our charitable institutions is on the increase, even more so than the increase of population. With all the provision heretofore made by the State, a large percent of the unfortunate are not cared for, as they should be for want of room to receive them to our institutions. Humanity demands, that the insane, the deaf, dumb and blind, should be properly cared for.

There are also a few homeless old Confederate soldiers to be provided for. Thank God there are less than 100 of these at present. All these things require a great deal of money. It is gratifying to see how well these institutes are being run. The management of the State Hospital at Morganton is an honor to our State, as well as to the gentlemen who run it. Every citizen ought to make a visit to the State institutions at Morganton, you will be surprised when you do so.

The legislature of 1891, made an appropriation for the purchase of additional property at Morganton, for the location of an institute for the Deaf and Dumb, so as to separate them from the blind. The work was commenced, the walls are up, and it required more money to complete and equip these buildings ready for occupancy.

The legislature of 1891, also started a Normal and industrial school at Greensboro for Girls. We were called on to help this institution. It required more money to finish and equip this school.  
 This is said to be one of the best, or promises to be one of the best in the State. I know there is some complaint in regard to the establishment of this school, but if it was a mistake, it was not made by the legislature of 1893. You must go back of that to lodge the complaint. Let us see who are to blame? The legislature of 1891 started this institution, but that legislature claimed that they did so because of the following demands.

First the State Alliance demanded it.  
 Second the Teachers Assembly demanded it.  
 Third the Kings Daughters demanded it.

So let no one censure the legislature of 1893, for the money appropriated to this institution. The constitution requires us to take care of the property of the University of North Carolina. So it required money to make some repairs there. Absolutely necessary to prevent the ruin of the buildings. Then there is the Agricultural and Mechanical College for boys, it had so have money. So it goes.

The Penitentiary authorities asked for \$70,000.00 to help run the bequest left us by the Republican party.  
 We refused to make this appropriation. Don't know how they will make out. We have started them under a new regime.  
 It is not necessary to go over the whole list of appropriations. I only

mention the most important. Oh yes, I haven't mentioned the most important one of all in the eyes of certain people and certain newspapers.

"\$500.00 FOR THE BALL."  
 Yes the legislature did appropriate \$500.00 for the purposes of the inauguration, or so much thereof as was necessary. They had to file an itemized account and it did not take \$500.00. Those who favored the bill urged it on the ground that we had a farmer for Governor we would be accused of not making the appropriation because the Governor is a farmer. Captain Kitchen, stationed on the floor of the House that if any person or county was dissatisfied with it to notify him and he will refund the amount they would have to pay. The truth is the inauguration was in the day time and I attended that. The ball was at night, and we did not attend that. So you see they were separate.

For the information of certain P. E. friends, I will state that we voted against the appropriation of \$500.00 as the journals will show when published. I didn't do so because Carr, was a farmer, but because I could see no reason why a Governor in a Democratic government, could not enter upon his duties simply by taking the oath, just as members of General Assembly, Judges etc.— Notwithstanding we were compelled to make the foregoing appropriations we reduced the tax from 25 to 22 cents on the \$100. This is lower than at any time before. There were certain line of railroad in the State not subject to taxation by reason of rights under the charter. There has been much agitation over this question. The present legislation settled that, and now that line of road is subject to taxation.

I succeeded in passing a bill through the senate for the better protection of farmers against the carelessness of stock drivers in allowing stock to run over farms under cultivation along public highways, but it failed in the House.  
 We tried to pass a dog law, but it failed as usual.

**ROAD LAW.**  
 One of the most important matters before the legislature was to devise some better system of working the roads. I am sorry we could not reach a more satisfactory solution of this important matter. The road congress met. Representative men from nearly every county in the State were present. We depended on them giving us something definite, but they did not. Hundreds of suggestions and propositions were made in the road Congress and in the legislature. To harmonize and utilize all this was the question. "Who was sufficient for these things?" How I wish every man who thinks he could arrange all the things could have a seat in the legislature for one session. At the suggestion of our Register of deeds and Board of Commissioners I succeeded in having the road law of 1889 repealed. It related mainly to the opening of new roads, and was a failure.

**STATE BANKS.**  
 We thought the crying demand was for more money. But just as soon as bills were introduced in the legislature to establish banks, and give us more money, the cry of opposition goes up from the wise on financial matters from "Ber-heba even unto Dan." It does look to me that if congress will repeal that 10 per cent tax, and allow us to have state banks of issue (properly guarded) as before the war, that the increase in the volume of circulation would be greatly to benefit our people very greatly.

Let all the national bank bills, gold or silver come that will come, and give us the state bank bill also, then we will surely have more money. The state money would have a tendency to remain at home. The business was done with this kind of money before the war. State banks don't fail any oftener than National banks.

There is trouble now in Nashville Tenn., over the failure of National banks.

We passed a bank bill, not a very unsatisfactory one. For want of time to agree on something better it was passed. I confessed that I don't understand the financial system of our government, I never professed to know.

But Mr. Editor, I am thankful that we have hundreds of men all through our country who profess to know all about the intricate subject. It has been the study of the best statesman of the past, and it has been confessed by them to be the biggest question with which to contend. It is left for the men of our day to solve. Not by those whom we have considered as leaders, but by men among us, who have been considered of the "rank and file." We are to be congratulated that the greatest question that ever confronted any government, is about to be solved. We hear a great deal said about Jefferson and Jackson in connection with banks. A great financial panic followed Jackson's administration. I give an extract from the diary of Rev. C. K. Marshall of Mississippi, April 12th 1837. "The hardest time in money matters that we ever experienced, people are cursing Andrew Jackson, the man who a few years ago was receiving their highest mead of praise, is now being abused for the financial straight in which our country is placed." So then if we look back we will find that no public man escaped abuse, and even old "Hickory" was accused of not knowing how to manage the finances of the government, when it was not half as large as it is now.

**REPEAL OF ALLIANCE CHARTER.**  
 The Progressive Farmer, Caucasian, and other papers are raising a howl over the repeal of the alliance charter. I want to say that the bill to repeal the charter was framed by alliance men, and was introduced in the House, and passed before I ever knew such a measure was contemplated. Even democrats in the House of Representatives who were not alliance men, knew nothing of such a bill until it was introduced by Gen. Vance (who is an alliance man in good standing) and but upon its passage. It passed because the alliance members asked for it, and stated they had a new charter which they introduced to take its place.

The Senate gave the alliance officers a hearing before the committee, and adopted a substitute or amendment, which allowed all alliance men who had money in the business fund to withdraw the same. There was only three People's party men in the Senate, and they voted for the measure. It was sent back to the House, and the House concurred in the Senate amendment. Now why abuse the democratic party for this measure when it was an alliance measure and even supported by third party men?

Alliance men told me the law did not affect anybody any Butler, Graham, Worth, Barnes & Co., who were receiving salaries. I took no part in the matter, because I felt it was not my fight. There are a number of alliances in the law that are important, in cases of lynchings, assignments etc., but I must stop and ask pardon for the length of this article. I hope the Enterprise will be rewarded for the gallant fight it made in behalf of democracy, and for this and all other favors.

M. O. SHERRILL.  
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