

The Lincoln Courier.

State Library

VOL. VII.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1893.

NO. 2.

Professional Cards.

J. W. SAIN, M. D.,

Has located at Lincoln and of fers his services as physician to the citizens of Lincoln and surrounding country.

Will be found at night at the Lincoln Hotel.

March 27, 1891

1y

Bartlett Shipp,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LINCOLN, N. C.

Jan. 9, 1891.

1y.

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

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HENRY TAYLOR, Barber.

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High on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolfords Sanitary Lotion. This is the best. Sold by J. M. Lawing, Druggist, Lincoln, N. C.

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Perfection ADJUSTABLE Shoe
It Expands Across the Ball & Joints.
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The best fitting, nicest looking and most comfortable in the world.
Price, \$3.50-5.00, \$1.00, and \$1.50.
Consolidated Shoe Co.,
Manufacturers, Lynn, Mass.
Shoes Made to Measure.
To be found at Jenkins' Bros.
—BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE—
The best Salve in the world for cuts and bruises, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetor, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. M. Lawing, Physician and Pharmacist.

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INVENTIONS are revolutionizing the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she gave to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Are you interested in Lenoir county? Then take the COURIER

Goodeys' Lady's Book.

BURNING WATER;
OR
WHAT CAME OF EARL'S EXPERIENCE.

CHILDREN'S STORY.

"Rats! What are you giving us?" was the rather irreverent reply of Byron, as he stared at Earl in much the same way that he would if the latter had proposed to jump up and pull the whiskers of the old man in the moon.

"But I can," persisted Earl, somewhat nettled by Byron's contemptuous reply; "and what's more, I'll do it right here and now, in this very room, and before your own eyes. Sit right down there," and he placed a chair about six feet in front of the table, on which was the saucer containing the kerosene.

Byron took the seat, still stonily protesting: "That water wouldn't burn nohow, and nobody could stuff such nonsense as that down him."

Earl paid no attention whatever to Byron's remarks; but began at once to make rather elaborate preparations for his mysterious performance. First he glanced around the room until his eyes caught sight of the saucer on the table. He appeared quite surprised to find it there, and, going up to it, exclaimed eagerly, as he examined it carefully: "That's the very thing. I'll pour the water in here, right before your eyes. Now watch close," he continued, glancing sharply toward Byron, "and see that I do everything fair and above board."

He went to the water-pail, which stood on a bench a short distance from the table, and filled the dipper full of water. After taking a drink himself, he invited Byron to come forward and taste, if he had any doubts as to who was quite satisfied by this time, expressed himself as very certain that the dipper held nothing but water. Earl now walked back to the table and very carefully poured just a little of the water into the saucer; at the same time requesting Byron to look close, and see that it was water, which went into the dish.

Of course Byron knew nothing of the kerosene already there, and which at once, as oil always will, arose to the top, while the water sought the bottom.

"Byron," Earl said in his most solemn and measured tones, as he sat the dipper down, and stood up very erect behind the table, with the now almost overflowing saucer in front of him, "you saw me pour water right into this dish, did you not?"

"Yes," replied Byron, very much mystified and somewhat frightened by Earl's strange doings.

"Now," continued the mighty magician *pro tempore*, "I drop a lighted match into this saucer, and its contents take fire and burn brightly, I have done what you, Byron Ormen, said it could not do—burnt water, have I not?"

"Ye-es," again replied Byron rather faintly, while over his face crept a look of awe and doubt, as he added: "But you can't do it, can you?"

Earl delighted to give him no reply; but deliberately lighted a match, held it up high in his right hand until it burned out brightly, and then, as he mumbled over some mysterious sounding words, let it fall gently into the saucer.

Never was magician more successful! The instant the match touched the oil a blaze two feet high leaped up in front of Earl. The astonished boy, never dreaming that his experiment would prove such a brilliant success, sprang back, almost as much frightened as Byron himself, who stood staring at the flames with gaping mouth and wide, opened eyes, too much amazed even to speak.

In a moment the water underneath began to boil, and pushed the burning fluid over the sides of the saucer. Out upon the table and down upon the floor, ran the liquid fire. Then, before either of the boys could lift a hand, the table and

the floor around it were a mass of flames.

Byron was so frightened that he could do nothing but jump up and down and halloo: "Oh! Oh! we'll be burnt up! We'll be burnt up!" At the awful sight of the climbing flames, Earl's heart seemed to spring up into his throat, and there stop, still, while his body became so weak that he could hardly stand.

It was at this moment that a cry from little Katie, who had been awakened by the noise, reached his ears. Earl loved his little sister dearly, and the thought that unless something was done at once she would be burned alive, almost made him wild.

Hardly knowing what he did, he rushed into the room where she was, and, grabbing her up from off the bed, ran with her out doors.

Byron followed him, still dancing up and down, and hallooing: "Fire! fire! fire!"

By this time Earl began to realize what a terrible thing it would be to have the house, their only home, burned down; they were too poor to build another; and everything they had, except the garments on their backs, would be destroyed by the fire. His excited imagination saw his frail mother and tender sister almost without clothes, without shelter, without food and without money, wandering upon cold charity, depending upon cold charity, all because of his foolish trick. Stung almost to madness by these thoughts, he determined to rush back into the house and put the fire out or perish in the flames. Thrusting the crying child into Byron's trembling arms, he bade him, in a voice the frightened boy could hardly recognize, so harsh and strange it sounded: "Take Baby Katy to her mother," and then, with pale, set face, dashed back into the burning building.

All this happened in a very few moments; for in times of intense excitement the mind thinks and the body acts with the quickness of lightning.

Byron waited only long enough to see Earl vanish in the smoke, which was now pouring through the open door of the old house. Baby Kate had kicked and screamed so lustily, the moment Earl had turned away, that he had been obliged to place her on the ground, at a safe distance from the fire, and run for Mrs. Ireil without her. How his legs flew over the ground, and how his frightened voice rang out in the thrilling cry of "Fire! fire! fire!"

His mother and Mrs. Ireil heard him long before he reached the house. Both women sprang to their feet, while over the face of Mrs. Ireil swept an ashy paleness. With-out pausing an instant, she darted through the door and down the road toward the house. She was almost frantic; for she could now see the smoke rising above her own house. The moment she met Byron, she caught hold of him, and inquired wildly: "Where is Earl? Where is Katie? What has happened?"

"Oh, he'll be burnt up! He'll be burnt up! Hurry! Quick!" was all she could get out of the terrified boy.

"Burnt up, her brave boy; her darling baby? No, God could not be so cruel." "Oh God! give me strength and time to save my dear children," was the prayer of her mother-heart. Her feet seemed winged as they flew toward the burning building. She was the first to reach to the house, and, without a moment's hesitation, sprang through the door out of which the smoke still continued to pour.

The table was a charred ruin, and a great hole had been burnt out of the floor in front of it; but the fire was out. With face and hands black with smoke, and clothes scorched and burnt, Earl stood, with the broom poised in his right hand, while the water-pail by his side told to what good purpose the article had been put, staring, like one gone daff, at the black hole in the floor. And well he might stare; for there, in a little hollow, chiseled out of one of the large logs which formed the support of the floor, lay Miser John's gold in a great pile of gleaming yellow coins.

NEW BERNE.

Response to a Toast by T. A. Green, Esq., at the Editor's Banquet.

While thanking you for the honor of calling me to respond to this toast, permit me to say that you assign me a very difficult task. The very fact that I am to speak of the industrial developments of New Berne—a city old in its history, its intelligence and culture, and its political fame, but comparatively new in its material growth and progress, signifies that I am to deal in cold, dispassionate figures, and not in a ere sentiment and feeling. And it may be that many of our own citizens, joggling along the beaten pathway of their daily life, are ignorant of the immense resources of this section, so long left unsupplied by the wealth and energy of modern times. We hope that the intelligent men of the Press particularly will inform themselves on this subject. We are satisfied that our trucking fields, with their beautiful carpets of green, are a marvel of productivity. Way, gentlemen, do you know that during the year 1892 we shipped 234,000 packages of peas, cabbage, potatoes and other truck over our railroad and steamers lines, fully 80,000 of these packages being potatoes? And that, in the diversification of crops, agriculture, in a good year, from \$200 to \$300 to the acre. And while miles away from New Berne the lands have been bought up and still there are thousands of acres of good, fertile soil, bathed by the dews and showers of the best climate in the world, awaiting the capital, energy and skill of the industrious treader. And such is the wonderful character of this enterprise, that great as it is now, every year seems to add to its marvelous development in dollars and cents. And then look at the almost miraculous exhibit of our fishing interest. One would think that the lamp of Aladdin had been suspended over our waters from the romantic coves and inlets around Morehead to the winding recesses of the Trent. During the last year 62,000 packages of eatable fish, consisting of 70 varieties, were shipped from New Berne and Morehead, packed in ice, and receiving transportation to all sections of the country. Fully 2,000 persons were employed at remunerative wages to prepare for and handle those shipments. It became necessary, to meet the demands of this industry, to establish an ice factory, running on full time, and turning out 20 tons of ice per day. Besides, there was an annual importation from the North of 2,000 tons of ice, and a levy upon the natural supply of our doors in our doors in our frozen creeks and rivers. The fishing industry at Morehead, with its investment of a \$100,000 is, in a large measure, a separate consideration in making up this wonderful estimate of an industry which only a few years ago was confined to a few scattered and helpless fishermen, who possessed neither apparatus nor capital to accomplish such astonishing results. Not the least of the expensive enterprises which in the last few years have given such impetus to this section is the lumber mills, which through out Neuse and Pamlico sections have made such a radical change in the appearance of the county and the condition of the people. And whatever may be said of the utility and wisdom of cutting down our trees and sacrificing our forests, as a mere question of commercial development this industry has grown to a gigantic proportion, vast acres of land in the vicinity of New Berne have been occupied by these energetic lumber companies. In the City and within sight of its steeples twelve steam saw Mills are now running, whose out put of dressed and undressed lumber is six million feet per year. Many of those mills are of huge capacity. They have drying kilns and planing mills attached to them, and used all the latest mechanical improvements. It is estimated, and adding

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the numerous saw mills a little distance from New Berne, over one hundred million feet of lumber are shipped as the output of this industry, embracing all sort of lumber peculiar to our soil, taking the place of the depleted white pine of the Northern States, and supplying even the markets of Chicago, and Portland in the State of Maine. Thousands of dollars are put into circulation through the instrumentality, graceful and costly dwellings are erected, and the general business condition of the city greatly improved.

If I had the time, gentleman, and this were the place for such a discussion, I might go on to speak of our extensive factory for the production of fertilizers, backed by ample capital, and supplying our agricultural interests through an extensive tract of country. I might speak of our canning industry, turning out thousands of packages, and reaching the ready demands of the markets in many neighboring States. I might mention our numerous facilities for making and furnishing boxes for truckers, calling for material and skilled labor, and securing employment for industrious workmen through many weeks of the year. And last but not least, I might mention our recently established knitting factory, which though established on a small scale, bids fair to increase and develop, bringing profits to its projector and prosperity to the city. We have been incumbered, gentlemen, with many burdens, and opposed by many obstacles. But our motto is "upward and onward." With the speedy completion of the Wilmington and Oslow Railroad, the cry of its engine being almost ready to sound upon our streets, and with a direct northern connection looming up in the future, we are not wasting our time in idle day-dreams, but laying our hands upon the very discoveries of fortune.

We expect to see our famous city, which has stood the shocks of war and the oppressors frown but is still fragrant with the memory of a glorious, departed day, put on her robes of triumph, and stand forth strong in her financial ability and prosperous in her commercial institutions, as she has ever preserved the fame and intelligence of her sons, and the virtue and beauty of her women.

Alliance Charter Legislation.
To the Editor of The Greensboro Argus.
A few days ago I sent you for publication some resolutions passed by the Alliance of Wayne county at its last meeting, and I have thought it proper to explain publicly my connection with said resolutions. I am now county secretary of the alliance, and as secretary, I furnished the resolutions for publication.

They do not meet my individual approval. A large majority of those advocating the resolutions care nothing for the "beloved order" excepting so far as it will tear down and destroy the Democratic party, and will sustain and uphold the Third Party and the resolution are engendered in Third party spirit and promulgated for Third party effect.

What is the fuss about, and what's the cause of criticism of the Legislature? It is that the Alliance charter has been so amended that now there is no personal liability upon any member, that any one who has put his money in the business agency fund shall have the right to withdraw it, and the trustee of the fund refuses to pay, that the Attorney General shall bring an action which will enforce payment, and that the salaries of officers shall not be increased beyond those furnished in the constitution of the order. These are the amendments, there was cause for each. As to all except the last, I ask President Butler if he did not state in Raleigh that they were proper, and ought to be made?

The limitation upon the salaries of officers was in the interest of the farmers, who have their money in the fund, and it cannot be objected to, except by someone whose eye

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has been upon the fund, and who, by the amendment, is prevented from enjoying it.
A great many of the lecturers of the Alliance in North Carolina last year were Third party candidates. And still they were paid out of the Alliance fund \$4,364.18. And if I am not very much mistaken Mr. Graham was called upon for \$1,200 to help pay that and other expenses of the State meeting.
At the last meeting it was seen that the funds on hand were insufficient to pay delegates the amount allowed them by the constitution. And the committee recommended a reduction. President Butler ruled that this reduction apply to that meeting as well as future meetings, and delegates who had left home understanding what compensation would be made them, found it reduced, although at the same meeting \$375, borrowed by Mr. Butler, him and he made no objection.
At the same meeting President Butler recommended that the business agency fund be taken from the trustee, a bonded officer, and given to the executive committee, without a bond.
Many object to the provision allowing members to withdraw their funds. I think this was simply an act of justice. Many who are now Democrats, have joined the order believing it was non political, and in this belief contributed their money. They now believe it is political, and that its policies are injurious to the doctrines in which they believe. Believing this, ought they not to be allowed to believe that it injurious to their welfare?
The amendments were proposed in the presence, and with the accent of attorney's employed and selected by the Alliance, one of whom was a Democrat and the other for Waver I do not know that they agreed that all amendments were necessary, but am informed that they substantially so agreed.
I believe the Alliance originated in an earnest desire to strengthen our institutions and benefit our people, but that it is now a mere machine, upon which men, who are not farmers, hope to ride into office. They have the ear of the people and, taking advantage of our depressed condition, seek to destroy confidence in our public men, and to create general dissatisfaction. They know that with the boon of contentment their power and influence would be dissipated as the mist before the sun. I cannot join in their efforts, and will not do so.
In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would say, it now looks like all Democrats will have to retire from the Alliance, and all others who would teach the rising generation something besides being chronic gamblers. Very truly yours,
J. A. STEVENS,
McClammy, N. C., April 26, 1893.

Hoke Smith Invents a Plan.
WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary Hoke Smith was at his office in the Interior Department to day and expressed himself as much improved by his recent trip with the President to New York and Chicago.
The Secretary, realizing the importance of securing perfect harmony in the policy to be pursued in the administration of his department, with such varied and important interests as those which are assigned to the Department of the Interior, is formulating a plan by which each of the several bureaus will be assigned a certain hour each day for conference with him. At this conference it is expected that the heads of the bureau will bring to the Secretary's attention such matters as they think requires his consideration and will have an opportunity to discuss with him the general policy to be pursued in their respective departments.
To further development of this general idea, the Secretary intends to have a meeting of assistant secretaries and heads of bureaus for the purpose of considering all matters of common interest.

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