LINCOLN COURIER.

J. M. ROBERTS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., JULY 21, 1893.

ENTERED IN THE POST OFFICE AT LINCOLNTON AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Subscription—Cash in Advance.

year.....$1.25
months.....75
4 months.....50

Rates of Advertising.

Inch (12 lines), one time, $1.00; 25c for each subsequent insertion.
Two inches, one time, $1.50; 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Three inches, one time, $2.00; 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Four inches; one time, $2.50; $1.00 for each subsequent insertion.
Special rates for one-half and one-fourth column; also, for any advertisement continued longer than two months.

NOTICE.

All communications and business letters should be directed to the "LINCOLN COURIER," Lincolnton, N. C.

All letters of a private nature, or those requiring the attention of the editor, and also such as have no relation to this paper, should be sent direct to J. M. Roberts, Asheville, N. C. tf.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The editor of the COURIER leaves this week to enter upon his duties in the Collector's office at Asheville. He will, however, continue in control of the editorial department of the paper, just as heretofore. Miss Nina will have charge of the local and business departments. The boy bespeaks for her the hearty cooperation of all. It is desired to place the paper on a solid cash basis. Those who are indebted to the COURIER are requested to pay up as soon as possible. The subscription is $1.00 a year *cash in advance*; if not paid in advance the price is $1.25.

FROM ASHEVILLE.

(Special Correspondence.)

Those who have not made a tour over the Western North Carolina railroad to the beautiful town of Asheville have but a faint idea of the beauties of Western North Carolina. Many elegant descriptions have been written of scenery on our State, and the Times has there is's camera pointed towards round-top, valley, brook, river, deep gorge and towering mountains [illegible] towards many of them, and made the photographic views, but only musical pen can portray the [illegible] spread out before the traveler.

[illegible] set on a hill overlooking the town, and [illegible] as much [illegible] the big "moon" a [illegible] seen, it seems to be [illegible] by a long [illegible]

[illegible] a number of [illegible] from different parts of this country, representing many [illegible]

Mr. Whitson, an evangelist, [illegible] has begun a two [illegible] meeting at the First Baptist church and large crowds [illegible] to hear him. His style and manner of preaching and of conducting his meetings are like Mr. [illegible]

Collector Evans is making a thorough and careful canvass of his district for the purpose of [illegible] the voters best and most suitable men to fill the offices under him. He is still receiving a great many letters, and [illegible] earlier than a point as [illegible] capability and general [illegible] Democracy he does so.

[illegible] hope that only sober and [illegible] men will receive appointments. [illegible] and important reports from Storekeepers, Gaugers and Deputy Collectors cause a great deal of delay in the work in the Collector's [illegible]

Congressman Bower was here Monday and called on the Collector.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Division of Entomology.

[illegible]—During the present year two broods of the Periodical Cicada or so-called "Seventeen-year Locust" (*Cicada septendecim* L.) one of the seventeen-year (*septendecim*) race and one of the thirteen-year (*tredecim*) race, will make their appearance in different parts of the country.

I would beg of you to glance over the following list of localities, which has been prepared for previous records, and to send me during the season any confirmatory experience as to the appearance or nonappearance this year of the insects in those localities, or in any localities not indicated. Any evidence giving the extent of territory over which they appear in your county or State, or any well-attested dates of their appearance in previous years, will be thankfully received and appreciated.

BROOD XVI.—Tredecim—('80, '93).

* * * *

North Carolina.—Lincoln and Moore Counties.

This brood is but little known, and all localities require further confirmation this year.

BROOD XI.—Septendecim—('76, '93)

North Carolina.—From Raleigh, Wake county, to the northern line of the State; also in the counties of Rowan, Davie, Cabarrus, and Iredell.

* * * *

This is a well-established brood, most of the localities in the Eastern States as well as those in Indiana and Illinois having been verified in past years; but the localities in Kentucky and Kansas require confirmation, and that in Colorado is extremely doubtful.

Respectfully yours,
C. V. RILEY,
Entomologist.

WASHINGTON, N. C.,
June 1, 1893.

[We ask that some farmer from each township in Lincoln county will watch for the above species of locusts and report to the office of the COURIER.—EDITOR.]

Hoke Smith appears to the careful reader of current history to be a native of North Carolina, a citizen of Georgia, a young Democrat called to take charge of the largest and most complicated of the departments of the government, and it appears further that he is holding his job right flat down. No one of the executive departments is being conducted more entirely to the notion of the people; and by the way, this Hoke Smith delivered at Asbury Park last Sunday an address which took his audience clean off its feet and which was cheered to the echo; and when he finished he had to take a position where all the people could pass by and shake his hand. This is who Hoke Smith is, and he is holding up his end of the log right along. Who's Bissell?—*Charlotte Observer.*

The Extra Session.

The coming extra session of Congress will be a warm one, and will in all probability be a long one. The silver men are going to make a hard fight for silver, which will make it warm, and the tariff question will make it a long one.

The extra session was called to meet in August for the especial purpose of dealing with the Sherman bill, but it was simply anticipating by a month or so the extra session which it was generally believed would be called anyway early in the Fall, as early, perhaps, as September and not later than October. Then the reason urged for the early calling was to consider the tariff question, and to get to work as soon as possible to give the people relief from the onerous burdens imposed by the McKinley tariff. For the present this seems to have been lost sight of, or been overshadowed by the silver question.

The silver question is an important one and it is imperatively necessary that it should be settled in some way, but the tariff question is also an important one, even more so than silver to the people at large, and there are special reasons why the work of reform should be promptly entered upon. That was the great issue in the campaign and was the issue on which Mr. Cleveland was nominated. It was rung on the forum and in the press, and everywhere the Republican campaigners had to meet it and defend it as best they could. It was discussed five times as much as the silver question was and that accounts for the revolution which for the first time in thirty years put the Government completely in the hands of the Democratic party.

The Democratic Convention at Chicago in its platform denounced the Sherman bill as a "cowardly makeshift," and pronounced in favor of a conditional free coinage of silver, but these were both regarded in the canvass as subordinate to the great, looming issue of tariff reform. So much in earnest were the people on that, that some papers urged Mr. Cleveland to call an extra session of Congress at once and begin the work then, and there was some disappointment because that was not done. Republican papers have been twitting us with the tardiness shown in dealing with the McKinley bill, and are endeavoring to create the impression that the Democrats, now that the responsibility of giving the country a better tariff than the McKinley tariff devolves upon the Democratic party, are not anxious to tackle the task.

There are special reasons why this work should not go over to the regular session. Delay will give color to the assertions of Republican editors and politicians that the Democrats are not anxious to begin it. The people expect it and will not be satisfied with dilatory movement.

But there is another reason which will and should have weight among those who look ahead and keep their eyes on the political field. There will be elections next Fall in about eight States, some of them very close States, and some of them now Democratic for the first time since 1860. In all of them tariff reform was the issue in the last election, and on that the Democrats carried some of them if not all. If Congress ignores that question in the extra session how can it be an issue in the coming elections, and if nothing be done with it what reason have we to beleive that the Democrats can continue hold those that are close? The voters who severed their connection with the Republican party and acted with the Democratic party for the first time may conclude that a party which can take tariff reform so easy is not much interested in it, and that they didn't gain much by their change of base. It is of vital importance that the coming Congress should furnish the Democrats of those States with the assurances that we were in honest earnest when we made tariff reform the party slogan and told the people that it come as soon as possible. Congress may not finish the work before these Fall elections take place, but it can do enough to convince the people that it intends to carry out the party pledges in good faith and expeditiously as possible. Enough should be done to at least to show the people what is contemplated and what they have to expect in the way of reform.

Whether the silver question, which may be given precedence, be disposed of quickly or slowly, the next thing in order will be the question of tariff reform, to which the party is solemnly committed and upon which there is a unanity of sentiment among Democrats.—*Wilmington Star.*

Washington News.

Correspondence of the COURIER.

War talk is again heard in Washington and, as usual, the naval officers are hoping that there may be something in it. It is not complimentary to the British government, which is pledged by formal treaty to abide by the decision of the arbitrators in the Behring Sea dispute, that so many people should be willing to believe that the massing of warships and troops in the Pacific indicates a disposition to dispute by force the decision of the arbitrators, should it be against England, as it is generally believed it will be, but the British government has upon more than one occasion in the past displayed some very queer ideas of the meaning of international honor. It has been suggested here that the talk about the English not accepting the decision is all originated by the English, for the purpose of influencing the arbitrators in their decision. If so it is a very foolish proceeding, certainly as far as the American arbitrators are concerned. One of them—Senator Morgan, of Alabama—has more than once expressed the belief that another war between the United States and England was inevitable, and that the sooner it came the better for this country.

Notwithstanding all the sentimental talk about the increasing brotherly relations between the great English speaking nations, no well-informed man will deny that there is greater rivalry between the United States and Great Britian today than ever before, and it is the rivalry of commercial traffic, which has drawn England into more wars than any other one thing. The commercial supremacy of the world lies between the two nations, and that either of them will surrender the field peacably to the other is not probable. No man can mingle with the prominent and respective men from all sections of the country who come to Washington without becoming convinced that a war with England would be very popular, particularly if England should be the aggressor. Nothing would please the American people more than for England to refuse to abide by the Behring Sea arbitration. Such a course would justify war and the Americans would so accept it.

Secretary Herbert left Washington to-day on the Dolphin, to make a visit of inspection to all of the Atlantic coast navy yards. He expects to be gone about two weeks.

A contest over the House doorkeepership and Sergeant-at-Arms is beginning to get quite spirited. Strong claims are being made by the friends of several candidates for postmaster of the House, but only one for the clerkship, and so far none for chaplain.

There are a number of democrats in the House who are in some particulars the peers of any men who ever served therein but if there is any one of them who possesses preeminently all the qualities of a good leader he is known at this time. It may be because there are so many able democrats in the House that no one of them has distinguished himself above a score of his colleagues, this making it appear that the party lacked a leader, such as Sam Randall or Orpheus Kerr was. Whatever the cause of this condition of affairs may be it offers a splendid opportunity to the new members to come to the front.

Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, who was a member of the committee on Rules of the last House, and who will, it is generally believed, occupy a similar position in the next House, has arrived, and as he expects to stay a long time he brought his family along. Mr. Catchings has the same idea that most of the democrats who served in the last House have about the necessity for the adoption of a rule by the next House that will prevent a few men tieing the House up whenever they are so inclined, and he agrees with Speaker Crisp in thinking that the proper way to do this is to adopt a rule giving the majority of the House the right to decide when a vote shall be taken upon any measure. That such a rule would expedite business cannot be doubted, and it would not be open to the objections raised against the obnoxious Reed rules, because it would place the authority for shutting off fillibustering in the hands of a majority of the House, instead of the committee on Rules, which was but another name for Reed in the last republican House. No democrat wishes to curtail full and free debate, but fillibustering must be put down, or there will be no legislation by the House.

Secretary Morton is determined that the seeds sent out by the Department of Agriculture shall be what they purport to be, both as to the name printed on the package and growing qualities, and in accordance with that determination he has issued an order directing that the sellers of seeds to the Department be required to guarantee both in all future purchases.

There May be War.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—The mailed hand of Governor Tillman made a move today against the blind tigers in Charleston. They have been running now just two weeks since the dispensary law went into effect, and while it is true that every house in Charleston has a supply of stimulants stored away, enough to last six months, the blind tigers, which sprang into existence on July 1st, have been doing a thriving business.

For about ten days the city has been thronged with the Governor's spies. Two days ago the Assistant Attorney General of the State arrived here and for two days has been in consultation with the spies and the prosecuting officer of the county.

To-day the Attorney General applied to a magistrate for several warrants, but that official refused to issue them, owing to a lack of some legal technicality. The course of the proceedings, if taken as now sketched out, will, it may be safely stated, precipitate a storm and outcry far surpassing any which has yet attended the inauguration of the law.

The plan is said to be that simultaneously with the arrest of the accused on charges of violation of the dispensary law, and before trial and conviction, his place of business is to be condemned and abated as a nuisance, the premises searched and the goods and chattels confiscated to the State and carried away.

This is the programme mapped out by the dispensary law and this is the programme that Governor Tillman proposes to enforce will be resisted by force if necessary; in fact it is no secret that a good many of the suspects have armed themselves and are prepared to defend the sanctity of their premises at the point of the pistol and it is equally certain that the popular sympathy is entirely on their side.

Vanderbilts Buncombe County Estate.

R. L. Abernethy in Morganton *Herald*: The first idea called up in the mind of a visitor when for the first time he looks upon the grandeur and magnificence of the work of Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, is that of the towering pyramids of Egypt, or the magnificent structure of Solomon's Temple. It would be folly in me to attempt anything like a plenary description and of that stupendous edifice, or even the faintest idea of its grand and beautiful surroundings.

To look upon its ponderous stones; its massive pillars; its extensive and georgeous floral departments; its towering walls, cemented and covered with polished marble or granite; its huge and ponderous wrought iron beams joist, and girders, some weighing near a thousand tons; its sculptured and decorated towers, its arched and figured domes, crowds the mind with such a sense of magnificence, grandeur and beauty that sickens the brain with the weight of its glory, and you instinctively turn to less stupendous objects for present relief.

Trains, laden with material of every conceivable kind, run from Biltmore to the fine building from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., every day about eight or ten times. These trains carry up the hundreds of workmen every morning from Biltmore where they board at night, and bring them back in the evening. The rock-cutters work 8 hours per day at 50 cts per hour. The head workman gets $10 a day. The painters and carpenters work 9 hours per day, and receives from $2.50 to $4 per day. The whole cost per day to Mr. Vanderbilt is about $2,100. His freight bill at the depot, I learned from Mr. Ransom the agent, averages monthly about $60,000.

Mr. Vanderbilt has 100 milk cows, 100 carriages, and 100 horses, and he is now gone to Kentucky to purchase more horses. He has just purchased 20,000 acres of forest lands in Transylvanie, which he intends to enclose with an iron fence for a game park. He intends it is said, to tear down and remove every vestige of improvements upon that 20,000 acres.

The entire possession of Mr. Vanderbilt is "posted" and most if not all, surrounded by a wire fence, with a man stationed at entrance, to give orders to visitors. Every man is warned not to trespass upon his possessions, or that will be his penalty.

The great building which will require from 5 to 8 years for completion, when finished, is not to hold wood enough to make a "tooth pick"

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

If you live in the South or Southeast you will have unequalled advantages in reaching the great fair; a Solid Train with Palace Sleeping Cars leave Atlanta daily via the E. T. V. & G. Ry. to Chattanooga, thence via Q. & C. Route to Cincinnatti, and Big Four Route to Chicago; cars via C. & O. Ry. and Big Four Route to Chicago. Besides these solid trains, all other trains, make Direct Connection in Cincinnati, Central Union Station with the Big Four Route, avoiding all transfers across the city, necessary via all other Lines to Chicago.

Trains of the Big Four pass along the Western edge of the Exposition Grounds on an elevated track, offering a magnificent panoramic view of the Fair.

The stopping trains at Midway Plasance Gate which is main entrance to the Exposition, is an unequaled advantage offered by this route.

Naturally, all the Prineipal World Fair Hotels are located on the route of the Big Four, to be nearer to the Exposition, and furthermore, convenient stops are made along the line enabling passengers to reach every part of the Hotel and Boarding House District.

Should you prefer to go down town, trains of the Big Four land you at the new Central Station at Twelth St. in the heart of the city.

Thus all the disagreeable features of tedious transfers and delay in Chicago as well as along the route are positively avoided, making this Line superior to all others in every respect.

For full information, address D B. Martin, G. P. & T. A. World's Fair Route. Cincinnati, O.