

The Lincoln Courier.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1893.

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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.

Bartlett Shipp,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LINCOLN, N. C.

Dr. A. W. Alexander

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SHERMAN ACT MUST GO.

Cleveland's Message.

To the Congress of the United States: CAPITOL, Washington, August 8. The following is the President's message as read in both Houses of Congress to-day:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged at present, events may be mitigated and the danger threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side; numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors; surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values, supposed to be fixed, are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver enforced under that statute were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain quantity of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for, immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects. This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the Secretary of the Treasury is commanded to purchase monthly there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that said notes may be released.

It is, however, declared in the act to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law. This declaration so controls the action of the Secretary of the Treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion, nominally vested in him, if by said action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed,

Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to purchase these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation, as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 16th day of July 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than \$147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May 1892 and the 15th day of July 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion, amounted to a little more than \$54,000,000 and that during the same period about \$49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon. We have thus made the depletion of our gold reserve and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893 amounted to more than \$87,500,000. Between the 1st of July, 1890, and the 15th of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than \$132,000,000 while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than \$147,000,000.

Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fall in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligations, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it to provide for the use of the people, the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency of the world through general international operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refused its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to

purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have.

It does not meet the situation to say that the apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless, and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possible, if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon, but when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$60,000,000 yearly with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized States. Nor is it justified, in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability, to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics; it concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land.

There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked at times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us: The speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others; the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or may even find profit in the fluctuations of values. But the wage earner, the first to be injured by a depreciated currency, and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically helpless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than 50 years ago when the adjustment of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who because of their number and condition are entitled to the most watchful care of their government.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as Congress can afford in the existing situation be offered at once. The maxim, "he gives twice who gives quickly" is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasonable patience and sacrifice their property or their interest under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done, and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence.

Whatever else the people have a right to expect from Congress they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of

three years disastrous expense shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

It was my purpose to summon Congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand; which so large a majority of the people, as shown by the sufferings, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once, and before all other objects, be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the Act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

Grover Cleveland. Executive Mansion April 7, 1893. The President's message was listened to with intense interest by members of the house and at the conclusion of its reading was greeted with general applause not confined to any section of the chamber.

Not often has an execution document been listened to in the Senate with such profound attention and interest as this message was. Every Senator was seated and appeared to be on a nervous strain not to lose a word. The message was ordered printed immediately and referred to the finance committee. Various petitions for and against the repeal of the Sherman act were presented and referred to the same committee. Senator Hill introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the Sherman act, referred to the finance committee.

Flowers in Midsummer.

At this season of the year we are pretty sure to have a spell of very hot weather, and plants suffer greatly from it, and if it is protracted they often cease to bloom, and when they do that it is practically the end of the season with them, as but few will recover from the effect later on when a rain comes, writes Eben B. Rexford in a timely article on "Midsummer in the Garden" in the August Ladies Home Journal.

To avoid these results and continue the beauty of the garden water should be given freely and regularly. In towns and villages, where connection can be made with waterworks, this will be an easy thing to do, but in the small places and the country it often involves a great amount of labor. Water at night, so that the sun will not cause the moisture to evaporate before it has had a chance to get to the roots of the plants, as it will if watering is done in the morning. Instead of using a watering pot with a spray nozzle use one with a spout simply, as that will allow you to apply the water in a stream about the base of the plants, thus getting enough water where it is needed to do good, which would not be the case if you were to sprinkle it over the surface of the ground.

Food for Thought.

Every officer of the State Alliance is a Third party man. Every officer of the Cabarrus County Alliance is a Third party man. The editor of this paper is pretty well acquainted with the people of Cabarrus county. We make the positive statement that we do not know a single straight Democrat in the county who belongs to the Alliance. If there is a single Alliance man in the county who voted a straight Democratic ticket last year and who is now a Democrat, let somebody unearth him and we will publish the fact.—Concord Times.

Subscribe for the COURIER.

EARTHQUAKES.

Shocks Which Have Killed Many Thousands.

At Pekin, China, 300,000 persons were buried in a moment in 1562, and 100,000 again in the same city in 1731. The earthquake at Lima on Oct. 28, 1846, extended to Callao, and 18,000 persons perished. This convulsion, which spread along the coast 200 leagues, began about 10.30 o'clock at night. The noise to the space of only four minutes.

The day being one dedicated to St. Simon and St. Jude, the people of Lima attributed to the agency of those saints the fact that only 18,000 perished out of a population of 50,000. Vast quantities of gold, silver and jewels were buried among the seventy-four churches and the monasteries. The public fountains were buried, the statues of the Spanish kings crushed and the streets barricaded with fallen houses.

Callao was utterly destroyed, and even its very shape was changed by huge heaps of sand and gravel. At the moment of the earthquake the sea rose mountains high and rolled on till it buried the city and destroyed everything except the two gates. Of the 5,000 inhabitants only 200 escaped by clinging to timbers and pieces of wreck.

The most tremendous earthquake of modern times was that of Lisbon, of November 1, 1755. The people had risen as usual that morning, and looked out upon Belem and the Tagus, the little villas among the olive groves, the orange trees, the ball flag, the hospitals, the convents and the shops. In the seventy-five convents and forty churches of Lisbon the bells had tingled and early prayer had been said. The birds were gaily singing their matins in suburban gardens of Alcautara and Campo Grande. The blue sky gave no omen of evil, and the river lay for miles after mile smiling in the golden sunlight.

Suddenly the city fell to pieces like a children's tower of cards. Roofs crushed in, arcades gaped in two, towers fell, steeples snapped, palaces tottered, walls were levelled. The air grew black with rising clouds of dust and was filled with the crash of ceaseless destruction. At the same time, as if the terrors of the apocalypse had broken at last on Lisbon, the sea, agitated to its depths by the awful convulsion, rose and spread over the shore. One of the quays also opened its dark jaws and swallowed in an instant, 600 persons who had taken refuge on it.

In a minute or two more fresh calamities fell on the unhappy city. For the fires being hurried down among the fallen timbers, conflagrations broke out in several parts of the city. To add to the general misery thieves and murderers, escaping from the shattered prisons, plundered and robbed indiscriminately. One of these villains confessed to setting fire to the Indian house and another to burning the ruins in seven places. The earthquake continued with gentle, intermittent tremors, felt even on the river for eighteen days.

The first great shock convulsed the earth for 5000 miles, overturned many cities and never halted in its tremendous march till it reached Scotland. The year 1755 was very wet and rainy. The summer was unusually cool, and during the forty days preceding the earthquake the weather was clear, but not remarkably so. On the day immediately preceding the earthquake a remarkable gloominess prevailed, but on the morning of the fatal day the fog was dissipated by the sun.

There was no wind nor the least agitation of the sea, and the weather was remarkably warm. This great earthquake of Lisbon, when in a few minutes swallowed 50,000 persons, had a precursor in 1531, which in the same city 1,500 houses and 30,000 persons were destroyed, and several neighboring towns engulfed with all their population.—Chicago Herald.

Are you interested in Lincoln county? Then take the COURIER.

University Courses For Teachers.

The following courses of study in the University have been arranged especially for teachers. Instruction will begin September 7. *Bona fide* public school teachers will receive free tuition, others will pay at the usual rates.

- I. THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION: Ancient, Medieval and Modern:
 - (a) The history of educational institutions, theories and methods.
 - (b) Criticism upon the same.
 - (c) The reading of educational classics.
- II. THE PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION:
 - (a) Study of laws of the human thought and mental growth of the child.
 - (b) Study of selections from philosophical literature, the theories of Plato, Aristotle, Kant, Locke, Milton and others.
- III. EDUCATIONAL CRITICISM:
 - (a) Educational reformers and critics.
 - (b) Analysis of their arraignment of existing practices.
- IV. EDUCATION CIVICS:
 - (a) The teacher in relation to the school and State.
 - (b) Relation of the State to education.
 - (c) Sociological aspects of education.
 - (d) State and city systems of education.
 - (e) School supervision.

TEACHER'S ACADEMIC COURSES:

- I. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: English (four courses), Latin or Greek (each two courses), French or German (each two courses).
- II. MATHEMATICS: Algebra, geometry, trigonometry and surveying.
- III. SCIENCE: Chemistry, physics, geology, physical geography, physiology and botany.
- IV. HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY: History (four courses), psychology, political economy.
- V. Constitution and laws of U. S. Constitution and laws of N. C., rights and duties of citizenship.

Every teacher and every young man intended to teach is cordially invited to this instruction. The time to enter is either September 7, 1893, or January 4, 1894. I shall be glad to correspond with persons interested in these courses.

Address, E. A. ALDERMAN, Prof. of the History and Philosophy of Education, Chapel Hill, N. C., July 24, 1893.

A Novel Method of Getting a Well.

I saw a curious method used the other day in Illinois to take the foul air out of a well. The well was to be cleaned out but the man that took the job was afraid to go down until he had ascertained the quality of the air at the bottom. He let down a lighted candle, and when it descended to about 6 feet of the bottom it went out as suddenly as though extinguished by a whiff of air. That was all he wanted to know. He was then sure the well had poisonous gas in it and took a small umbrella, tied a string to the handle and lowered it open into the well. Having let it go nearly to the bottom he drew it up, carried it a few feet from the well and upset it. He repeated this operation 20 or 30 times, with all the bystanders laughing at him, then again lowered the light, which burned clear and bright even at the bottom. He then descended to explain that the gas in the well was carbonic acid gas, which is heavier than air, and therefore could be brought up in an umbrella just as though it were so much water. It was a simple trick, yet perfectly effective.—St. Louis Globe.

A LEADER

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medical 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 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

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. For Malaria, Liver Troubles, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.