

LINCOLN COURIER.

J. M. ROBERTS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NOTICE.

All communications and business letters should be directed to the "LINCOLN COURIER," Lincoln, 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.

The Asheville Citizen is one of the brightest and newest even in the papers in North Carolina. It publishes Cleveland's message in full last week on the same day it was read in Congress.

Address are turned towards the Congress now in extra session in Washington. The country is standing as it were with abated breath listening for the result of the deliberations of the "powers that be."

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, directing the committee on finance to prepare a bill for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act, and providing a vote on the passage of such bill by the 22nd of August, if not sooner reached.

The Senate was then addressed in a speech on the financial situation by Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, who contended that the Sherman act was not the sole or the principal cause of the existing business depression, and that no permanent improvement could be expected so long as the destruction of the present tariff system was apprehended or feared.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dolph's remarks, Mr. Hoar called up as the unfinished business, coming over from the last session, the question of the right of Hon. L. S. Mantle to a seat in the Senate from the State of Montana, but said that he would not ask for its consideration until he had consulted Senators on the other side.

EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS.

Debates at the Capitol.

CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, August 8.—The proceedings in the Senate today were of great public interest. Not only has an executive communication been introduced to the Senate with such profound attention and interest as the message of President Cleveland was today.

"Resolved, That we will support a bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and currently providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, with full legal tender quality, on such a ratio as will provide and maintain the parity between gold and silver."

"Better let it lie on the table," said Mr. Stewart; "we may want to make some remarks about it."

course I will not insist on the motion."

"Is the introduction of bills in order?" Mr. Stewart asked the Vice President, but he got no answer, for Mr. Voorhees, interrupting him, said:

"I suppose that the Senator can address the Senate upon the subject of the message just as well after it is referred as if it were on the table. The usual course is to order a message to be printed and referred to a committee."

Mr. Stewart: "Very well; let it go."

The message was thereupon referred to the committee on finance with orders that it be printed immediately.

A large number of petitions for and against the repeal of the Sherman act were presented and referred. Then it was announced that the introduction of bills was in order.

The first bill of the session saw introduced by Senator Hill. Its title was: "To repeal certain sections of the act of July 14, 1890. It was referred without reading to the committee on finance. The next two bills were introduced by Mr. Stewart, of Nevada. Their titles were: "To restore the right of coinage," and "to supply the deficiency in the currency."

Mr. Stewart delivered a prepared speech upon the bill, in which he declared himself against the repeal would, he said, destroy coinage for silver.

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CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, August 9.

The caucus of members of the House of Representatives who favor the free coinage of silver, which was called yesterday by Mr. Bland, held today in the hall of the House, lasting from 12 noon to 2:45 p. m.

"Resolved, That we will support a bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and currently providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, with full legal tender quality, on such a ratio as will provide and maintain the parity between gold and silver."

"If further resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman of this conference to draft and introduce such a bill and all proposed amendments."

When the caucus met it was estimated that there were about forty members of the House in the hall, but during the time the caucus was in session about 100 members were admitted.

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Mr. Culbertson of Texas was elected chairman of the caucus and Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, the only Democrat present from the Eastern States, secretary.

The attendance upon the caucus can hardly be regarded as a test of the strength of the silver forces in the House for the reason given by Mr. Ealoe of Tennessee, that the Democratic party was charged by the people with the duty of legislation so as to remedy the present depression in all branches of business.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Culbertson of Texas, Bland, Hatch and Heard of Missouri, Crain and Bailey of Texas, Simpson of Kansas, Oates and Bankhead of Alabama, Bryan of Nebraska, Sibley of Pennsylvania, Boatner and Blanchard of Louisiana, and others call for space part for the object for which the conference had been called.

Besides the action reported, a motion by Mr. Bland was adopted, authorizing the appointment of a committee of "whips," one from each State, whose duty it shall be to canvass the House, discover each member's standing on the proposed bill and see that every friend of the measure is in his seat and ready to vote when the time comes.

Mr. Bland stated after the caucus that it had been in every respect satisfactory to the friends of free silver coinage. The "steering committee," which had been named, he said, would probably meet the committee of anti-silver men to-morrow and discuss the details of the discussion to be had upon the bill outlined in the resolution adopted.

CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, August 10.—Another day has passed and the two wings of the majority in the House of Representatives are apparently as far as ever from an agreement upon the method of conducting the postponed discussion of the silver question.

The two committees representing the silver and the anti-silver forces seem to be playing for position, each desiring to assume the initiative, but of what avail the point of advantage sought will be, it is difficult to discern among the mass of rumors that is afloat.

The anti silver men, led by Bourke Cockran, propose that a bill shall be introduced to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and that a vote shall be taken upon that position first.

The free coinage men offer a counter position, to-wit: The bill outlined by the free silver caucus yesterday shall be introduced by the committee authorized to propose it, providing for a repeal coupled with free coinage; that any amendments desired may be offered, and that a vote shall be taken at the end of three week's debate.

This was not acceptable to the anti-silver men, who insisted, it is said, upon a vote first: upon the proposition to unconditionally repeal the purchase clause. It was impossible apparently for the committees to come together and after several separate consultations and two joint meetings, adjournment was had until to-morrow morning.

The free coinage men were represented in the conference by Representatives Bland, Boatner, Culbertson, Bryan, Bailey, Bankhead, Oates, and Lane, the unconditional repealers by Cochran, Tracey, Harter, Rayner, Catchings, Lapham, Geissenheimer, Coombs, Fitch, Wilson of West Virginia, and John De Witt Warner.

Considerable interest was added to the situation to-day by the fact that Secretary Carlisle visited the Capitol in the course of the morning, and was in consultation in the library with Representatives Cochran, Tracey and Rayner.

Mr. Bowers (Republican) of California, was the principal Republican speaker, but he spoke from a free coinage standpoint, in opposition to the bulk of his party associates. When, at 4:50 o'clock, the House adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock there were not more than 50 Representatives in the hall.

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Mr. Harter of Ohio, speaking in favor of the repeal proposition, likened Uncle Sam to a man in the last stages of alcoholism. A drunken man taken to an emergency hospital would receive treatment by the doctors who would agree upon their treatment; but Uncle Sam's doctors did not seem to agree in the diagnosis.

Mr. Grosvenor (Republican) of Ohio interrupted to inquire what the gentleman would think if the physician who in the given case should simply stop the administration of liquor but who prescribed nothing for the future.

Mr. Harter replied that he was something of a homeopathist and he believed that sometimes mild remedies would cure when radical treatment would kill. There were gentlemen on this floor of national and international reputation who would fill Uncle Sam up with more silver.

Mr. Harter frequently interrupted with questions and to some his replies were very pungent. In response to a question by Mr. Henderson (Republican) of Iowa, Mr. Harter said that the Sherman act had been passed by a Republican House and Republican Senate and had been approved by a Republican President (demonstrative applause).

The question was two grave, the situation was too serious for men in their right minds to permit the issue of partisanship to be interjected. Under the circumstances, God knew that he was unwilling to introduce politics into this discussion.

The New South and the World's Fair. No section of the country, East, North or West, is taking a greater interest in the World's Fair at present than the portion lying south of Mason and Dixie's line.

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To a large extent the success of the Fair depends upon the Southern people; the Board of Managers expect hundreds of thousands of people from south of the Ohio River to attend the Exposition, and from present indications they will not be disappointed. The railroads are making extensive preparations to take care of the people, and their comfort enroute is fully assured.

The Big Four Route, which is the only line making connection in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through trains of the E. T. V. & G. Queen & Crescent Route, Louisville

(Democrat) of Tennessee, a resolution was adopted for the printing of 20,000 copies of the Presidents message.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, opened the debate, continuing his speech begun yesterday. He warned the House that a repeal of the purchasing clause in the Sherman act would never be followed by any silver legislation. The moment the purchasing clause is repealed the power of the millionaires will be strengthened and they will exercise their advantage with relentless cruelty.

That is not the question. The interest of 90 per cent. of my people is for free coinage, and my battle is for them. General Wheeler read from Jackson's messages and the Democratic platforms of 1840, '44, '48, '52, '56, and '60, all of which he said denounced in unmeasured terms the perilous system which had been fastened upon us by Republican legislation.

Mr. Wheeler was followed by Mr. Morse of Massachusetts. He was heartily in favor of repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, but the remainder of that act, declaring a parity between the two metals was fine statesmanship and should stand. So much of the President's message as related to the currency met with his most unqualified approval.

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& Nashville R. R., Kentucky Central Ry. and Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., naturally forms the popular outlets for Southern travel, and to accommodate the business five elegant vestibule trains, with parlor cars, sleeping cars, dining cars and elegant coaches are run daily from Cincinnati to Chicago, stopping at Midway Plaisance, the Main Entrance of the Worlds Fair, 60th St., Hyde Park, 51st St., 39th St., 22d St., and running into the new 12th St. Station on the Lake Front. All the World's Fair hotels and boarding houses are located adjacent to the Big Four stations and passengers via this popular line avoid the long tiresome transfers across the city necessary by all other lines from Cincinnati. There is positively no other line landing passengers at the stations named, and as it affords in addition to the comfort and convenience a great saving of time and expense, all the people of the South who contemplate a trip to the World's Fair should be sure to ask for tickets via of the Big Four Route.

For full information address D. B. MARTIN, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati.

The Charlotte News says that while Mr. W. S. Caldwell was sawing logs at the saw-mill last week he killed thirty-seven copper heads that crawled out from under the slabs on the ground.

LINCOLN MARKET.

Reported for the COURIER every Thursday morning by Capt. B. F. Grigg:

Table listing market prices for various goods including Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Meal, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Beef, Lard, Tallow, Chickens, Butter, Honey, Eggs, Hage, Hides, Wool, Cabbage, Apples, Peaches, Irish, Onions, and Blackberries.

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INSTRUCTION:—5 general courses; 6 brief courses; professional courses in law, medicine, engineering and chemistry; optional courses.

EXPENSES:—Tuition, \$60 per year. Scholarships and loans for the needy.

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Will cure You, is a true statement of the action of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, when taken for diseases originating in impure blood; but, while this assertion is true of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, as thousands can attest, it cannot be truthfully applied to other preparations, which unprincipled dealers will recommend, and try to impose upon you, as "just as good as Ayer's."

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"I cannot forbear to express my joy at the relief I have obtained from the use of AYER'S Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with kidney troubles for about six months, suffering greatly with pains in the small of my back. In addition to this, my body was covered with pimply eruptions. The remedies prescribed failed to help me. I then began to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and, in a short time, the pains ceased and the pimples disappeared. I advise every young man or woman, in case of sickness resulting from impure blood, no matter how long standing the case may be, to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla."—H. L. Jarmann, 23 William St., New York City.

Will Cure You

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AT THE

ONE PRICE

CASH STORE

IN LADIES HATS.

Our entire Stock

must be closed out in the next thirty days in order to make room for our fall stock.

RESPECTFULLY,

Jenkins Bros.

RACKET

STORE.

In order to make room for our fall stock, we will sell the following goods at cost and less, in order to clear them out before the season is over:

A big lot of white goods that were 10, 12 and 15c. will go for 8, 10 and 12c. A lot of summer Worsted that were 10, 12 and 15c. will go for 8, 10 and 12c. A few pieces of light cashmere that were 25, 30 and 35c. will go for 20, 25 and 30c. A small lot of steen that was 15 and 18c. will go for 12 and 15c. A lot of ginghams at 5 and 7c. A lot of men's fine straw hats that ranged from 50c. to \$1.00. You can take your choice for 45c. A lot of cottonade pants goods that were 15 and 20c. will go for 12 and 16 2/3c.

This is a chance to get goods at slaughter prices. Don't wait they are going and you will miss getting a bargain.

Put up your fruit while you have it and while you can get your jars for a trifle. We will sell Macon's best quart jars at 95c. and half-galons at \$1.20 per dozen. You will get no more at this price, when the lot we have is gone.

RESPECTFULLY,

J. L. KISTLER, PROP.