LINCOLN COURIER.

J. M. ROBERTS. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

LINCOLATON, N. U., AUG. 25, 1698.

ENTERED IN THE POST OFFICE AT LUNCOLVEON AS SECOND CLASS MAIL

Subscription-Cash in Advance. year\$1.25 months......75

Olemen, one time, \$1.00; 25c to caea subsequen insertion.

Two raches, one time, \$1.50; 50 conta tor men subsequent insertion Three inches, one time, \$2.00 75 couts for each subsequent meers

Four mones: one time, \$2.50 \$1.00 for each subsequent insertion. openal rates for one-half and one-jourth commun; also, for any advertisement continued longer than two months.

SAMPLETE.

A i communications and business letters should be directed to the "Emocial Counter," Lincolaton,

All letters of a private nature, or these requiring the attention of the editor, and also such as have no reabstratis to this paper, should be sent pircet to J. M. Roberts. Asheville.

Me. Courseron, of Union countw. have been appointed assistant district alturney for this district.

Connector Enns does not allow insided a to take any part in the continued applicants for posithose wishing was time to make their applicators directly to him, or through and the clerks. His clerks. there are, will not be able to inthere has in his appointments. mile minter of the Counter has recovered a great many letters from good Domocratic Friends asking his roll in their behalf, and while he would chally do anything in his nower for the cause of Democracy and for the carnest workers of the party in Lincoln county and the State has will not be able to secure impointments to positions. Phis East is published in order that our friends may know what

Max comb, somer, efficient Demograts who apply to Collecfor "Jess for appointment to pounder him will not succondition in order for any one to succeed he has declared that the associated must convince him that be leasure of subriety, good charnelsy intelligence and a staunch Danuarus It is hoped that the Challector will succeed in getting the last men-men whose party survivo countile them to recognition and who will give "character to To this end let ev-1915 good Democratic citizen lend in a convention, -and let it be dom uninkly, the Republicans -ave had hold of the "paps" long mored. This is a Democratic administration and the Courier dones the time will soon come whomevery utilice will be filled by of hammeyr. Care must be taken however, to place men in these allies who will fill them with

MORE APPOINTMENTS.

by. Ellias made a long list of apminiments this week. Among the name for Lincoln :

Standarders and gnagers, E. W. Leanner, L. L. Houser, Chas. W. W. and J. A. Queen, F. P. Mundv. D K. C. Wilkinson, Jno. W. Home rade C. Bergin, S. V., Good was and J. W. McIntosh

18 W. L. Crouse was appointed hands amover, but declined.

Unature-Storekeeners and guagas Louis I. Flowers, J. J. Warren. d. F. Elivne, R.C. Nantz, J. M Kombrielt, E C Faires, Chas W Boyd, W. A. Armstrong, W. L. Pegram, W. F. Ford, John L. Reagan, E. H. Laudan, T.C. Sandder, Conrad ti Itany J W Kelly, R H Stowe, Franklin D Laderwood, H B El-But thatelakiser, D F Dellinger, Chas I' Basin, P't' Rudisill, Caleb

Dept. Speriff H. S. Sellers, was appointed brandy guager in Gaston, and U. H. Campbell, storekeeper and mager.

The appointments are believed to be very acceptable. Of course not all applicants can be accommoduled. Many deserving men will manessarily be left out; but the foregoing list is a good one, and it is hoped they will fill the credit to the party.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Solving the Financial Problem.

Washington, August 15-There was a marked falling off in the number of silver petitions presented this morning, no more than half a dozen being sent up for reterence to the floance committee.

A bill to repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1890, as directs the purchase of silver bullion was introduced by Mr. McPherson, Democrat, of New Jersey, and referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Gordon introduced a bill and before its title was read, went on to explain and advocate it. It was not, he said, panabea for all our ills, put he believed solemnly that if it were enacted into a law, it would end the panic in 15 days. That was a statement to which the Senate would agree when it knew what the bill was. It was a bill, not to re peal the 10 per cent tax on State banks, but to suspend its operation for six montas. The effect of it would be this: The cotton crop was to be moved. Only yesterday a

telegraminad been sent from the colton centres with the request that something be done in the Treasury to have bills of lading authenticated, changeable for money, or to have some course provided to move the cotton. This bill would enable the banks of Savannan for instauce (the central port for cotton) to issue, for the time being, their individual notes. The programme was this Bauks with a capital of \$100,000, would issue notes to the amount of 20 per cent of that capital. There were six such banks in Savannah. All of them would endorse the bills of each. In addition to that, collateral security would be put up. This would be true as to all the State banks of Savannah, so that, within ten days, there would be at least \$600,000 in additional money in circulation in that city. It would not be, perhaps, money, but would be the notes of the individual banks and would be good for paying debts there and elsewhere. So it would be to all the other cities. It object. ion were made that the repeal of the tax on State bank circulation would encourage the establishment of State banks, the reply was that no one would think of taking a dollar of stock in a new bank that would be wiped out of existence by the expiration of the provision of

the ect. Only last night be bad had a conference with a large numher of as able bankers as there were in the country, and they were of the opinion that the circulation thus provided would releive Georgia, Texas, Mississippi and all the cotton States within a few days after the removal of the embargo on the movement of the cotton crop. It was a matter of gigantic moment to those States. The banks were to-day absolutely not only without ability to provide the money for moving the cotton crop, but they were without ability to command their money now lying on deposit to the city of New York. The checks which they drew on their own deposits in the New York banks were paid in some other way than in the circulating medium. The bill he introduced would supply temporary currency which would pay every dollar of indebtedness in any State that happened to possess it. There was no better money in the country than these notes would be. They would be equivalent to a ship load of gold and would at once move the entire cotton crop and remove the commercial stringency. He asked the serious attention of the Senate to the bill. While he knew that his remarks that it would relieve the panic in 15 days were calculated to provoke a smile be still understood to say that it would releive the pante in Georgia in ten days after its passage. It would do so in every other Southern State. They never had a defaulting bank

utes, which imposes a tax of 10 per cent. on the notes of State banks. Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, reported back the bill introduced by him yesterday to enable national banks to issue cirs culation to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited by them. The bill, he said, had not only the endorsement of the committee on figance and of the Secretary of the Treasury, but a similar

in the city of Savannah except when

they were wiped out of existence

during the war. He asked the re-

terence of the bill to the finance

committee and he asked that com-

mittee to report it back promptly.

The bill was then read and reterred

to the finance committee. It sus-

pends for six months the operation

ot section 3,412 of the Revised Stat-

animously last session. The Senate then took up the question of the Montana senator. ship, and Mr. Hunton made a speech position acceptably and with lin support of Mautle's right to the seat.

measure had passed the Sanate nn-

speech the resolution offered last cy.

ing state of things.

of silver and gold and was a plea value and the men who stood now parity. He has always been a bi- [Applause | Some gentleman had

House to-day on the Wilson repeal if the attuation were not changed bill began with but little prelimina, there would be lower prices for evry. It was started by Mr. McCall, ery pound of cotton in Florida; Republican of Massachusetts, in fa- there would be a diminuition in the vor of the repeal of the purchasing great stream of Northern tourists. Georgia, in opposition thereto.

did not believe in curing a headache silver coinage would be neither wise by putting a mustard plaster to the nor courageous; it would be foolest of the patient. Applause, hardy. Congress was not here to be war here, and eternal war. (Ap- tio of 20 to 1tion was whether he was right. The bers of the House.

he had not heard from the farmers people. or the men in the workshops and he At the conclusion of Mr. Goldthe ocean's depth by the foam on J. Logan whipman of Michigan. the ocean's wave. Let the friends of silver call the battle on and never leave the field until the people's

money was restored. his great effort.

bound to follow from the accumula- | calendar month. Congress should intervene to give ate under an appointment from the

At the close of Mr. Hunton's ple by changing the financial poli- animous consent the vote on that The next question was on the

Tuesday by Mr. Lodge, Republican Mr. Cooper, Democrat, of Florida, of Massachusetts, directing the com- said that he would vote for the mitete on finance to report at once Wilson bill and against each and a bill to repeal the purchase clause everyone of the propositions preof the Sherman act, and that a vote sented by the silver men. He adbe taken on such repeal on Tuesday milted that be did not know much the 22ud, was laid before the Seu- of the industries of this country, ate, and Mr. Lodge made an argu- but as far as he could get informament in advocacy of it. He was tion he was convinced that mills far from thinking that the Sherman were not closing up from tack of act was the only cause of the exist- money or from lack of orders, but they were closing because they Mr. Woolcott agreed with Mr. could not get the cash. He argued Lodge that this was not a party that the Sherman law was the cause question. He did not agree with of the present decression. The him that the present disturbed state want of public confi tence had of the finances of the country was caused the runs upon bank; had in any way attributable to the Sher caused the failure of substantial man law. It had been partly be banking institutions and bad cause of European losses in South brought about the present financial America and Australia; partly be_ stringeboy. He could not resist cause the United States had purs saying one thing and that was that chased more goods abroad. If there when the Democratic party had had not a dollar's worth of silver in governed the country for four years the country and if there had never at the end of Mr. Cleveland's first been a line of silver legislation, the ferm it had tursed the country over bught would have come exactly the to the Republican party, prosperous and happy. The Republican party At the close of Mr. Woolcott's mrued it back to the Democrats in speech the Lodge resolution was a condition of depression, with the laid aside without action, and Mr. country going over the financial Hoar addressed the Senate on Mr. precipies into the aboss of disaster Vest's resolution as to bismettal. The Democratic platform at Chicaham. His speech was a discussion go had declared for the coinage of of the whole question of the relation gold and silver at au equal infrinsic

for conservative speech and action, for tree coinage of silver understood He announced himself in layor of to override the Democratic plate both these metate as currency on a form. And they could not do it metallist, but it was the bi-meta a said that for three long years he had hism of Washington and Jefferson held his conscience in abevance. which recognized gold as the finer He (Mr. Cooper) had never held his metal and necessary standard of conscience in absyance; but if he did, he wanted to make that abeysuce accrue to the benefit of the August, 16 .- The debate in the people. Within the next few weeks,

clause of the Sherman bill, and was He did not mean that this latter reclosed by Mr. Moses, Democrat, of mark should be taken in its literal acceptation, because the peop's of Mr. Bryan spoke in favor of the Florida deuted the statement that retention of the ratio of 16 to 1, are they lived on fish in summer and guing that an increase of that ratio on Yankees in winter. [Laughter. would be detrimental to an inter. It had been asked whether the Uparional agreement as to the coinag . nited States was to be dictated to of the two metals. The trouble now by England. If he had come to was not a lack of confidence in this House when the country was Great Britain. The United State | not in a state of depression he el July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act had got along before without the would probably be found voting directing the purchase of eilver bulconfidence of England, and thank with the men who would vote con-God, it could do so again. | Ap- trary to his present views. But he planse. He wanted to restore cour now believed that for the United fidence among the people; but he States of itself to establish a free

Let some bill be passed here which try hazardous experiments. He would make the banks safe places was ready to support any measure of deposit. It was tear of the bank- which would bring the money of the and not of the government that had people out of its hiding place and caused the stringency. It was would place the currency on a staasked that there were people here ble basis, but he did not believe who would chain this country to a that the country could safely prosingle gold standard. There would vide for the free coinage at the ra-

plause). If the Democratic plat | Mr. Cooper is a new member and form meant anything, it meant that the attitude taken by him was some the Sherman law was a makeshift: what of a surprise to his friends. but it proposed something better He is a young man with a strong than that, and that something was voice, a ready flow of language, a a silver and gold coinage. The quickness for repartee and a pleasquestion was not whether the Pressant manner. He bids fair to join ident was honest or not. The ones | the tanks of the rising young mem-

President had won the confidence of Mr. Goldzier, Democrat, of Illis the people; but he had been de- nois, spoke in favor of the repeal of ceived. He had said in his message the Sherman bill and raised his that the people demanded the re-voice in support of the creditor peal of the Sherman act. He had class, which did not, he said conheard from the boards of trade and sist of the bankers and brokers of from the chambers of commerce but Wall street, but of a great mass of

could no more judge of the opinion zier's remarks. Mr. Weadock auof the people than he could measure nonneed the death of his collegene.

August 17 .- | SENATE. | Contrary

A Dull Day in the Senate.

to general expectation, neither the At the conclusion of Bryan's bill to allow national banks to issue speech there were loud cries of notes to the par value of their bonds "Vote"! "Vote!" and the Nebraska deposited to secure circulation, nor orator was surrounded by his cole any other financial measure, came leagues congratulating him apon up in the Senate to-day. The only new proposition in that direction was an amendment offered by Mr. August 17 .- [House |- The sil- Gorman to the bank circulation ver debate was resumed promptly bill, protruiting national banks from after chaplain's prayer. Mr. Dan- withdrawing circulation without a iels of New York was the first previous sixty days' notice to the speakers. He declared himself in Comptroller of the Currency and favor of the repeal of the purchass without the approval of the Secres ing clause of the Sherman act. Ter- tary of the Treasury; and limiting ror, he said, had taken hold of the the aggregate amount of such withpublic mind and that disaster was drawals to \$3,000,000 within any

tion of silver bullion in the Treasu- Some two hours time was conry. This fear had been supplement- sumed in a dreary discussion of ed and voiced by the President. Mantle, claiming a seat in the Sensome measures of relief to the peon Governor of Montana, and by un- | paired.

question was fixed for 5 p, m. next amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell

payment of mileage to Senators and ted for redemption, and to issue Representatives for the extraordia greenbacks to pay for them. The Messrs. Bate, Berry, Coke, Irby, of State banks. Lindsay, McPherson, Mills, Peffer, Perkins, Pugh, Smith and Vest.

The death of Representative Ohipman of Michigan was announce ed, the usual resolutions of regret and respect adopted and a committee appointed to represent the Senate at the funeral. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

August 18 .- The Senate was presided over to-day in the absence of the Vice President by Mr. Harais president of the Senate pro tem.

A long communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was presented and read on the subject of gold and silver payments. It is therein stated that on several occasions recently gold coin has been presented at the Treasury in exchange for silver dollars and that the exchange has not been made, because silver dollars were required to be held in the Tressary to cover outstanding silver certificates and Treasury notes : and that at present the department would not, and could not exchange eilver dollars for gold if requested to do so.

Mr. Voorhees then reported from the committee on finance a bill to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion, and declaring it to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver Bees-wax ... per pound .. 16 to 17 as standard money. The votes by which it was reported are those of Chairman Voorchees and Senators McPherson, Morrill, Sherman, Alle ison and Aldrich, the last four named being Republicans. The fall text of the bill is as follows omitting the enacting clause :

"That so much of the act approv. lion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes as. directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, nor exceeding one dollar for 371.55 grains of pure silver and to issue in pay ment for such purchases Treasury the same is hereby repealed. And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value. such equity to be secured through international agreement or by such saleguards of legislation as will in sure the maintenance of the parity in value of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the governor should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a sale system of bi-metallism as will main. tain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in payment of debts."

Mr Vest, on behalt of the minority of the fiance committee, presented a substitute for the bill. The substitute fixes the number of grains of silver in the silver coins of the United States at 464.4 grains of pure silver per dollar, and proportionately

for half dollars, quarters and dimes. The bill for the increase of national bank circulation was then taken up and Mr. Allen Populist, of Nebrasks, advocated the adoption of the amendment offered by him last Wednesday, to suspend interest on the bonds on which the increas ed circulation is based.

After some further discussion of the bank bill, Mr. Allen's amendment was rejected-yeas 11; nava 39. There were a good many pairs announced. The Senators voting for the amendments were Mesers. Allen, Bate, Berry, Coke, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Martin, Mills. Peffer and Roach. Messrs. George. Pugh and Vest said that they would have voted aye if they had not been

for the redemption at their face After a brief executive session value and accrued interest of such the Senate joint resolution for the 2 per cent, bonds as may be present pary session was taken up, Mr. amendment was opposed by Messrs. Vest made a vigorous protest a McPherson and Sherman. Mr. gainst its passage, arguing that the Cockrell advocated it. Mr. Voorlaw did not justify the payment of hees interposed a motion for an exmileage at the present session. Mr. ecutive session, remarking that it Peffer moved indefinite postpone- seemed impossible to get a vote on ment and demanded the yeas and bank bill to-night. The Senate then nave. The motion was rejected- went into executive session, first yeas 12, nays 42-and the joint res- allowing Mr. Butler to offer an olution was passed. The Senators amendment to the bank bill, repealwho voted for Peffer's motion were : ing the 10 per cent, tax on the notes

LINCOLNTON MARKET.

Reported for the COURIER every

Thursday morning by Uapt. B. F.

Cotton		7 1
Wheat	per ba	55
Corn	66 16	60
Meal	# #	
Flour, Bubr	" 100 lbs	1.50
Flour Patent		
Pork	" lb	
Bacon sides	" " .N C	11
Bacon bams	# #	.13
Beet	" "round	. 5
Lard	" " N. C	
Tallow	44	. 5
Chickens	12 to	15
	per lb 10 to	
Houey	4 4	
Eggs	" doz	
Rags	" lb	1
Hides, green	46 44	21
Hides, dry Wool, washed	** **	5
Cabbage	" "	
Apples, dried		*
Peaches dried	d " "	
	per bu 30 to	40
Peaches gree		
	es " "	00
lrish "		30
Ontons	40 to	50
Outon sets	44 44	
	dried, per lb	. 03
	ner pound 16	

BIG FOUR ROUTE TO CHICAGO. 5 Trains a Day 5

Look at the Time Card.

No 1 No 17 No 3 No 7 No 5 Daily Daily Ex-Sun Daily Daily Lv Cin. 800 830 12.40 7.45 9.00

pm pm pm am am Ar Gh'go, 515 545 9.50 6.55 7.30

Atl day trains have Parlor cars and Dining Cars; night trains have Sleeping Cars and Reclining Chair Cars. No. 1 has Through Sleeping Car Macon and Atlante to Chicago uia E. T. V & G. R. R. and A. & U. Route, The Big Four Route is positively the only line making connec tion in Central Union Stat ion. Cincinnati with through trains of the E. T. V. & G. Ry., Queen and Gresent Route, Chesanotes of the United States, be and peake & Ohio Ry , Kentneky Central Ry , lauding passengers at Midway Plaisance, the main entrance gate to the World's Fair. Be sure your tickets read via the Big Four Route. For full information address D. B. MARTIN. General Passenger Agent, Cincipnati, O.

> Are you interested in Liucoin county? Then take the COURIER

Preserve

The richness, color, and beauty of the bair, the greatest care is necessary, much harm being done by the use of worthless dressings. To be sure of having a first-class article, ask your druggist or perfumer for Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is absolutely superior to any other preparation of the kind. It restores the original color and fullness to hair which has become thin, faded, or gray. It keeps the scalp cool, moist, and free from dandruff. It heals itching humors, prevents baldness, and imparts to

THE HAIR

a silken texture and lasting fragrance. No toilet can be considered complete without this most popular and elegant of all hair-dressings.

"My hair began turning gray and falling out when I was about 25 years of age. I have lately been using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it is causing a new growth of hair of the natural color."-R. J. Lowry, Jones Prairie, Texas.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to

USE

Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color." - Mrs. Annie Collins. Dighton, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."-Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

GREAT REDUCTION

AT THE

ONE PRICE

CASH STORE

IN LADIES HATS.

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. 24 and 15ct-. will go for 8, 10 and 12cm. A lot of summer Worsteds 12 and 15cts will go for 8, 10 and 12 cts s vard. A few pieces of light cashineres that were 25, 30 and 85cts will go for 20. 25 and 30cts. A small lot of satesn that was 15 and 18cts will go for 12 and 15c. A lot of ginghams at 5 and 7ets. A lot of men's fine straw hats that ranged from 50c: to \$1.00. You can take your choice for 45cts. A lot of cottonade pants goods that were 15 and 20cts, will go for 124 and

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 fiuit while you have it and while you can get your jars for a trifle. We will sell Macon's best quart jars at 95cts, 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