

# The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VIII.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY. 13, 1894.

NO. 12.

**Dreadful Indigestion AND Insomnia Cured Completely**

**Electrolysis**

LET US SEND YOU A DESCRIPTIVE BOOK.

ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Prepares boys for the Sopomore Class at Trinity College and girls for the Senior Class at Greenboro Female College. Excellent advantages in the study of vocal and instrumental MUSIC.

Thorough Instruction. Commercial Arithmetic. Board and tuition in English course \$7.00 per month. Fall term opens Aug. 2. For Catalogue, giving full information address,

**REV. D. P. TATE, HEADMASTER**  
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## Professional Cards.

**J. W. SAIN, M. D.,**  
Has located at Lincolnton and offers his services as physician to the citizens of Lincolnton and surrounding country.  
Will be found at night at the Lincolnton Hotel.  
March 27, 1894

## DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. A. W. Alexander will be at his office at Lincolnton, June, August, October, December, February and April. Will be in Mt. Holly, July, September, November, January, March and May.  
Patronage solicited. Terms cash and moderate.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## FURNITURE, PIANOS AND ORGANS.

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Musical racks and Cabinets, \$1.50 to \$12.00. Revolving Book Cases and Roll Top Desks and Office Chairs, \$5.00 to \$40.00. Organs, \$50.00 to \$150.00. Pianos, \$225.00 to \$800.00.

This is a great sale and you make a great mistake if you fail to take advantage of it. ALL letters promptly answered. Write at once for particulars.

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**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

Jan. 26, 1894.

## SICK-HEADACHE

Makes life miserable. All other ailments are as nothing in comparison. Women especially know its suffering, and few escape its torture.

**THE RELIEF AND CURE IS**



Many people take pills, which gripe and purge, weakening the body. More take Simmons' Liver Regulator, liquid or powder, because more pleasant to take, does not gripe, and is a mild laxative, that also tones up the system. The relief is quick. It is Nature's own remedy, purely vegetable.

"I never found anything to do me any good until I used Simmons' Liver Regulator. It has been three years since I first used it and I have not had a sick headache since. I sent my sister (who had from one to two attacks of Sick Headache every week) one half of a package, and she had not had it since."—C. S. MORRIS, Browns'ville, Va.

**40-EVERY PACKAGE HAS**  
Has our Z Stamp in red on wrapper.  
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

## The Question

of Life Assurance is not "Can you afford it?" but "Can you afford to do without it?"

WOODWARD, S. C., July 3, 1893.  
Mr. W. J. RODDEY, Rock Hill, S. C.  
Dear Sir:—I have before me a statement of the various options offered in settlement of my maturing Tontine policy in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. I have concluded to accept the surplus and continue the policy. The results are highly satisfactory and I heartily commend the Equitable Society and the Tontine system insurance as practiced by it, to persons desiring safe and profitable life insurance.

Yours respectfully, T. S. BRICE.

The above letter is but one selected from many received from happy policy holders in the

## Equitable Life

It's a word to the wise—a convincing proof to the doubtful. For full particulars address

**W. J. RODDEY, Manager,**  
Department of the Carolinas,  
ROCK HILL, S. C.

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English Sperm Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood-spavies, curbs, splints, swellings, ring-bones, stiles, scurfs, all swollen throats, coughs etc. Sues \$5.00 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by J. M. Lawing Druggist Lincolnton N. C.

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## Anarchists and Anarchy.

Our readers have been made acquainted with the fact that the President of the Republic of France was assassinated last Sunday week as he was driving through the streets of Lyons. It has since developed that his assassination was the result of a plot. His death was decreed by a company of anarchists, and in the drawing of lots the lot fell to Santo, the Italia who, upon pretense of presenting M. Carnot a bouquet of flowers, mounted the steps of his carriage as he drove through the streets and drove a dagger to his vitals. The conspirators were anarchists. The anarchists are a class who are opposed to civil government. They are against law and all those who uphold it. The chosen servants of the people are, in their eyes, public enemies, and the simple fact that they bear power is to anarchists a sufficient reason why they should be put to death. They want all governments overturned and each individual left to do as he pleases. There was no special grievance against M. Carnot—he was the head of a government and that was enough. No reason for his death existed that does not exist in the case of President Cleveland, for instance, and it is not surprising, therefore, to read in the papers that whenever our president goes out to walk or to ride, he is kept in view by two detectives who scrutinize narrowly anyone who might by any possibility do him any harm; for there are anarchists in the United States—anarchists who conceal their sentiments and anarchists who avow them openly.

What should be done with them? America is the land of the free. It is our proud boast that this is "an asylum for the oppressed of every clime." We have invited the world to our borders and the invitation has been accepted. Along with the rest have come many who mistake liberty for license, and of these are the anarchists. Anarchy is not a plant of American growth; all that we have of it is imported. Shall we uplift again the old time on whose folds was inscribed, "America for Americans"? Shall we banish our foreigners and admit no more? This cannot be done without defying our traditions and revising our national policy. That immigration should be further restricted and more rigidly inspected is manifest. But as to the vile element already among us which would destroy our social fabric and in its stead the reign of the mob—what? Upon this subject Representative W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, last week introduced in the House a bill defining the term "anarchist" and providing penalties for crimes attempted by anarchists. "The bill provides that any persons in any society formed to take human life or destroy public property likely to result in the loss of human life, shall be considered anarchists, and any such anarchists, who shall attempt to take human life or destroy public property, shall upon conviction in any Circuit Court, be sentenced to death by hanging." That is very well, so far as it goes, but it lacks much of going to the root of the matter. After the "attempt to take human life or destroy public property," is too late, for the attempt may have succeeded. The time to deal with these rattle-snakes is before they have done their fatal work. An acknowledgment or conviction of entertaining anarchist sentiments should be by law an offense punishable with death, or, if not that, at least with life imprisonment. Anarchy is sedition; an anarchist society is a conspiracy against human life and human government. Sedition and conspiracy against the government are already by law punishable by death and all that is needed is to extend the law so as to embrace

anarchy in terms. It will not do, in the case of a secret society of this character existing in our midst, to wait for the overt act. As before said, that is too late. We know what its object is: it is to take life and overthrow government. It is the duty of the United States government to take it by the throat and choke the life out of it before it can do either. It can do this with perfect consistency with the claim that it is the land of the free; the land of liberty—but liberty regulated by law.—Statesville Landmark.

## The Spirit of Anarchy.

The spirit of anarchy is not alone in France. As Premier Crispien said in his address to the Italian chambers on Monday, "It is common to all governments."

If this spirit of opposition to government exists so strongly in democratic nations like France and the United States, it must be much stronger and more wide-spread under the monarchical and despotic governments of Europe.

These anarchists are citizens of no country. They are the outlaws of civilization. They are not only opposed to the government that exists, but are opposed to all government. They would tear down and not build up again.

In our own country this spirit of anarchy is not absent. The Hay market riots in Chicago were manifestations of the spirit, and the prompt punishment of the offenders had a salutary effect. But recently Governor Altgeld, in a spirit of leniency, pardoned the anarchists who were serving out their just sentences. Is this not nursing the serpent that shall sting us?

The murder of Carter Harrison, the mayor of Chicago, was another one of these deeds that anarchy so delights in. And the slow justice that lets the vile assassin live for months, and perhaps years, is food for anarchy.

Every violation of the law is a step towards anarchy, which is a abolition of all law. The tarring and feathering of General Tansney, the blowing up of railroad bridges, the destruction of property, the taking of human life—all of that carnival of crime that striking miners have shown us during the last two months are but the outcroppings of this same spirit of lawlessness, for anarchy is lawlessness.

Coxey's foolish march to Washington, the stealing of railroad trains by the so-called "Industrials," their destruction of property, was nothing but the spirit of anarchy showing itself in deeds.

Every time in infraction of the law is suffered to go unpunished, we throw a sop to anarchy. Every encouragement of violence is an encouragement of anarchy. Every deed of vice, every abuse of public trust, is an invitation to the Red Monster.

Too tight a rein cannot be held on this vile beast that would steal from us law and virtue and society, that would rob humanity of its better part and make earth a living Hades. The only way to deal with this unreasonable, uncaring, uncaring monster is to stamp him out. Let the iron hand of Law clutch the beast by the throat and throttle it.

## SPECIMEN CASES.

C. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had running sores on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Buckle's Arnica salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catwba, O., had five large liver sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Buckle's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at J. Lawing's Druggists.

If you feel weak and all worn out take **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**

## A Reflection.

I saw a pretty bit of conjugal felicity recently. Possibly some other people may share my enjoyment of it if I reproduce it, as well as may be, in black and white.

An old gentleman, who had long retired from a business which had fairly "feathered the nest" for old age, came from his morning walk. His wife met him at the door—her custom for more than fifty years—and soon they were seated in their respective easy chairs.

"Where do you think I went this morning, mother?"

"As far as any youth of your time, I dare say," she said proudly.

"I went up to the old neighborhood, mother."

They looked straight into each other's eyes in sympathy, and for a little while were silently thinking.

"Yes," he resumed, "I walked up and down past the house where we lived so long, where Annie was married, and where so many things happened. Then I went into Pemberton's grocery to rest."

"That was a taste of old-times, to be sure," said mother.

"Pemberton was there himself. Dear, dear, how old he looks! He introduced me to a fine looking customer, and what do you think he said about us?"

"Oh, something about the days when we were first acquainted, I presume."

"He told the gentleman that he served us with goods for forty years, and never had a chance to send us a bill."

"That was a blessed truth."

"And I told the gentleman that since the first week we went to house-keeping I had given you the allowance of money, much or little, as I could afford, and you had kept our expenses inside, always."

"Yes, dear."

"I told him about the Christmas when you surprised me with the bead purse you had knitted for me—seem as if I could see you now, knitting every evening and trying to turn the beads inside, just as easy—and I did not guess that it was to hold fifty dollars in gold pieces which you had saved out of the year's house money."

"Well, you had not missed it from the table, or anywhere else?"

"No, no; always enough to eat, and the house as tasty as the house-keeper."

"Well, husband, perhaps there were not so many temptations for a house wife to spend money in those old-fashioned times."

"Perhaps not, Jane. But new-fashioned times make long faces and long bills and short lives, I notice."

Now, this picture ought to be etched upon young lives—love and confidence which had walked hand in hand through fifty-five years of married life with a "pay as you go" principle, which walked while others rode, to the sure end of comfort in old age. They had met many riders coming back on foot, as far as the poorhouse, or some condition of homelessness and dependence upon the favor of friends.

This is a prime maxim of Bible lore: "Owe no man anything, but to love one another;" and it should be accepted as one of the keys to "good house keeping."—EX.

## The Attack on State Education.

We regret to see the efforts that are being made to attack our State institutions for higher education. Now it is the University that is attacked; now it is the Normal and Industrial School for Women, and soon it will be the Agricultural and Mechanical College. These are the three State institutions for the higher education of our youths all established by the State and supported in part by appropriations from the treasury. The same principle applies to them all.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College receives aid both from the State and from the National Treasury; but all the money it gets comes from the people of North Carolina, whether collected by sheriffs or by Federal officers. The principle is the same in either case. Indeed, the taxing of the people of North Carolina by the Federal government for the support of a college is hardly as defensible as for the people of North Carolina through their legislature to tax themselves for this purpose. Those who are now attacking one of our State institutions for higher education must necessarily attack them all, if they proceed from principle and maintain consistency.

Why, then, is this attack made? Why should the State of North Carolina set up a college for the training of young women and proceed to knock it down as soon as its walls are filled with pupils? Are we to throw up our hats and shout for the A. & M. College until it has 400 students, and then demand its destruction? The University once had an endowment of two hundred thousand dollars given it by the State, which was swept away by the war. It has lived and grown as a vital part of the State for one hundred years, and never in its history did it more nobly fulfill its mission than now. Since 1875, when its reorganization was effected with seven teachers and sixty pupils, it has grown and struggled amid the prayers and plaudits of our people until now it has twenty-six teachers and four hundred pupils, and is deservedly ranked among the foremost universities of America. Is this the time to destroy it?

The Teachers' Assembly at Morehead has recently resolved to have the State establish a "Reform School." Shall we all favor this until the school is established and then shall we demand its abolition?

It is asked whether the people of North Carolina have a right to tax themselves to give their children the inestimable benefits of higher education. This question is answered in the fundamental law which created the State, in every re-enactment of their constitution by the people of the State, in the practice of the State for one hundred years, and in the practice of our sister States throughout the Union.

The policy is now a part of our Statehood. The denial of the right of a State to maintain schools for higher education is virtually a denial of its right to maintain any schools, for what is higher education? Where does it begin? Where does it end?

Higher education is given to-day in a dozen North Carolina public schools in such places as Raleigh, Goldsboro, Wilmington, Greensboro, Charlotte and Asheville, than was given fifty years ago in the average college. Shall these schools be closed? Shall their instruction be curtailed from eight, nine, or ten years to three? Shall the orphans in the Oxford Asylum be allowed to study Latin or to practice telegraphy or stenography or typewriting? Shall the blind girls and boys be allowed to learn on the piano, or to learn singing from teachers paid by the State?

This movement against the State's making provision for higher education within her borders should cease. Hand in hand go educational and industrial progress. North Carolina is now entering upon a great career in both lines. Too long has her growth been retarded by sectional quarrels and divisions, which happily are ended. To tear the State in pieces by new quarrels and jealousies over this subject would be calamitous. It can be done only at the expense of the best interests of North Carolina and of the welfare of our people. Let us leave the matter alone.—Raleigh Observer.

## The Causes Thereof.

The condition of prostration which the world is experiencing at the present time, is confined to no climate nor country. It originated with the appalling series of bank failures in Australia which took place a couple of years ago. This embarrassed many strong English concerns which had heavy investments in the former country and was the immediate cause of the failure of Baring Bros., of London. When this gigantic concern went down it carried with it many houses which had been reputed sound, and resulted in creating a stringency in the money market that compelled the holders of American government bonds, railroad stocks and other securities to sell them and take the money. This started the run on this side of the water about the time of the presidential election of 1892, and so strong did the foreign demand become for money that by the time Mr. Cleveland took office the Treasury was in a depleted condition, and continued to grow worse until the administration was forced to issue bonds.

To assert that this condition of things is the result of the change of parties is to accept blindly the theory of the demagogue, for we had nothing to do with precipitating the panic in the start, the prime causes being located at the antipodes. But while it is true that the change of parties had little or no influence in bringing on the money panic, it is unquestionably true that the financial policy of the government for the last two decades has had a guilty part in the terrible affair.

The volume of currency in use and has been insufficient for carrying on the business of the country and this necessitated a resort to the private paper of business concerns. The use of private credit, it is stated by some authorities, was carried to such an extent that five times more private paper than actual money was in use. This was very good while there was mutual confidence, but when the scare came on, and everyone refused to take the note of his neighbor as he had been accustomed to do, this immediately withdrew from circulation five-sixths of all the circulating medium. It is no wonder, therefore, that money became tight. Then came the conflict of the two schools of finance, the inflationists, and what might perhaps be called the contractionists, or the gold bugs. This led to the repeal of the silver purchase law to provide for the use of silver, leaving us a strictly gold basis.

Now, however, there seems to be a stampede of politicians toward free silver. Senator Cameron's letter on the subject last week set all tongues to wagging, although it was known before that he was a staunch friend of silver. Reed has also come out in an interview as a pro-silver man, and Clarkson falls in and calls for free silver. This looks as though the Republicans were going to cut from under their opponents the ground on which they thought they stood for some time. It is certain that the party which is to control this country in the future must be a silver party, and the Democracy will be wise if it insists on not being driven upon the ground of gold monometallism by its wily adversary.—Charlotte Democrat.

## A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

D. W. Fuller, Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Life-Giver in the house and his family have ways found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it for anything. G. A. Byrman, Dr. King's Catkill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Life-Giver is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has failed to do all that is claimed for it. W. J. not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Try bottle free at J. M. Lawing's Store Regular size 50c and 1.00.

Many Persons are weakened from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile and cures malaria. Get the genuine.