

# The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VIII.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1894.

NO. 15.

**ATLANTIC ELECTROPHONE CO.**  
"Cures when all else fails."  
**Electrophone**  
If you desire to invest—  
solely unimpeachable.  
Such testimony is abundant.

**REV. DR. E. L. REID**  
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE  
"The only medicine that will cure the most stubborn cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels."  
Such testimony is abundant.

**BELWOOD INSTITUTE**  
Prepares boys for the Sophomore Class of Trinity College and girls for the Senior Class of Green Hall 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. Year term opens Aug. 2. For Catalogue, giving full particulars, address—

**REV. D. P. TATE, HEADMASTER**  
**BELWOOD, N. C.**

**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.  
March 27, 1891

**THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUSNESS**  
Who has not suffered this misery—caused by bile in the stomach which an inactive or sluggish liver failed to carry off.

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Who has not suffered this misery—caused by bile in the stomach which an inactive or sluggish liver failed to carry off.  
THE PREVENTION AND CURE IS—  
**SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR**  
Liquid or powder, which gives quick action to the liver and carries off the bile by a mild movement of the bowels. It is no purgative or gripping medicine, but purely vegetable. Many people take pills—more take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

**E. M. ANDREWS**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**FURNITURE, PIANOS AND ORGANS.**

**Oak Bedroom suits**  
of ten pieces, from \$20.00 to \$150.00.

**Parlor Suits**  
of six pieces, from \$22.50 to \$200.00.

**SIDEBOARDS**  
from \$10.00 to \$75.00.

**EXTENSIONS TABLES**  
from \$4.00 to \$40.00.

**China Closets**  
\$15.00 to \$45.00.

**Center Tables**  
\$1.00 to \$5.00.

**Basels and Picture's**  
\$3.00 to \$20.00.

**COUCHES AND LOUNGES**  
\$7.50 to \$45.00.

**Music 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.**

**F. M. ANDREWS.**  
16 and 18 West Trade St.,  
**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**  
Jan. 26, 1894.

**The Reality.**  
[A woman's reply to a man who said that woman caused all the trouble in the world.]  
You say 'twas the woman that caused Adam's fall. I think I can prove it was not so at all. Just look in your Bible, and you will perceive God's command was to Adam, but he disobeyed. Although she, like a woman, the penalty paid. The fruit was forbidden before she was made. But after his sin, Adam, just like a man, Sulked round back of Eve as fast as he could. When he hears the Lord's voice in the garden by night, and he whined: "Lord she ate it, I just took a bite." And since that sad time I am sorry to say, Man always has acted the very same way. The wife takes the brunt, while the man sneaks behind. But up pops his head from behind his safe cover. When trials are past and dangers are over, And he grows fond and long like a bold chanteleer; "See I shield and protect her, the weak little dear! How noble is man! for you know all the evil!" Was caused not by man, but by Eve and the devil!"  
—Ella M. Proper in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

**Hubbard, Price & Co's Review of the General Situation in the Cotton Market.**  
Hubbard, Price & Co., of New York, in their weekly market report, say of cotton: "To write an intelligent view of the market, which exists simply as a memory of the trade, is an exceedingly difficult problem, but one that must confront every one who attempts to review, even to a limited extent, the cotton market during the past week. First and foremost, it must be deliberately stated that there is absolutely no speculation in cotton based upon the idea that the price is so low that it justifies an investment of capital simply upon the basis of its value. On the other hand, it is well considered that from the character of the advices received from Europe, a large amount of cotton has been sold for forward delivery by exporters in the interior towns and markets which has not been protected by the purchase of contracts either in New York or Liverpool. With the prospects of the crops, this is an unusual feature of the market at this season of the year, as the method of selling cotton is so simple and only involves the outlay of a cablegram, that it is a temptation for many to resist. American spinners during the past week have been encouraged by the better tone to business which is apparent throughout the country as a result of the suppression of the disorders in the West, resulting from the action of the railroad employees. The fact that the government promptly suppressed what appeared to be on the surface a serious condition of affairs has had the effect of diverting the minds of people from the losses which they have incurred during the past two years, and brought forcibly to their attention the fact that the country was still in existence, and that it was possible to conduct business and earn a livelihood under the present methods of law and order. Very frequently such a shock is needed to change the tone of mankind, and to this extent the troubles in the West have been beneficial, although their immediate effect was to derange all business operations. "Accounts regarding the growing crop which are received from

**A Rabbit Drive in Texas.**

In the Panhandle of Texas the rabbits are very nearly as much of a nuisance as they are in Australia, and the problem of how to exterminate them is a serious one. Unlike the prairie dog, which moves when civilization reaches his habitation, the jack rabbit will remain very near the settlements and run the chances of being killed. Parties are formed to drive these rabbits. A triangle, with the sides about a quarter of a mile long and the base about an equal distance across, is formed with closely constructed wire fences or wire screening.

The hunters separate very much as in a fox hunt, and going in a circle, make a short distance below the base of the triangle, beating the grass as they go. Then, closing in, the drive the rabbits in the triangle, and the animals suspect no danger until they are huddled together at the point. They try to jump the fence, and failing in that, made a rush to retreat. The hunters are armed with stout clubs and kill them by the hundred. It is not uncommon for two or three thousand to be killed in a single drive. The sport is an exciting one, as the animals are exceedingly quick in their movement and will execute some very artful dodges to try to pass the hunters.

**KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES.**  
The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, N. C., as follows: "After trying other medicine I tried what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children at the end of King's New Discovery they were better. We will not be without it here after, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail." Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at J. M. Lawing Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

**C. A. SNOW & CO.**  
COP. PATENT DRUGS, MANUFACTURERS, N. C.  
English Spanish Liniment removes all hard, soft or blooded tumors and blemishes from horses, colic, diarrhoea, piles, splinters, swellings, ring-bone, splints, abscesses, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Price, 50c per bottle. Beware of cheap imitations. The wonderful liniment cure for horse lameness. Sold by J. M. Lawing Drug Store, Lincoln, N. C.

**Ten Years in the Liquor Business.**  
(What I am about to write will be as nearly the words of the man whose story I tell as memory can make it.)  
"I was born in Canada. When I was ten years old I came with my parents to the United States, and with other members of the family began work in a cotton mill. Being large of my age, I was very soon getting seventy-five cents a day—more money than I could get for a week's work in the place where I came from. My father took my wages until I was twenty. When I started for myself, I got good pay, and immediately began to lay up money. Before mill and after, I used to take care of a lot of fancy fowls and to train dogs, out of which business I made more money which I added to what I got working in the mill. Before long I had enough to hire a saloon, pay a house and go into the liquor business. I was young and ambitious, and did not think that I could attract custom to my shop. In my efforts I frequently broke the law, and as the prosecuting agent meant business I was often arrested for illegal sale. Ten times have been before the courts, and while I never have got put into jail, I have had to pay lots of money for breaking the law. I did not understand how it was at first that I was taken up so much. Afterwards I did. When I began selling, if a man got noisy and nasty in his talk, I would just humiliate him. That would make him mad, and he would get some boy under age to buy a pint, or somebody to come and get drinks on Sunday, and first I would know the officer would be on me, and it would be 'settle or the jail.' Afterwards I took their sabbie and fifth, whether it was again my grain or not. From the first I never liked the business. I never drank myself. I never liked the taste of liquor, and after seeing what miserable beastly tools it made of men, I could not touch the stuff anyway. But I kept in it because there was money in it. I could buy cheap liquor at a little less than a dollar, and a half a gallon put in my shop and if I sold it by the drink it brought me six dollars and sometimes more. That's a pretty good profit. After a while I said I will quit the business, and I did and went to work by the day as I did before I began to sell rum. You ask me what made me quit the business? I'll tell you; my wife and I lived in the same house where we sold the liquor—the saloon below and the tenement overhead. We had some children, and once in a while my little girls would come into the shops, no matter how much we tried to keep them out, and most always there would be half-drunken men in the saloon, and these girls would hear their talk and see their actions—things I could not tell you; and then they would go up and ask their mother what it meant and keep talking about it. I saw that nothing could be worse for my family than seeing what they did and what we could not help their seeing. Besides, I saw that the children of my neighbors who kept saloons were growing up bad. Some of the girls were street walkers, and the boys were beginning to drink and 'bum,' and I said to my wife I had rather shovel gravel at a dollar a day than to see my girls harlots and my boys sots. Then again, I never had any peace. After I got to bed some half-crazed man would begin to kick my door and 'holler' for me to get up and give him some rum. Sometimes four or five would come in and make a night of it. I could not get the drunken fools out. If it was cold I'd got to keep them any way, and if it was not cold and I put them out they might

tell on me and make me trouble; and so I had to set up all night and clean up—wash the floor in the morning, and sometimes they had spent their money elsewhere and I never got a cent. Besides this, we broke the law, selling to minors and selling Sundays, and every day I expected the sheriff or constable would be on us; and what peace could I have? One other thing helped to make me stop—my poor brother died a drunkard! I ain't much religious, but when a man is in a business that helps a man on his way to hell, I tell you he had better get out, money or no money. It will be better for him in the end. And so I quit it, and I would starve before I would take it up again. And was a happy family now. What money we get we earn, and we don't get it out of somebody that ought to spend it for his family instead of making a miserable fool of himself." —H. F. BRYAN, in Religious Herald.

**PURITY**  
A vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results.

**SKIN-CANCER**  
Treatment of skin diseases, such as eczema, scabies, etc., by the use of the S.S.S. ointment.

**SKIN-CANCER**  
The Storage Battery of the Air.

The air will stand a strain of about 9,000 grains per square foot before breaking. That is, the flash will occur when the electric pull amounts to this, 137 pounds per square foot. For the energy of a cubic mile of strained air just before the flash we have, then, about 70,000,000 foot tons. The storage thunder head or cumulo-nimbus cloud is not a mile high, however. For a small cloud, one hundred yards square, and distant only a quarter of a mile, we would get about 300 horse power. Now a flash even a quarter of a mile long means a potential of many million volts. We cannot at present measure this directly, but we can determine the potential of the air within certain limits on any day, thunderstorm or no thunderstorm. In 1855, at Blue Hill Observatory, and in subsequent years, we measured the potential of the air with insulated water-dropping collectors, after the methods of Thomson (now Kelvin) and Mascart. The top of the hill is 600 feet above the surrounding country; but with Franklin's idea of reaching out a little farther from the earth, I ventured to insert times a large kite, tin-folled, and for kite string some 500 feet of hemp fish line wrapped about with fine uncovered copper wire. During thunderstorms the sparkling and sizzling at the electrometer end of the kite string were incessant and startling. And even on cloudless days I found it possible to draw sparks, reading at the same time on the electrometer from minute to minute the electrification of the air in volts. In 1886 and 1887, in some investigations carried on by the Chief Signal Officer, and more immediately under the supervision of Professor Mendenhall, I experimented at the top of the Washington Monument, at that time the highest edifice in the world. The investigation continued many months, but perhaps days on which severe thunderstorms occurred were most impressive. It being beyond dispute, then, that high potentials can be obtained from the air, the question naturally ensuing is, Can we not use them? With three or four sparks as small as those mentioned

above, a large fruit jar can be cleared of smoke with which it has previously been filled. Perhaps nature repeats this on a large scale and lightning and clarifies a foul dust-laden atmosphere with these great sparks. It may be, too, that these flashes are all needed, and to attempt to divert them would be unwise. Be that as it may, we are living in an age of "step up" and "step down" transformers; an age when, for the first time in centuries, we are perilously near duplicating lightning. Until recently we studied lightning only in miniature. Prof. Elihu Thomson was kind enough to show me in his Lynn laboratory, two summers ago, some of his larger home-made lightning. Indeed, potentials of 100,000 volts are less rare to-day than potentials of 5,000 volts were five years ago. All who say the Thompson and Tesla exhibits at the Electrical building, Chicago, will easily believe that it is within our power to turn the flashing high potential lightning into a current of lower potential and use it.

Professor Townbridge, of Harvard University, in a discussion of some photographic negatives, shows that "the discharge follows exactly the same path as for three hundred thousandths of a second, and adds that "it is probable that an ordinary discharge of lightning of a few hundred feet in length could light for an instant many thousand incandescent lamps if it were properly transformed by means of a step-down transformer." The eye alone cannot give a complete history of the myriad minor flashes during a thunderstorm. The charred, though to us intensely brilliant, crack in the air which we call lightning is but a great splash in the ether ocean. The waves and ripples come tumbling along in all directions, spreading rapidly, and very rapidly, nearly 200,000 miles per second. Given a proper resonator, and the waves will do work. If my reader keep every sense on the alert, he may happen on some strange illustration of work done by lightning, now all unsuspected. In the tinkling of the telephone bell, the blinking of an incandescent lamp, the melting of a fuse, or the tiny spark from a gas pipe or loose wire, in the constant proof that there are more things going on between heaven and earth during a thunderstorm than most of us dream of in our philosophy—Prof. ALEXANDER M'ADIE IN HARPER'S BAZAR.

**DO YOU EXPECT TO BECOME A MOTHER?**

**"MOTHERS' FRIEND"**  
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY.  
My wife suffered more in ten minutes with her other children than she did together with her last, after having used four bottles of MOTHER'S FRIEND. Any a customer.  
H. W. DUNN, Druggist, Carmi, Ill.  
Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50 per box. The "Book" to Mothers, mailed free.

**BRADFORD REGULATOR CO.,**  
MADE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
ATLANTA, GA.

**IF YOU WANT TO BECOME A MOTHER,**  
Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble many years, with severe pain in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago he began using Electro-Bitters and found relief at once. Electro-Bitters is a specially adapted course of six kidney cures, given in regular and often given almost instant relief. One trial will prove its effectiveness. Price only 50c for large bottle. Write J. M. Lawing Drug Store.

**FOR THE SUFFERING,**  
Electro-Bitters, and its powerful diuretic, are the best remedy for all kidney troubles. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is the only one that will cure the most stubborn cases of kidney disease. It is the only one that will cure the most stubborn cases of kidney disease. It is the only one that will cure the most stubborn cases of kidney disease.

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