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The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VIII. LINCOLNTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1894. NO 25.

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June 2d, 1893.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Oak Bedroom suits of ten pieces, from $24.00 to $150.00.

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Jan. 26, 1894.

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, 1891. 1y.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. A. W. Alexander will be professionally 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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And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry, or made into a tea.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Blow winds of September,
You make me remember,
The sound of the old hunting horn
When all through the night,
We followed the coon until morn
With a great torchlight,

Then far down the river,
The dogs all a-quiver,
Bay "treed" up a great sycamore.
The coon is in sight,
And then a great fight,
And the old horn sounds o'er and o'er.

But this is all seeming,
An old man's dreaming,
And his dreams pass away like a song.
Those now in youth,
Rather deal with the truth,
Till many more Septembers have gone.

But the song of my month,
Is to stay in the south,
And old Georgia is better than all
Where 'possums grow fat,
And plenty at that,
And "taters" are dug in the fall!

—SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Sectional Fake.

The Republican campaigners in the North are making their fight against the new tariff mainly on the ground that it is a sectional tariff conceived and framed by Southern men in Southern interests. They don't believe this for they know better, and know that there is not one scintilla of truth in the ascertion; but they must either concede that tariff reduction was right or take issue against it, and the only enconraging issue they can make is on the sectional line, for there ignorance, innocence and prejudice can all be played upon.

In Vermont they played it, in Maine they played it, in Pennsylvania they are playing it, and they will soon be playing it all along the line in the North and in the West.

But even if this were true in would not be a respectable argument against the Witson bill, for it would be simply equalizing where the McKinley bill discriminated outrageously against the South, in the interest of the North for that was the effect whether it was their intention or not. The McKinley tariff was so onesided that any material modification of it might be construed by those so disposed as in the interssts of the South, especially when the South had such a large representation in Congress and on the Committee on Ways and Means. But the truth is that very fact had much to do with the concessions made to the protectionists and the opposition that was made to putting more of the raw materials on the free list.

A glance at the tariff bill will show that instead of being a Southern sectional measure, it is if sectionalism enters it at all the reverse. No body of legislators ever showed more consistency in their demand for tariff reform, or more self abnegation in crrrying it out, than the Southern representatives in both branches of Congress did in framing this bill. There is not a single article, the production on which is peculiar to the South, on which there was not more or less reduction. Take the item of wool, for instance, over the putting of which on the free list there is a howl by the Republican stampers and organs in the North and West. The State of Texas grows more wool than any other State in the Union save Ohio. It grows more than all of the New England States, Pennsylvania and New York combined, and yet every Texas representative in Congress and both of the Texas Senators voted to put wool on the free list and there hasn't been a whimper or howl from Texas. They not only voted to put Texas wool on the free list to hold the people and give the manufacturers the benefit of free wool, but they at the same time generously voted to give the woolen manufacturers of the North a protective duty about half as great as the McKinley bill gave them, but about twice as much as a good many people think they ought to have.

Kentucky produces more hemp than all the Northeastern States combined, but every Kentucky Representative in Congress voted to put hemp on the free list

The South is rapidly becoming, if it is not already, the great lumber section of this country. Within a very few years the country will be mai ly dependent for its supplies upon the forests of the South. And yet, with but few exceptions, every Southern Representative in Congress voted to put lumber on the free list.

The State of North Carolina produced more pine than all the Northeastern States combined, and yet every North Carolina member of Congress, save one, voted to put lumber on the free list.

The only sugar cane produced in the United States is grown in the States of Louisiana, Texas and Florida. Under the McKinley law there was a bounty of two cents a pound on every pound of sugar produced with an additional protective duty, in the interest of the refiners, of half a cent a pound on every pound of refined sugar imported. And yet the Democratic House of Representatives, with nearly every Southern member voted to put sugar on the free list and to repeal the bounty. As the bill finally passed, and with the vote of the Louisiana, Texas and Florida Representatives, the bounty was repealed and in its stead a duty equivalent to about a cent and a pound substituted.

The man who with a search light and a thousand power magnifying glass could find sectionalism in all this could start out and without a searchlight and a magnifying glass and "the man who struck Billy Patterson," or the man who first discovered Benjamine Harrison as a Presidential possibility The cry that the Wilson bill is a Southern measure is a fraud as patent as the McKinley bill itself, a fake so thin that mountebanks with a shadow of decency, should be ashamed to run it and father it.—STAR.

The New Tariff.

In the first place, the law has made certain the replenishment of the treasury and removed all risk of a further increase in the permanent national debt. Again, it insures the cheapening, to a substantial extent, of a multitude of the necessaries and comforts of life, reducing the cost of living for every household, without weakening the resources of the government. Clothing of every description, cloths, dress goods, blankets, and carpets, will be cheaper and better everywhere for its passage. Imported food, woods and lumber, china and glassware, pocket knives and table knives, nearly all the complete goods, the use of which is so large a part of civilized life, together with the materials of which they are made, share in the large reductions of duty. These changes alone will certainly, within a few months, make every man's daily earnings more valuable to him than now. But they will do far more than this. They will do much to revive depressed industry and to restore general prosperity. A pretense is made by a few manufacturers of anticipated distress from the reduction of certain protective duties, but for this we can find no foundation in the law. But the brightest feature of this tariff is found in the fact that it is a turning point in the history of our economical legislation. It signalizes the final stage in the most costly experiment ever tried by a peaceful nation. The experiment has failed. In the new law the nation has turned its face toward justice, toward economical truth, toward ultimate freedom of trade; and the movement henceforth will be in that direction.—HARPERS WEEKLY.

Death of a Student

James A. West, son of Dr. and Mrs. George H. West, of Newton, formerly of Wilmington, died yesterday afternoon at Chapel Hill, aged eighteen years, of tubercular infamation of the bowels. A post mortem examination revealed a dozen perforations. He was prepared for college at Catawba College and entered the sophomore class of the University during last month. He was a fine manly boy, studious and talented, and his last words were words of regret that he could not live to be an educated man.

A short funeral service was held in the University chapel, and the entire student body accompained the remains to the depot this morning. The pall bearers were six of his class mates, Messrs. H. Howell H. T. Winston, R H Graves, M. M. McCorkle, R. S. Busbee and L. McRae. The body passed through Durham on the noon train for Wilmington, where the interment will take place, accompanied by the mother, father, aunt and President Winston —Durham Sun

State Fair Notes.

The greatest success ever attained by the North Carolina State Fair is assured for 1894 (Oct 23 to 26th) if weather conditions prove favorable.

There is a genuine and wide spread state interest in it. Each succeeding day adds something.

The Agricultural, stock and poultry exhibits will surpass anything ever seen in North Carolina and perhaps in the South.

Among the prominent exhibitors will be the widely known Glencoe farm of Onslow county; the Alamance farm of Alamance; the Nanderbilt estate of Badcombe; the Hoge Poultry yards of Forsythe; the Osceola poultry yards of Craven; the Floral Gardens of H. Steinmotz; the Occoneeche farm of Orange; the Sedgefield stock farm of Forsythe, and other prominent farms almost without end.

The race purses are larger than ever before, aggregating $2,600. Already the entries show horses of noted speed and reputation from Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, North and South Carolina. All classes are filled, and the racing will be the most enthusiastic and exciting ever seen in North Carolina.

Faried and amusing side attractions are already booked in great profusion. Among them are:

Chase's great Cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg; The famous dancing girls from the World's Fair and "Paris by Gaslight"; Hurd's World's Museum; Mille La Mar, the mysterious mind reader, and Francis Morrisey, the King of Occultism; Sherry's wonderful "Working World"; Prof. De Cooper and his wonderful dog "Fitzsimmons", both of whom will make grand and wonder exciting balloon ascensions every day decending by parachute.

Besides the specialties there will be numerous other features of interest; jewelry workers, cane racks, Fortuna Nickle-in-the-Slot machines, phonographs, flower workers, silhouette artists, card engravers &c. &c.

The rail road rate is one fare for the round trip.

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 sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's arnica salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of electric bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at J. Lawing's Drug-store.

The South Receiving Attention.

The Evening Post, of New York, is evidently giving the South much attention at the present time. The many and pronounced indications for the better have been made the subject of careful study, the result of which has appeared in several able and conservative editorials, all the more valuable for the reason that they plainly show that they have only been written after a deep research into the question, and that they are simply a presentation of facts—so desirable to the South just at this time.

Referring to the possible change of investment of the bulk of home and foreign capital from other sections to the South, the Post comments as sollows:

"The South has, to begin with, a solid basis from which to make its state. The South is not overcapitalized; it is not, therefore, clogged with the wrecks of last year's commercial enterprizes. In one sense the South is poor, yet this leaves the question open whether its poverty is due to lack of capacity for wealth production or mere to lack of population and progressive development. Southern writers have lately pointed out that by the showing of the census of 1890 even the farm production of the Southern States averages 24.1 per cent. on the capital invested, against 13.1 per cent for all farming sections of the United States combined. Agriculture alone, though in a great degree the basis of every country's wealth, is not, however, by itself a sure reliance for industrial expansion. But the South, as is well known, had, even before the panic of 1893, begun a new career in other lines. The cotton mills of the Carolinas, the iron furnaces and coal mines of Alabama and Tennessee, the lumber industries, the cottonseed oil production of the decade past, are familiar instances in point.

Such figures and others already published by the Manufacturers' Record are quoted, as well as figures showing the abundant corn crop, and the situation outlined as follows:

"This is a windfall of the greatest importance to the South; yet the movement of recuperation from the panic had begun in this section, and progressed more rapidly than elsewhere, long before the harvest was determined. It is well-known fact that the eastern dry-goods market has for several months found in the South the only steady outlet for its accumulated stocks. It is the Southern railways which as a group, are showing the largest gains in earnings over 1893, and the least shrinkage compared with 1892. Cleaning-house exchanges tell substantially the same story. Of all the many and extensive bankrupt corporations, it is a Southern company which alone has made real and assured advances towards resumption.—Manufacturers' Record.

The Evolution of A sermon

Dr. Kingsbuay, the learned editor of the WILMINATON MESSENGER, always writes well upon literary or religious topics. We copy to-day an article on whether minister ought to preach the same sermon over and over. Our observation has been that many of the great divines keep a barrel and that every few years they turn the barrel over and go through it again and still again. The difference between a strong and the weak and stagnant one being, not much in the quality of the first time it is tried on a congregation but on the improvement that comes from the refurbishing which is given it. We have heard a minister preach a sermon from a text that caught our fancy. Five years later, the same preacher would repeat the same text but the improvment in the matter and style of the sermon would show great growth in the minister. We have heard other ministers repeat their sermons, without change until they were old stale and unprofitable.

"There is more in the man than there is in the land." Likewise there is more in the preacher than in any sermon. If he be satisfied with mediocrity and dullness, he will keep on repeating his shelf worn sermons untill nothing but a "beggarly row of empty benches" and a few pious sisters attend upon his ministry. If he be ambitious for excellence and enlarged usefulness, he will take his sermon and fill it with the growth of spirit and knoledge that comes with enlarged sympathy and greater wisdom and it bears no more resemblance to the original sermon, howbeit the text is the same, than the spreading oak bears to acorns from which it sprung. —News & Observer.

A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., says that a movement is on foot to organize a delegation of 500 of the leading business men of the South for the purpose of having them make a vigorous fight at Washington this winter in behalf of the Nicaragua Canal. The plan is for the commercial clubs of fifty or sixty of the largest towns in the South to send ten delegates each to Washington with instructions to stay there until the Nicaragua canal bill is passed.—Manufacturers' Record.

John G. Carter, Editor of the Sun-rise, Saugus, Mass., who named Grover Cleveland for the Presidency in Nov., 1882 while he was Mayor of Belmont, N. H., is enthusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. He says: "I have used it for the past five years and consider it the best preparation of the kind in market. It is as staple as sugar and coffee in this section. It is no article of mine and should be used in every household. For sale by Dr. W. L. Cicus Drugg'st.

Irving W. Lapham, physician office corner M. C. A. Des Moines, Iowa, says he can conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to athletes, gymnasts, bicyclists, foot-ball players and the profession in general for bruises, sprains and dislocations; also for soreness and stiffness of the muscles. When applied before the parts become swollen it will effect a cure in one-half the time usually required. For sale by Dr. W. L. Cicus Druggist.

30,000 to 35,000 IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8. —Secretary Hoke Smith, who has just returned from Georgia, speaking to-day of the recent Georgia election said:

"The State ticket has been elected by between 30,000 35,000 majority. It is manifestly unfair to compare this election with the State election in 1892, when Governor Northern received a majority of 68,000. Then the Republican State Convention declined to endorse the Populist candidate, and failed to put out any candidates of their own. The colored teachers convention endorsed Governor Northern.

Governor Northen, therefore was not opposed by the Republicans, but on the contrary was supported by the majority of them. In the presidential election of 1892 both the Republican and the Populists had tickets in the field, and the Democratic majority was 38,000 only 5,000 more than the majority in the recent election. This year the Republicans State convention endorsed the Populists, and the Republicans voted almost solidly for the ticket. It is but fair that the comparison should be made with the Democratic majority in the presidential election. This shows a difference of 5,000, and I believe that this will be accounted for by the light vote polled.