

The Lincoln Courier.

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LINCOLNTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1895.

NO. 40.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Colds.
Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Dr. J. C. Pitcher* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

JUDGE WALTER CLARK

USES AND ENDORSES THE

Electropoise!

TRADE MARK.

"Cures when all else fails."

North Carolina Supreme Court.
WALTER CLARK, Associate Justice.
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 26, 1894.
We have found the Electropoise very valuable especially for children. I got one last May, and I am sure I have saved three times its cost already in doctors' and drug store bills. From my experience with it, and observation I can safely recommend it.
WALTER CLARK.

Investigation Invited.
BOOK FREE.
Electrolibration Co.,
245 FOURTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

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

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.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SSS
This is a medicine for all kinds of skin diseases, such as Eczema, Itch, Scabies, etc. It is a sure cure for all of them. It is a medicine that has been used for many years and has been found to be a reliable remedy for all of these diseases. It is a medicine that is sold in every drug store and is a medicine that is a sure cure for all of these diseases.
DOOHO THIO
This is a medicine for all kinds of skin diseases, such as Eczema, Itch, Scabies, etc. It is a sure cure for all of them. It is a medicine that has been used for many years and has been found to be a reliable remedy for all of these diseases. It is a medicine that is sold in every drug store and is a medicine that is a sure cure for all of these diseases.
FROM
This is a medicine for all kinds of skin diseases, such as Eczema, Itch, Scabies, etc. It is a sure cure for all of them. It is a medicine that has been used for many years and has been found to be a reliable remedy for all of these diseases. It is a medicine that is sold in every drug store and is a medicine that is a sure cure for all of these diseases.
WMEZMA
This is a medicine for all kinds of skin diseases, such as Eczema, Itch, Scabies, etc. It is a sure cure for all of them. It is a medicine that has been used for many years and has been found to be a reliable remedy for all of these diseases. It is a medicine that is sold in every drug store and is a medicine that is a sure cure for all of these diseases.

The Ladies' Friend.

No woman can be beautiful without a good complexion, and no complexion can be good without good health and pure blood. Botanic Blood Balm will beautify your complexion by purifying and enriching your blood. Try it for all skin and blood diseases. It never fails to cure the most inveterate cases after eminent physicians have failed. Price \$1.00 per large bottle. For sale by druggists. See advertisement elsewhere.

The Dying Printer.

Fellow-man, a moment linger,
On the dying printer's speech;
For it bears a weighty lesson,
Our unheeding hearts to teach.
Day by day thou art composing
What a Universe shall read;
Type to type are ceaseless setting
As thou addest deed to deed.

Ah, how surely life's full column,
When the hand that sets them lies
Fixed in an unbroken stillness,
Their composer advertises.

Soon the forms are locked forever,
Changeless shall the impress be;
Scan thy proof in time, O Printer!
Thou art near thy eternity.

Are the "ads" all right, Composer,
Art thou standing "justified?"
Ready now for death and judgment,
Their unfoldings to abide?

So shalt thou as night advances
Greet thy unstaying pressman's call
Then await the morn eternal,
Publishing thy life to all.

THE LEGISLATURE'S DOINGS.

SENATE.

Special to the Observer.
RALEIGH, Jan. 23.—The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 11 o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Doughton presiding. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Whitaker, of Raleigh, the journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Petitions were presented: By Mr. White, of Alexander, from ladies of Taylorsville, against the sale of liquor; Mr. Long, from citizens of Ransom township asking not to be transferred to Brunswick.

Bills ratified by the President: An act to change the time of holding the Superior Court in the counties of Craven and Bertie.

Reports of standing committees were made.

Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:

Mr. White, of Alexander, to protect the people of the State against the sale of spurious kerosene oil and coal oil; Mr. Moody, of Haywood, to prevent preferences by insolvent corporations; also to change the name of the Union Detective Agency; also to make May 30th a legal holiday; Mr. Cook, to amend sec. 678 of The Code in reference to the probats of articles of incorporation; also to amend sections 3652 and 3 in regard to the registration fees of clerks; also to validate deeds executed by corporations; also to prevent prize fighting in North Carolina; Mr. Hoover, to repeal chap. 21, laws of 1893; Mr. Dula, to repeal chap. 192, laws of 1893, in regard to the passage of fish in Catawba river; Mr. Francis, resolution instructing the clerk to pay rent for postoffice box.

Mr. Cook moved that at 12 o'clock the Senate proceed to the House of Representatives to canvass the vote for United States Senators. Adopted.

The calendar was then taken up and the following bills and resolutions disposed of:

To abolish the office of tax collector for the county of Madison, passed second and third readings; to repeal the law prescribing the merchants' purchase tax, tabled; resolution instructing the Secretary of State to endorse back and deliver certain checks to bidders for the public printing, adopted.

A letter was read inviting the members of the Senate to the fish and oyster fair at Newbern; also a letter from Mrs. Little Devereux Blake, the Woman suffragist, requesting the President to ask the Senate that she be allowed to address it. On motion of Mr. Cook her request was complied with and she was offered the Senate for that purpose.

The following bills were taken up, placed on the calendar and disposed of as follows: Resolution instructing the clerk to pay postoffice box rent, passed second and

third readings; to make the 30th of May a legal holiday, passed second and third readings; bill in relation to diamond back terrapins, passed second and third readings; to amend the charter of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, passed second and third readings; to construct a bridge over Tuckasee river, passed second and third readings.

The President announced that the hour had arrived when the Senate was to proceed to the House of Representatives and canvass the vote for Senators. The Senate then proceeded to the House.

On re-assembling the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to restore 6 per cent. as the legal rate of interest.

Mr. Adams, after congratulating the Senate that this was a matter in which politics would not bear any show, that it was an end that all men are working to attain, addressed the Senate in advocacy of the Abell bill and in opposition to the amendments. (The bill makes 6 per cent. the legal rate and repeals the clause that allows 8 per cent. by special contract. The Moody amendment allows the 8 per cent. to be paid by special contract and makes it a misdemeanor to charge more, punished by fine and imprisonment or both.) He said his objection to the amendment was that it would not touch national banks, but would apply only to individuals and savings banks of the State; that it discriminated against them. He reviewed the usury laws of the State and quoted from decisions of the Supreme Court of the State and the United States.

Mr. Moody, of Haywood, addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment. He thought the law would reach the officers of national banks.

Mr. Adams interrupted him to say that in 1890 this identical law was passed except that it did not provide for imprisonment, made the penalty a fine, and in two years afterwards the Legislature repealed it because it would not work.

Mr. Moody insisted that if the officers of the bank could be made effective; he distinguished between the officers and the corporation. He would vote for the Abell bill if he could get nothing better.

Mr. Carver agreed with Mr. Moody and Mr. Fowler followed in the same line.

The debate lasted until 3 o'clock Mr. Moody's amendment was voted down and a substitute, offered by Mr. Cook, of Warren, was adopted, all save two members (Abell and Sigmon) voting for it. It makes 6 per cent. the rate of interest.

Mr. McCasky followed Mr. Fowler and asked if the amendment prevailed if it would reach a case where a premium had been paid by agreement between borrower and lender. Mr. Mewborne said he favored the passage of the Abell bill. He did not think the Senate should take up its time discussing penalties; pass this bill and you would appease the people. Mr. Sigmon was opposed to interfering with the law at all. If you want to borrow money you can't force men to loan it. It cuts both ways and if he chose to pay 8 per cent. or a premium he ought to be allowed to do so. Mr. Dolby said that it seemed that the object of the bill was to protect small borrowers. From his observation if the small borrower wanted money he usually had to go to a lawyer who charged \$5 to \$10 fee for placing it—the borrower paying it. Moody's amendment was lost.

Mr. Cook offered an amendment. Mr. Rice moved to recommit. Mr. Abell called for the yeas and nays. Ordered. The Senate refused to recommit—yeas 3, nays 43.

The question then recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Cook. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Starbuck offered an amendment that upon charging a greater rate than

6 per cent. the lender shall forfeit the whole debt, principal and interest. Mr. Dowd moved to re-refer the whole matter. He favored a 6 per cent. law, but thought the bill should be perfected. The Senate declined to re-refer. The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Starbuck. Mr. Rice called for the yeas and nays. Ordered. The vote stood yeas 5, nays 44. The question recurred upon the passage of the bill as amended by Mr. Cook. Mr. Cook demanded the yeas and nays. Ordered and the bill passed—45 to 2.

The Senate then adjourned.

The following is Mr. Cook's substitute:

"That the legal rate of interest shall be 6 per cent. for such time as interest may accrue, and no more; that violation of this rate shall involve a forfeiture of the entire interest, and that the party or corporation by whom a greater rate of interest has been paid may recover back twice the amount of interest paid in an action for debt. Such action must be begun within two years after the payment of the indebtedness. That in action to recover on such note the party against whom the action is brought may plead as a counter-claim the penalty above provided, viz: twice the amount of interest paid, and also the forfeiture of entire interest."

HOUSE.

At 10 o'clock the House was called to order and Rev. Dr. L. Branson prayed. Petitions were presented in some of the many contested election cases.

Resolutions were introduced as follows: By Mr. Burnham, to give the State Temperance Association the use of this hall to-morrow evening.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Hileman, to amend chap. 119, private laws of 1879; Mr. Henderson, to establish a convict system of road-making in Wilkes county; Mr. Cheek, to change the method of drawing juries, so that the sheriff and clerk of our court shall from the tax list each Sept. select the names for jurors; Mr. Brown to change the time of holding courts in Pender and Jones counties; Mr. Keathly, to establish graded schools at Warsaw; Mr. French, to provide for the collection and display of this State's resources at the Atlanta Exposition; Mr. Flack, for the relief of Tax Collector Beam, of Rutherford; Mr. Ellis, to abolish the office of keeper of the capitol and establish the office of superintendent of public buildings and grounds; Mr. Mitchell, to reduce the fees of cotton weavers in Franklin county; Mr. McLean, to establish a new county out of part of Robeson; Mr. Reinhardt, to reduce costs in criminal prosecutions; Mr. Winborne, to incorporate Murfreesboro High School; Mr. Cox, to amend the public laws concerning the adoption of certain school books; Mr. Burnham, to restore to the tax lists all lands on which taxes have not been paid for three years, and to amend section 1050 of The Code, in regard to the testimony of witnesses; Mr. Lineback, for the support of the Agricultural and Mechanical College; Mr. Peace, to straighten the line between Franklin and Vance; Mr. McCall, to amend section 1, chapter 147 acts of 1887; Mr. Yates, regarding the change of time of holding Superior Courts in Richmond county; Mr. Ewart, to reduce the pay of clerks and door-keepers of the Legislature from \$5 to \$4 a day.

Mr. Smith, of Gates, rose to a question of personal privilege and read an editorial in the Caucasian criticizing the minority in the House in contested elections cases and charging that the minority wasted time by dilatory motions, etc., and also with obstructing legislation. Mr. Smith said this was a plain mis-statement and misrepresentation of facts so far as he was concerned. He said the

editorial was either a threat to those whose seats were contested or else done to arouse prejudice against the minority. He said his desire to do his duty was greater than his desire to keep his seat, and that the writer of the editorial had certainly a low estimate of the duties of members. Mr. Payne also rose to a question of personal privilege, saying that the Caucasian article did him also a great injustice in referring to him in these election cases as he had taken no part in them. All the Democrats desired was not to obstruct legislation but to put themselves on record. He said he believed the fusionists at least desired to be fair. He said a sitting member, even if his seat was contested, must not be put in a state of duress. He declared he should never flinch from any duty. Mr. Peebles announced that to-morrow he would rise to a question of privilege on the same editorial.

Mr. Ewart, chairman of the committee on elections, filed the majority report in the case of Abbott vs. Daniels, from Pamlico, giving the seat to Abbott. Mr. McClammy made a minority report in favor of Daniels. Mr. Ewart suggested a limitation of debate to three-quarters of an hour to a side. Mr. Peebles said any member had a right to speak a certain number of minutes. Mr. Ewart said that if a reasonable agreement as to time was not made, it would put him in such a position that he would have to call the previous question. Mr. Peebles said he could not agree to such a proposition; that the minority report was before the House, and was in charge of Mr. McClammy who had the right to demand the previous question. Mr. French said that Mr. Ewart had the floor as chairman of the committee, and that the minority report was merely an amendment. Messrs. Ewart and McClammy then agreed on an hour and a quarter on each side.

Mr. McClammy said that he was informed that after the subcommittee of the elections committee had taken the case, witnesses had, without notice to contestants' counsel, been before that subcommittee and had given evidence. He asked if this were so. Mr. Ewart said that at night session of the committee one witness was called, sworn, and was asked two or three questions as to the fact that a certain man was a ticket distributor. Mr. McClammy said all proceedings must be strictly legal.

At noon the debate was suspended and the Senate entered, headed by its President, and the canvass of the vote for United States Senators was entered upon. President Doughton called the joint session to order and directed the clerk of the Senate to read so much of the Senate journal of yesterday as referred to the election of United States Senators. By direction of Speaker Walser the clerk of the House read the part of the House proceedings bearing on the same subject. A great throng of people, completely filling the galleries and galleries, witnessed the proceedings, many ladies being of the number. President Doughton announced that the journals showed that the votes cast were as follows: Butler 117, Mason 45; Pritchard 116, Overman 45. Speaker Walser said that it appearing that the two houses had thus elected Senators, the President of the Senate and himself declared Pritchard and Butler duly elected Senators of the United States. President Doughton declared the joint session ended and the Senators returned at 12:20 to their own end of the capitol.

Mr. Ewart then spoke in support to the majority report in the Pamlico election case. He said the returning board did not deny Abbott's election. Mr. Ray attacked the majority report and said it was the plan to unseat every Democrat, Mr. Peebles asked for the reading

of the evidence in this case. Mr. Ewart objected to this and hinted that such privileges might be used for obstructive purposes. Mr. Peebles denied any such purpose. Mr. Turner, of Mitchell, asked if the evidence was not printed. He was told no. Mr. Peebles then asked for the reading of the part of the evidence on which the majority based its report. Mr. Lusk said he wanted that part of the Ten Commandments read which says "Thou shalt not steal." Mr. Peebles retorted: "I have no doubt that you need to have them all read." Mr. Cox denied that the purpose of the elections committee was to throw out all Democrats. He accused Mr. Ray of arousing prejudice every time he spoke. Mr. Cox said and sort of ballots ought to be counted, no matter what the color of the paper or the design. He said the only thing to be done was to count the vote for the man for whom the voter cast it. The majority report was at 3:30 adopted; 66 to 43.

Following is the bill of Mr. McClammy, referred to above:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTERS 147 OF THE ACTS OF 1887.

SECTION 1. That section 1 of chapter 147 of the acts of 1887 be amended by inserting between the word "mortgage" and the word "containing," in the first line of said section the following: or "trustee in a deed in trusts;" and also by inserting between the word "mortgage" and the word "ail," in the third line of said section the following: "or deed in trust;" and after the word "mortgage" in the fourth line of said section, the following: "or trustee;" and at the end of said section, add the following: "or trustee."

KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES
The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicine for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be with out 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 A. S. Low Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Against Confederate Pensioners.

So Major H. L. Grant, who himself draws a pension from the Yankee side of the line, although able bodied and unwounded, yesterday introduced a bill in the State Senate to repeal the act pensioning, at a poor pittance, the wounded Confederate soldiers of this State. He would take from them, wounded and maimed, helpless and starving though they be, the poor pittance that their own State has provided for them and which their own home people willingly pay, while he himself draws a Federal pension for helping to wound them at the head of a negro regiment! And this is the man whom many old Confederate soldiers voted for in the late election on the Fusion ticket against Ren Apocok for the Senate, and by whose votes he was elected. This is how he repays them. He and Marion Buttler "pull" for Abe Middleton, the burly negro henchman, in preference to a one-legged Confederate soldier, as assistant doorkeeper, and now he wants their pension taken from them.—Goldsboro Argus.

There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzard, of West Monterey, Clarion Co., Pa., says: "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Dr. W. L. Crouse, Druggist.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS