LINCOLN COURIER

J. M. ROBERTS.

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LINCOLNTON, N C. FEB. 21, 1890

\$1.50 A YEAR.

THE LINCOLN COURIER ONE DOLLAR

ANDA

HALFA YEAR.

Since we changed the price of the Courier to One Dollar there has been but little variance in the Subscription list and we therefore conclude that the people who want a county paper are willing to pay \$1.50 for it, at any rate we cannot afford to publish the Courier at \$1.00 a year. Henceforth we wil lhold to our original price \$1.50 a year.

"A HEALTHY VILLAGE."

Lincolnton is a remarkably healthy village. A lady on the train Saturday informed us, not a white man had died in Lincolnton from Jan'y 1, 1889 to Feb'y 10, 1890 .-Shelby Aurora.

This is true, and more Not a white man has died since November 1888. There has never been a death from any malarial or typhoid disease originating in Lincoluton within our knowledge. The truth is-and it can be shown-that there is not a more healthful town in the South. Take for instance the period of the last five years and we have had only two deaths of whites between the ages of three and sixs ty-five years-one of these was from a fever contracted in a neighboring town and neither from any local cause. Go back five years forther and we have nearly precicely the same record. This is 1emarkable for a town of this siz -

Secratary Blaine seems to be exerting bimself to have sugar placed on the free list, giving as a reason that sugar being one of the principal products of the Central and South American countries, and the bulk of this sugar being bought by the United States, placing it on the free list would stimulate trade between those counties and this and open up a market for American products. This is doubtless true, but if it be true of sugar why is it not true of all the other products of those countries which may find a market in this country? If making one of these products free would stimulate trade and be to the advantage of the people of this country, wouldn't making all their products free, stimulate it still more and prove still more advantageous? Mr. Blaine should be logical and not cofine himself to putting sugar on the free list because it is a Scuthern product, in which the Northern people are not interested. We believe in free sugar, however, and in free salt, free wool, free iron, free coal and a good many other things which Mr. Blaine and his party believe ought to be taxed for the benefit of boodle contributors. Wil. Star.

Representative Carath, of Kentucky, is a humorist and poked much fun at Fat Tom. Among other

things he said. "Mr. Caruth, of Kentucky, said he and his Democratic colleagues had discovered that "general parliamentary law" was an antocrat, was a tyrant, was a god. The speaker was omnipotent, yet lacking in one of the attributes of the omnipotent -he was not the same yesterday, today and forever." [Laughter]

Senator Vance's Speech Continued from Fourth Page,

The Senator from Kansas, in his speech a few days ogo, indignantly denied the former assertion, and put the action of his friends altogether upon the high ground of benevolent patriotism. He was so candid in admitting the fault of his people for the introduction of slavery into this country, and for its retention in the North until it ceased to be profitable, that I was in hopes to hear him admit with equal candor that the whole scheme of reconstruction was intended for partisan Republican purposes. I coucede this to him, however, and candidly admit that he does so believe and that, perhaps, he is the only sane man in Europe or America who is of this opinion. Taking it, then, upon his ground, is it any wonder that the truth compelled

But it can no longer be denied that suffrage and citizenship have bitherto not instified the anticipations of these by whom they were conferred. They have not been ef fective in the hands of the freedman, either for attack or defense.

In other words, here is a frank

admission that twenty-five years of freedom and nearly as much of citizenship has proven a lamentable failure. It is true that he says the whites in the South are to blame for it; that they have employed force, violence, and fraud, of which I which will say more hereafter. I will only now make this suggestion: If it be true that in States where they largely outnumber the whites they are either intimidated from voting or defrauded in the counting of their votes, is not that a strong argument against their supposed capacity for self-government? Are a people fit to govern themselves and others who would suffer thems selves thus to be treated ? Is any man worthy of freedom who requires constantly to be tutored and protected in its exercise? Is a man fitted to rou a race who has to be held up in order that he may walk? I have, indeed, heard of a beef which had to be held up in order to be knocked down to fill an army contract, but I have not known men fit for freedom who would be deterred from its exercise in the face of in'erior numbers:

The Sepator says-

"That no other people on the face of this earth have ever submitted to the wrongs, the mjustice which have been for twenty-five years heaped upon the colored men of the South, without revolution and blood."

More than once this is repeated.

It constitutes the barden of his

speech, around which is clustered the brightest display of rhetorical pyrotechnics ever employed to conceal a paucity of ideas by the gorgeousness of phraseology. This rhea torical display across the foreusic heavens remittded me forcibly of an astronomer's description of the remarkable tenuity of the tail of a certain comet. He said that its length was a hundred million miles as it stretched athwart the skiesthat its breadth was 50,000 milesand yet the solid matter which it contained could be condensed and transported in a one-horse cart. 1 listened and listened with the greatest entertainment to that speech, and searched and wondered where the remedy for the evil was and when it would be aunounced, and when I should see the solid matter of the illumination. Suddenly, before the light expited and we were left in darkness, be announced that the solution was justice, which, however sententious it might be, was about as definite and real as the twinklings which remain under the closed eyelids after the withdrawal of a flerce light.

Justice, as be explains it, means our submission to negro rule. Having submitted to this for so long a time as he thinks would be fair, should it prove a failue he graciously promises that he will then consult with us about some other solution of the problem !

What are the facts which support this grandiose slauder of an entire people? What wrongs and injustice have been done by the Southern people to these negroes that call for the "use of the torch and the dagger?" They have been given the right of suffrage, not by the free action of the Southern whites, I admit, but at least by their reluctant assent. Since their admission to citizenship they have been elected to both branches of Congress and have occupied almost every position

failure and in b. It was a war against property, intelligence, and respectability. The few years of their misrale in the South will be forever remembered in our history tor their corruption and retrogression, and will constitute a damnable blot on the memory of these who authorized it, and who looked on with complacency so long as the victims were Democrats.

Mr. President, I know the negro close association with them. I affirm to you, not that he is incapable of civilization, but that he is incaup with the civilization of the race low order compared to ours. Any attempt, therefore, to force him into equality with us in the race of progress can result in nothing else but the retarding of the advance. ment of the Southern whites. Those who have determined to subject, at all bazards, to negro rule those States of the South where they are in superior numbers, have simply determined that the white man's progress shall be measured by the negro's, if, indeed, it does not result in explosion and mutual destruction. Fairminded mea everywhere may accept this as truth. The sons of | plenty of him to go round. Ham have had the same opportunities that the sons of Shem and Japheth have bad. No where bave

they improved them. credence to the oft-repeated allegation that they are forever feeling the effect of their ancestor's curse, but this I do know, that they have | them as to leave all the Southern been in close contact with every civilization of which we have any knowledge; with the oldest Egyptian, the Assyro-Babylonian, the Grecian, the Roman, and the modern; in each of them we read of his presence and in every instance he

He learned nothing for the benefit of his race from his civilized masters in all these ages. He has made more progress in one hundred years as a Southern slave than be made in all the five thousand years inter. vening from his creation until his landing on these shores.

I believe them incapable, many reasons, of properly controlling public affairs, but I do bel'eve them capable of making valuable citizens under the wiser control of the whites. My solution of the problem is simply, "Hands off." Let no man be afraid that if the Northern people cease their interference the negroes will be driven to the wall. On the contrary, it is your interference that causes or aggravates whatever of trouble is inflicted upon them.

Such is the nature of man. We prefer to do things of our own volition that we would refuse to do at the dictation of those who have no right to order. Within my memory as a child there was a strong and growing anti-slavery party in North Carolina, headed by many of our greatest and most honored citizens, some of whom sat in these seats before me. Orations against slavery and its consequences were freely delivered, and with applause, before the classes of our university. This cause, under the influence of its great advocates, would soon have claimed a majority of the voters of North Carolina, but those flery zealots of the North, who, as Carlyle says, were so anxious to serve God that they took the devil into partnership with them, began their interference. A crusade against slavery and slave-holding, in defiance of legal rights, was begun and kept up until so far was the cause of emancipation over-thrown that twenty-five years after these same great and honored North Carolins ians would have suffered insult and violence for repeating their orations. Men will not be bullied even into doing right. Know, therefore, that every speech you make, every law you enact denunciatory of or punitive against the Southern people, with a view to subject them to the rule of their emancipated slaves, defers indefinitely that state of cordial barmony between whites and is:

blacks which is so necessary to both. There is another way by which, in my opinion, you also do the negroes a great damage by your constant interference. You do nothing to increase the cordiality between them and their white neighbors. A He is as enthusiastic as ever for under State authority. They have You know that their well-being de- tax reform.

controlled entire States, counties pends upon their being on good New England wants it Stopped and municipalities, and in every | terms with their landlords and em. lustance their rule was marked by ployers more than upon anything else; yet you are constantly endeavoring to drive a wedge between them and to push them further apart. You endeavor to make them look altogether to you for help. You have coddled them so long and made them so many promises that they have ceased to rely upon their own exertions and have come to believe that it is the duty of others to thieves were Republicans and the provide for them. No greater in

jury could be done to any people. So far as the evil may be capable well. I was born and reared among of remedy by removal of any kind, them, and have all my life lived in I would suggest that it is perfectly practicable to induce these people to settle in the various States of of Jan. Madison in Washington. this Union which now have few or pable of attaining to and keeping no colored people. There is ample room for them throughout the Norto which we belong. At the very there and Northwestern States, He said the bill would compensate best, his refinement must be of a each one of which could receive the South in some measure for the enough to relieve the pressure en- passage of the dependent pension tirely upon those States in the bill now threatening, which would South whose progress is about to be destroyed, and yet not inconveniently interfere with the wellbeing of any Northern State. Besides, if the presence of negroes in superior numbers does amount to a positive evil in the South, I submit that it is the duty of the other States to assist them in removing or so distributing the evil that it shall be harmless. If the negro is a good thing we are willing to divide him up. [Laughter.] There is

Nothing is wanting to the execu-

tion of this suggestion except the consent of these Northern States. One-half of the inducements and I know not whether I should give (the solicitations which they hold out to foreigners, if extended to the negroes of the South, would within ten years draw such numbers of States with decided white majorities; and it is well-known that there is little or no complaint of the mistreatment of negroes where there are white majorities. This would numbers of the colored race into of the United States. every Northern State would be equivalent to an amendment to the Constitution and would restrain you effectually from the passage of any laws or the attempting of any kind of interference that would dis criminate between the States of the slavery. It would familiarize the masses of our people with the negro, his capacities, his habits, and nor could then strike any vindictive blows at the Southern people without its immediate reacting apon

As it is impossible for us to become homogeneous by all being white, this plan would make it quite possible for us to become homogeneous by all being partly white and partly colored, retaining white majorities in each State. North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas would need not to surrender any of their colored people, and it would only require the removal of about 500,000 blacks from the States of Louisiana, Miss. issippi, Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina to give every State in the Union such a decided preponderence of whites as to remove all danger of negro supremacy, and all

fear of trouble from this source. What say the Republican Senators to this ? Of course you will say that your doors are open now to all who may see proper to come, but that is not sufficient to induce them to remove. Are you willing to offer them some special inducement? Are you willing to vote money out of the United States Treasury to pay their expenses and to support them for a short time until they can get a start in their new homes " Surely, you will demonstrate your sincerity in some practical, helpful way, and not confine your benevolent statesmanship to cheap words. If you will help neither black nor white, you should, in common decency, hold your

Mr. Cleveland has been interviewed by the Baltimore Sun. He talked about the Australian ballet and tariff reduction. Of the former he said like a brave honest man he

"I have never debated in my own mind whether the removal of trick. ery from the voter would injure or benefit the Democrat party. Ballot reform is right, and that is why I

think it should be adopted."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The Senate today listened to a continuation by Mr. Blair of his speech upon the educational bill.

Mr. Dawes presented more than 240 petitions from Massachusetts. saying that over 800,000 gallons of intoxicating liquor are annually exported from the United States to Africa, and praying that under that section of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce with foreign pations, this traffic should be stopped. The petitions were refered.

Among the bills passed was one appropriating \$40,000 for a statue

At 2 o'clock the educational bill was taken up and Mr. Blair addressed the Senate for three bours. distribute \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,090 almost exclusively in the Northern

THE cures made by Radam's Miscrobe Killer are in many cases considered almost a miracle. If the doctors can give you no hope, try it. For sale by John Reedy & Co. sole agents, Lincolnton.

Congressman Wants the Government to Pay the Doctor's

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Representative Capman, of Michigan, introduced in the House to-day a bill for the remuneration of a Detroit physician for discovery of a cure for la grippe. The bilt recites that this doctor has made a notable discov. ery in the treatment and cure of sporadic pneumonia, and la grippe, which is of such a pature that it cannot be protested by patern or orberwise, and directs that he be paid a (blank) sum of money as a just and suitable remuneration for equalize the conditions of all the discovery; which shall be made States. The introduction of large public for the benefit of the people

Phila. Pa., March 4tb, 1890. Dr. Kirk. Dear Doctor-I had a violent attack of gravel, atterwards had pains across small of my back, extending around my sides: my stomach was disordered, bad taste in American Union on account of their | my month, tongue coated : was comlocality or previous condition of pelled to stop work for a few days. I took the Microbe Killer according to your directions, and was soon feeling all right again. We always his needs, and you neither would keep a jug on hand to take when we get cold, or for any emergency. R. P. Mogridge, (with B. Shoemaker.) For sale by John Reedy &

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FINLEY AND ROBERTS.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

NORDER TO OPEN UP A channel through which 1-111-8 here and people from other parts of the country, especially from the North, may be enabled to secure valuable property in Lincolnton and Lincoln county, by being made acquainted with the true value, healthfulness, &c., of Lincolnton and the surrounding country, and

In order that those holding property for sale may have some systemstic method of disposing of the same to the benefit of all concerned by having it advertised and the points of value clearly pointed out to purchasers, and In order to establish for ourselves

a business from which we hope to reap some legitimate profits, directly or indirectly, by increasing the population and the business of our We have decided to establish at Lincolnton a real estate agency, to

buy, sell, rent and negotiate real estate of all kinds on commission and otherwise And in order to accomplish the objects herein briefly referred to, we re-pectfally ask the cooperation of

our citizens. Those in the county having timbered, farming or mineral lands, water powers, &c., developed or undeveloped, for sale, rent or exchange; and

Those having real estate of any kind for sale, rent or exchange, in Lincolnton, may find it to their advantage to confer with either party of this agency. Respectfully, FINLEY & ROBERTS. : THEY

LINCOLN

COURIER.

PUBLISHEDANDEDITED

- BY -

J. M. ROBERTS,

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

A family newspaper devoted to the interests of Lincoln and surrounding counties and to the State of North Carclina.

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To the Public.

We have sold out our interest in the Lincoln Iron Works and will hereafter devote our attention to the Courses and to the job office.

All those indebted to the Lancoln Iron Works up to the first of Janus ary must make immediate settlement with the undersigned.

Respectfully. J. M. ROBERTS. January 1st, 1890.

S. G. FINLEY ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

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Oct12, 1888.

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