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Lightning's Awful Work.

While wheat threshing was in progress on the farm of Mr. James Hewitt, in Catawba county, about four miles up the river from Catawba Station, near the Island ford, last Friday afternoon, lightning struck a persimmon tree near a straw stack and instantly killed Robt. Deal and Henry Bolick, two young men who were under the tree, and knocked down eleven other persons who were standing near by. Of those knocked down Alonzo Holler and a colored boy named Roseman were so badly injured that it is thought impossible for them to recover, though they were living, but unconscious, at last report. Gerard Bolick, father of Henry, was on the straw stack at the time and was knocked to the ground and the clothing nearly all torn from the body. Robt. Deal, one of the young men killed, was a son of Capt. Alonzo Deal, a well known and popular citizen.—Statesville Landmark.

"He who by the plow would thrive must either" sell or manufacture the implement—until this abominable robber tariff tax is done away with. It is only the manufacturers and unscrupulous speculators who are "protected" in their unholy schemes of robbery, that grow rich in this country. It is not the farmers certainly.—Henderson Gold Leaf.

Wise Words.

To bear is to conquer our fate. All powerful souls have kindred with each other. The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint. No man but a blind man ever passes a mirror without looking in it. A model wife is one who thinks her husband knows more than her kin. The birthdays of his children are a man's landmarks on the road to old age. A woman can be paid no higher compliment than to have her husband spend all his time with her. No woman was ever so homely that a man does not defend her looks after he has heard that she admires him. When a man gets famous it would seem that every man in the country used to play marbles with him at school. He who gives pleasure meets with it; kindness is the bond of friendship, and the hook of love; he who sows not, reaps not. The trouble with the men is that it is easier for them to die for a girl before they are married than it is to get up and light the fire for their wives after they are married. This is campaign year! Subscribe for your county paper.

COL. COWLES' LETTER

To the Farmers' Alliance of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina:

SWANG'S, N. C., July 26, 1890. I was designated by our State Secretary, Mr. E. C. Beddingfield, of Raleigh, N. C., to serve a copy of the demands of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, as ratified by a majority of the Sub-Alliances in North Carolina, on each of the candidates for Congress in our district. I have done so by mail as directed. Maj. Graham and Mr. Bower have not replied; Col. Cowles has, and I herewith present his letter to the public, that all may see it. Read it; it is the words of a brave, true man—a faithful representative and incorruptible Democrat. Fraturnally, B. F. LOGAN.

COL. B. F. LOGAN, SEC'Y CLEVELAND COUNTY FARMERS ALLIANCE.

My Dear Friend.—Your kind letter received containing card of pledges to be signed by me and witnessed, I suppose, by some one else as the place for signature and place for witness are plainly outlined in the printed form enclosed in your letter. There are six of these pledges and to each there must be signature and witness. They are, from the heading, the demands of the "National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, as ratified by a majority of the Sub-Alliances of North Carolina." You ask for an early reply and although the communication reached me some time ago, it found me in the midst of the contest over the passage of the Federal Election Bill, the provisions of which are of such vast importance to our people, who so justly appreciate the value of the right of Local Self-Government and Individual Liberty. Since which time, I have not been at all well.

With the spirit and purpose of your order, I am in full accord; I have always urged our people, the farmers and laboring classes especially, to a closer study of existing evils in our national legislation and to a more determined and united effort to put down the mischievous combinations against them and their interests and in favor of monopolies which grind their profits out of the necessities of the people. I am in favor of any legislation that will give substantial relief to the farming people of the country and to those who labor in the shops and mills, for as our laboring classes prosper, so is our country prosperous and unless a proper degree of success crowns their labors there can be no substantial prosperity to any business interest of the country. Most of the provisions named I have supported here since the beginning of my service and if I have ever failed to urge and support any measure looking to the lessening of the burdens of the people and especially the farming class and the betterment of their condition, I do not know it. As to what measures this Radical Congress will permit to come before us, no one can tell, but one thing is demonstrated and that beyond any reasonable doubt and that is, that this Congress, as well as this administration, is completely under the control of the Republican party, and farther, that every committee in the House of Representatives has a Republican majority and a Republican chairman and no bill can come upon the calendar without their consent and no bill can be taken from the calendar and put upon its passage but by the consent of the Speaker as manifested by the exercise of his own will or through the Committee on Rules, of which he is ex-officio chairman. The Speaker of the House of Representatives has for several years past, in my opinion, had too much power under the rules for the exercise of individual preference and self-will in the control of legislation, but under the new rules, established at this session, he is clothed with powers unheard of heretofore in the annals of our legislation and his authority in the shaping of its course

is made as absolute, with a subversive party to back him, as that of any monarch on the face of the earth. It requires considerable experience to understand the working of these rules and the better they are understood the more abhorrent they become, in many of their features, to every free and independent mind. Rules are necessary to every legislative body, but in justice to all, they should be such as would allow more freedom to thought and action, such as would allow every representative of the people to, at some time during his term at least, have up for consideration and discussion the subject-matter of any and every proposition of a public nature, which his people may be interested in and have a record vote on the same and let every man be held responsible for the position he takes and the vote casts.

The Sub-Treasury Bill, which you asked me to support, if it be not considered unconstitutional, has never yet been reported by the committee of either the House or Senate. With regard to its adaptability to carry out the spirit and purpose for which it seems intended, there are some doubts. Let us see for one moment if it is well calculated to afford adequate and substantial relief to the agricultural interests of the country and especially to our own section and people. In the first place, as I am informed, according to the provisions of the bill there cannot be a single warehouse in our district, because the bill requires that the average gross amount of cotton, wheat, corn, oats and tobacco produced and sold each year for the past two years next preceding the application for its establishment in the county where such warehouse is asked for, shall exceed in value the sum of \$500,000 at current prices in that county at that time, and according to the best information I can get, there is not so much of these products produced and sold in any one year in any one of the counties of the Eighth district, and I think if the bill be intended to provide, in accordance with the excellent rule set forth in demand number five in this card, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," it should be so shaped as to give the smaller counties and to those who are unable to compete with the more wealthy the same privileges and advantages which it proposes for the wealthy in the distribution of this Government aid. And again, it is to be noticed that the price of this product is to be based at the price current of the leading markets of the United States, thus bringing our farmers into competition with and down to the price fixed by the grain markets of the West much lower than it ever sells with us, and when he receives the eighty per cent. of the value of his crop which he stores in these warehouses, he must do so at this rate, or price, and when he redeems his crop by actual sale or otherwise, he must pay all the charges and expenses for insurance, weighing, classing, warehousing and other charges such as handling, etc., that will run against this deposit of cotton, grain or tobacco, in accordance with the provisions of the bill, and this too, in addition to all the expenses which he must go to in order to transport his products to the warehouse and by the time he gets through paying all these expenses there will be very little left of the twenty per cent. of the actual value of his crops which he is compelled to deposit with it to cover expenses even if he does not come out in debt. With my experience in the cost of transporting grain, and I am somewhat of a farmer myself, I am satisfied that the bill would afford no relief to the grain farmer and there would be very little if any tobacco warehoused under it. How it might do for cotton, I do not know but this I do know that the city cotton would have to be taken, or most of it would, quite a distance to warehouse and I do not believe that "the game would be worth the candle" by the time all expenses and inconveniences were counted

out. In addition to the expense of constructing the additional number of public buildings required by this act, the officers in charge of them would have, under the constitution to be appointed, either mediately or immediately by the President just as the Internal Revenue officers now are and no act of Congress could make them elective and we well know what sort they would be from our past and present experience if appointed now.

These are some of the difficulties in regard to this matter which occur to me in the limited time which I have had to consider it owing to the pressure of other duties and measures of grave importance to our people which have been up for consideration. Its consideration by the committee and its consideration by the House is entirely under the control of the Republican party in this Congress and should it be reported and called up for action I promise to give it a fair and candid consideration and in my action on it to be governed entirely by the desire I have to promote the best interests of my constituents. Every portion of these demands, six in number, save that portion of the sixth which refers to the Sub-Treasury plan, are and have been for years past the pronounced policy of the Democratic party and in accordance with the action of the Democratic portion of our delegation in Congress, and of a majority of Democratic representatives both in the House and Senate. We have labored earnestly and faithfully to bring about the results you desire by removing the causes of the effects from which you suffer and which being a disease upon the body politic can only be effectively and permanently cured by removal of the cause. The prime causes of all these troubles exist upon the statute books to-day and their steady and legitimate results for the past several years have been to bring about the present stringent, hard times. Their repeal and modification is what the Democratic party has been laboring assiduously and faithfully for all this time and by their repeal and modification to suit the needs and wants of the people and the necessary expenses of their Government economically administered is the only way that adequate and substantial relief can be given.

I am highly in favor of the free coinage of silver and the issuance of certificates thereon which shall be like the gold certificates now issued a legal tender for all does public and private. Abolish the national banks which will be done anyway in the course of comparatively a short time by paying off the public debt and calling in the bonds on which they are established. Repeat the ten per cent. tax placed on State banks in the interest of Wall Street and the National banks and allow them to be re-established under proper safe-guards by our State laws, of supervision and inspection to insure solvency, thus we could have a currency and a good currency and there would be no danger of too much inflation with proper inspection of banks for they would not issue more money than would be reasonably profitable and the competition would keep down interest to an easy rate.

These provisions, with a reduction of the tariff to the revenue basis, and consequent opening up of the markets of the world to consumption of the over-production of farm products as well as the production of our mills and factories, and the cheapening of the necessities of life would soon bring relief and proper reward for labor of all. I would abolish the Internal Revenue system root and branch and if we needed additional revenue for the payment of the enormous pension roll foisted upon the country by the Republican party, I would levy it upon the income from the immense fortunes which the necessities of the war made possible. Now a few words as to the necessity or propriety of signing these pledges. To do so a candidate

would, it seems to me, be placing a club in the hands of his competitor to knock him on the head with. It would be used as an expression of distrust and want of confidence on the part of the people in their representatives and a confession on the part of the representative that this feeling is well founded by his consenting to sign these pledges in the presence of witnesses; in effect that he is not fit to be trusted and that he comes under that head of politicians described on the back of the card in the explanation given for the necessity of these pledges, in these words, "Politicians have so often deceived us by their verbal promises which they break and then deny having made, that we have decided for the future to take their pledges in black and white." Now a man who is guilty of this is not fit to be the representative of an honest people, whether he confesses it or not and one who would confess it through a cowardly fear of losing some support, when he feels himself innocent of the charge, is equally unfit to be trusted. I have supported the spirit and purpose of all these measures so far as they seek to give relief to the people, then why cannot my constituents trust me? Have I ever forfeited their confidence by promising them in the canvass to support a measure and then not do so? I am in full sympathy with every effort of our people to free themselves from the effects of the miserably bad legislation of the Republican party, foisted upon the country under the plea of necessary war measures and kept upon the necks of the people now a quarter of a century after the war, and which the Democratic party has never been able to remove because of never having, at any time, the full control of the Government and now just as the cry comes up from their own ranks, "Give us the robber tariff and give us free coinage of silver," our own party is to be driven from its great mission of relief for the people by a rattle of drums outside the camp. I tell you my friend there are more politicians and demagogues outside of Congress than there is in, because there is more room for them—and I especially call your attention to that class who have the "itching palm" to get in and who go about gathering the people together and haranguing them on the evil which exist in their own party whilst still desiring and claiming its support. We have had a few noteworthy examples of this kind to come up heretofore in our Congressional District. I was called upon to settle a matter of this kind for the party in the beginning of my second campaign, which I did, much to the satisfaction of all concerned, at the time, but such things are soon forgotten in this fast age we live in.

Col. Logan you have many brave and gallant men in Cleveland county who were soldiers. Now let each man take this case to himself; suppose that during the war, after several hard campaigns in which they had borne themselves well, after Gettysburg or even later when the days had grown darker still, during the winter and spring of 1864-65, our beloved General, Robert E. Lee, had sent to them or either of them, whilst on picket, in front of and guarding the camp and the army, another order worded thus, "Whereas the courage and fidelity of the army is becoming questionable and even doubtful, so much so that many men and even officers have deserted, now therefore in order to retain even a portion of my confidence you must sign these additional pledges in writing and to each you must call a respectable witness. First, I will not desert the flag which I have followed through so many years of war in victory and defeat. Second, I will not cowardly refuse to charge when ordered to do so by my commanding General or other officer in command. Third, I will not go about the camp on the eve of a great battle and preach sedition and distrust to

the men and strive to draw them from their confidence in the truth of the principles for which we have been fighting so long and thus discourage the true and brave soldier and encourage desertion and demoralization at the very time when we most need the services and earnest efforts of every true man. How would any true soldier have felt had our great and good General have put such an alternative to him as this, "Sign or forfeit my confidence and be retired from the service in disgrace." I think I know how you would have responded and I know that I know how I should. I should have said, "Go and tell my beloved General that in all my despondency and gloom at the great odds with which we stand confronted, the boundless money power of the enemy and their inexhaustible resources of men and munitions of war, and the possibility of our ultimate defeat, that I never dreamed that such grief as this could come to me; that if I have followed him through so many years of war the most active, constant and perilous to no better purpose than this; that I should have followed him through so many battles against the enemy—reduce me to the ranks and drive me from the camp, that I am no longer fit to serve my country that I can command the confidence of those I serve and if courage, honor and principle cannot bind; pen, ink and paper cannot though signed in the presence of a witness." Only last session and since the people have had an opportunity of voting for or against me, I had a contest here which attracted the attention of the whole country. That contest was in carrying out the express instructions of my constituents by resolution of the convention which called me to be the candidate of the Democratic party of the eighth Congressional District. In obedience to the principles of the Democratic party as pronounced in the platform of the Democratic State Convention of North Carolina and at every State Convention for the last twenty years; in obedience to the resolutions of instruction to our representatives in Congress passed by the last Democratic Legislature of North Carolina and by various Legislatures which have assembled before and in compliance with the pledges and promises of Democratic candidates in every campaign since the war, myself among the number, to use every effort to repeal or modify the Internal Revenue law, justly so odious to our people. The opportunity came at a time when the leaders here had decided to make no further effort to repeal any portion of the Internal Revenue, even the tobacco tax, an agricultural product. I thought I saw a chance by the exercise of a little political courage and strategy to accomplish it, and when the time came I made the effort and succeeded in winning by a large majority, though I encountered the fiercest and most powerful opposition, the reference of the bill which in due course of time brought a favorable report for the repeal of the Tobacco tax, and great relief from other provisions of the inquisitorial Internal Revenue tax and system. This bill for the first time in our legislative history was placed upon the calendar with the recommendation that it pass and had recognition been granted for its consideration it would undoubtedly have passed by a big majority. For this I incurred reproach and censure from some who were opposed to the repeal of the Internal Revenue laws, but surely the people who sent me here and in whose service I was fighting, and whose orders I was carrying out, will not reproach me or withhold from me the endorsement of my action for coming nearer to success than any one ever has before in the accomplishment of the very thing they told me to do? I wish it distinctly understood that I am a candidate for the nomination this year and I hope to meet many of my friends at the Convention at Lenoir on the 28th prox, I

[Continued to Fourth Page]

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