

# The Lincoln Courier.

VOL IV

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, APR. 24, 1891.

NO. 50

## Professional Cards.

**BARTLETT SHIPP,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LINCOLN, N. C.

Jan. 9, 1891.

Iv.

**Finley & Wetmore,**  
ATTYS. AT LAW,  
LINCOLN, N. C.

Will practice in Lincoln and surrounding counties.

All business put into our hands will be promptly attended to.

April 18, 1890.

Iv.

**Dr. WILL A. PRESSLEY,**

SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE IN COBB BUILDING, MAIN ST.,  
LINCOLN, N. C.

July 11, 1890.

Iv.

**Dr. A. W. Alexander**

DENTIST.

LINCOLN, N. C.

Cocaine used for painless extracting teeth. With THIRTY YEARS experience. Satisfaction given in all operations. Terms cash and moderate.

Jan. 23 '91

Iv.

**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 residence of B. C. Wood

March 27, 1891

Iv.

**GO TO SOUTHERN STAR BARBER SHOP.**

Newly fitted up. Work always neatly done. Customers politely waited upon. Everything pertaining to the tonsorial art is done according to latest styles.

HENRY TAYLOR, Barber.

**A LITTLE GIRL'S EXPERIENCE IN A LIGHTHOUSE.**

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Tresscott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold yet you may get a trial bottle free at J. M. Lawing's drugstore.

Baby Carriages, \$7.50  
Baby Carriages, 7.50  
Baby Carriages, 7.50  
Baby Carriages, 7.50

**E. M. ANDREWS,**  
FURNITURE  
PIANOS & ORGANS.

Parlor Suits, \$35  
Parlor Suits, 35  
Parlor Suits, 35  
Parlor Suits, 35

I made the largest purchase of BABY CARRIAGES this season since I have been in business. Bought over

## 75 CARRIAGES

At one single purchase. I can sell you a beautiful RATTAN CARRIAGE with wire wheels at \$7.50. Did you ever see any of those \$12.00

**Silk Plush Upholstered Carriages**  
Of mine? Think of it! Silk plush at \$12. I have something new to show you this season. They are beautiful styles in Rattan carriages, finished 16th century, for from \$15 to \$25. The **BAMBOO** is something new also, and is having a big run. I can furnish you CATALOGUES of all my styles, and I guarantee to sell you carriages from 15 to 20 per cent. less than any other dealer in the State.

**Parlor Suits.**  
I have an endless variety of PARLOR SUITS to suit all tastes and a very cheap pocket. I can sell you anything from the Wool Plush Suit of Opera, in Walnut Frame, for only \$35.00 to the handsome Suit of 5 pieces for \$250.00. This is a suit that retails in New York City for \$325.00. My stock is more than complete in every respect.

**PIANOS AND ORGANS.**  
Of the finest, most reliable makes sold at lowest prices for cash or on easy payments. Write for my new CATALOGUE.

**E. M. ANDREWS,**  
Charlotte, N. C.

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARTHUR, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep 'Castoria' within easy reach." CARLOS MARTY, D. D., Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kill Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CHESTER COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

## A STRONG SPEECH.

On Question of the Day by Ben Terrell.

The court house was full. Every section of the county was presented by men of all occupations and all callings. These were men from wall to wall, of both colors, and several ladies were present. Outside of a hotly contested political convention, a bigger crowd has not been seen in the court house in a long time.

Captain Charles McDonald, in a few well chosen remarks, introduced Hon. Ben Terrell, of Texas, and the lecturer of the National Alliance. Mr. Terrell is probably not more than 45 years of age, of low stature, heavy built, bald, no beard except mustache, a splendid countenance and a man of very fine bearing.

Among other things and in substance, Mr. Terrell said:

I am here, ladies and gentlemen, to discuss matters and conditions from the farmer's standpoint. We want to discuss the conditions that confront us in a plain and practical way and without any feeling as to classes. The object of the Alliance is not a complicated one, it is plain and clear. The object is to discuss matters and conditions which effect us as agriculturists and thereby effect others, for all are directly or indirectly dependent upon the farmer. To remove such conditions as are hurtful and to fortify and nourish such as are good and useful.

When you think that the Farmer's Alliance is here to pull down this government and to wreck our political institutions, you are sadly and fearfully mistaken. Who ever heard of a move on the part of the farmers that damaged the government of any country? Such is not possible from the very nature of the conditions under which we live. The farmers, generally speaking, are a very intelligent class of people, and certainly they are very conservative in all their actions, both in State and church.

Indeed the farmers are a great part of the population, and by right have much to do with the conditions of this country, and they, too, must assist in keeping up and supporting this grand civilization of ours. Farmers must organize, but they have done but little of that thing in this country, up to a few years ago. Have the farmers ever taken any position that worked injury to this or any other country? Have they acted so as to effect damage to this country, morally or otherwise? It seems not from the records we have before us. Indeed we have been very quiet all along, leaving nearly all matters to others to adjust.

We are thoroughly amazed that there should be any opposition to the organization of farmers, especially when it is a known fact that we have never done any damage. But there is opposition and it can not be doubted at all. The speaker during his address quoted quite a number of times from Jefferson. Said he: "Men who control the currency control the property, I know this to be true." As it is in most cases the men who do not plow, hoe and sow are generally the ones that have the power to dictate and they generally use it to their advantage and we can not blame them, for that is human nature.

We are not satisfied, the country is not satisfied, and the age is not satisfied with the condition of affairs in this country. No patriot could be, if he be give a few honest careful thoughts to the conditions that now confront us. Just think, seven-eighths of the farming class are tenants. The ownership of the land is getting into the hands of a few. He who owns your land certainly owns you. This is worse than African slavery. There is danger when the land gets into the hands of a few. When Rome went down 2,800 men owned the land. When Greece went down 550 people owned the land. This same state of affairs is seen in the history of every country that has gone down. The Alliance demands that no foreigner shall own the land in this country.

We want the lands owned by Americans—American citizens, if you please. We are not alarmists. We have gone and studied these questions and we find that 61,000,000 acres of land in this country are owned by alienists—men who have not even seen this country. Corporations own 150,000,000 acres, insurance companies own 150,000,000 and 154,000,000 are owned by foreign corporations. This looks like the farmers have spoken too soon? In 1850 seven-eighths of the farmers owned the land on which they worked. In 1890 seven-eighths of the farmers are tenant. What does this look like? Have we commenced to think too soon and to act too soon? Certainly not.

When the constitution of this country was framed, the idea was to make nobilities in the ownership of land. It was not intended that land owners should become land sharks. It was not provided that a few men should get the complete control of all the land over which its influence acted. Its spirit was not to encourage monopolies in the ownership of anything at all; it was devised to give protection and do the greatest good to the greatest good to the greatest number of people, indeed to do justice to all. That is what we demand. There is a difference between the private ownership and that found in a corporation. The large landed estates owned by a citizen will eventually be divided between his sons, and again it will be sub-divided and so on; but a corporation never dies. A man may die but the business is not closed, the concern goes on and on. The death of a member of a corporation does not effect it.

We violate the spirit of the constitution and betray our trusts when we allow the land of this country to get into the hands of foreigners, men whose interests are not identical and in sympathy with ours. Foreign corporations getting hold of the land does not mean good for us or our interests.

The mission of the Alliance is not to fight the merchants, the bankers or any other class of citizens. We are 51 per cent. of all the population and pay 80 per cent. of all the taxes. But does this not mean that it is our duty to study the question of the day? It is our duty to do it and by so doing we have discovered some things that are not so wholesome for us or the country.

The question of transportation is one that concerns us no little. We claim that transportation lines ought to be owned by the government to such an extent as to control them. The railroad corporations are in a great degree but trusts, but Blaine says that "trusts are private matters that the country has nothing to do with." That is strange. The government has created them, has given them life and existence. Can a created thing become too big to be controlled by its creator? Is the created greater than the creator? Certainly not.

The object of this government is to protect, but not a few to the advantage of the many. A railroad is a public highway and the government ought to have control of it. We can not afford to insult your intelligence with a long recital of the manner and shape in which the railroads take advantage of the people. You know those things well, indeed to your injury. They have combined against you in many ways. They have succeeded in bleeding you. What man could dare offer himself for Congress or any legislative body and favor and endorse the measures and practices of the railroad trusts? Could the people afford to support the man that upholds the robbery that is perpetrated upon the masses by gigantic monopolies and trusts? If you do not want the railroads and monopolies to own you, then you had better commence controlling them, the sooner the better.

The Farmer's Alliance is here and here to stay. This, please, remember, for it will be to your advantage. It is not democratic, it is not republican, and it is not partisan, and it is not in the interest of any man. In Kansas, Dakota and in

the South the people have learned by sad experience that something must be done at once. And before the railroad commission began to operate, the people along the central Western States had to pay two dollars to ship a bale of cotton to New Orleans and only fifty cents to Massachusetts. This has been remedied. The railroads have almost absolute power the way it now stands; they can make or ruin cities—they do it. It has been discovered that most of the grain elevators belong or are under the control of stock-holders in railroads. They bleed you with heavy freight charges and then dictate the prices of grain at their own pleasure. The history of the Standard Oil Company may be well known to you. It has stood in with the railroads; indeed it is a part of them. Such operations influence legislation and generally carry things to suit their own convenience. Some claim that if the government owns the railroads that it will work injury to the public. This cannot be. If the government owns the railroads, will that hurt the merchants, your doctors, your lawyers or your homes? To a thinking mind the fallacy of such a claim is patent. He showed in a very clear way how the people were humbugged by railroad companies right at the beginning of the road's construction. It is right that we make a solemn protest against the whole thing. It is to our interest to do so for the "good of Katie and the baby." So soon as you begin to question their right to some practice, they and their friends jump behind their charters and cry a whole bundle of tom-tillery about infringing upon their rights. The government does not seek to do for some what it cannot afford to do for others. All this "hocus-pocus" vested rights are no more—they are back numbers—a dirty rag baby. We have no use for it, and let us throw the thing away, and the Alliance seeks to do that for the people. The speaker told of the railroad practices in Texas and how the people put an end to the robbery.

North Carolina had some bonds hanging over her. She repudiated them. A corrupt legislature cannot make such laws that will forever bind the people and cause other legislatures to let them stand forever to the eternal injury of the whole people. A bad law can be repealed and must be. The Alliance does not seek to harm a single honest dollar in a corporation. It is the dishonest one that the Alliance is after. The greatest good to the greatest number is all that we are after, and that is Democracy.

The money question is another one that demands the attention of the Alliance. When it comes to the consideration of this we are called cranks, but we are honest about it, and the name "crank" does not effect us. Not much was said about us until this thing began to be discussed pretty freely, and then the opposition began to show itself very freely. The Alliance has taken a very radical position on the money question, and it is this that has precipitated a very enthusiastic discussion. Every act by Congress in reference to money has been in the interest of the government's creditors, the bondholders. When the question of any change in the currency is raised the bondholder figures very largely in it. But little legislation on the money question is made that has any direct bearing upon the public generally. And to be sure when the government's creditor is looked after the people are not in it. Against such legislation we are opposed, and must fight it. We are compelled to do it; it has "gotten down to the ground-hog, and there's a preacher in the house."

In 1865 the money in circulation amounted to \$52 per capita, and in 1890 it was just \$10 per capita. How is that? It is true that the population has increased, but there has been more than a corresponding increase in the production of the country. My friends, the war is over; the Farmers' Alliance is the medium for getting the people to-

gether—the people of the North, of the East, of the West and of the South. We have gotten together and have compared notes. We have decided that the war is over and that its issues are back numbers and are dead. Politicians can no more raise the battle cry; we are done. They must talk about the present and the future, these concern us.

The debt was \$2,800,000,000, which could not be paid by all the money in the world, for there is not enough. In premiums, interest and on the principal we have paid just \$1,600,000,000 already, and we have had a tough time at that, and yet we owe \$1,555,000,000! This thing must stop, and right here, because we are hurting and that bad. In a number of years we have increased the production of cotton from 3,450,000 bales to 8,000,000 of bales, and there is less money in circulation per capita. One hundred and sixty-three thousand merchants have failed, and \$338,000,000 worth of mortgages have accumulated on the farms. Is this encouraging? The interest last year was more than the value of the entire production of the country. Now unless you make an increase in the circulation of the currency there is a decrease in the circulation going on because of the increase in population and that of production. This thing is becoming very serious, and it must be faced.

I had the honor of being a member of a committee that called on Mr. Harrison. He said that he was proud to see us, that he was glad that the farmers were taking so much interest in the steady of public and political questions. He said that you demand one thing that is unjust: "The increase of the circulation of money." We discussed the matter with him with little result. We told him of the great changes that had come about and the hardships that were being met by the people. The property that cost one hundred dollars years ago would cost twice as much now. That his salary now would buy 48,000 bushels of wheat. And quite a number of other things were spoken of which the Alliance was making a decided demand for. Mr. Harrison said "good bye."

We demand that all money shall be the same in value and importance. The creditors of the United States demand the payment to be gold. The tariffs and customs are paid in gold, too. You have to take what you can get. Kansas, for a long time the follower of high tariff notions, has come out from that; the legislature has declared that all debts are payable in any kind of money. And this we demand of the National government. We do not want one money for the bondholders and another kind for the farmers. Just here the speaker made some remarks about the money whether it should gold, silver or paper. We demand that all money shall have the same value.

The making of money. The Government has a right to make money, because it has done so heretofore. It is said that the government can coin money but that it cannot make it. This is stuff. They try to make a difference in these two words, but with the government they mean the same. If the government has the right to coin money and to declare it legal, it most assuredly has the right to make money of any material and declare it legal tender. If the government can make money, and we claim that it can, we assert that it is the duty of the government to make enough of the use of the demands. There is not enough money to do the business of this country. We have borrowed from Europe until the interest paid amounts to \$83,000,000.

Much is being said now about distributors; there are three distributors only; they are: The national banks, the gold mine, the holders of United States bonds. These do the work of the money lending. Not one of them adds anything to the wealth of the country, they simply distribute the values of wealth created by others. As the government now stands the banker is an absolute necessity. The Alliance is

not opposed to the banker, but it is opposed to the system. The Alliance is not opposed to anybody, but seeking only to correct those systems and measures by which a few men gain manipulating powers and carry on a business that is not to the best interests of the country. The gold and silver miner does not add a cent to the wealth of the country. If you owned a gold mountain it would do you no good unless it was stamped by the government.

The Alliance favors a change and a great one. We demand the right to distribute. The farmer alone creates and makes and yet has nothing to say to the manner and plan of distribution. We claim that we have a right to do that, and the Alliance demands that this right be recognized.

Those who control the money market can at will contract the currency; this is generally done when our products are thrown upon the market. When these measures are pressed you hear some men say that they are unconstitutional and undemocratic. But is it undemocratic and unconstitutional to give to the farmer as many privileges and rights as given to the bondholder? It ought not to be and it is not. When you have a mule to sell the price is down, and when you have one to buy then the price is up; these things are true and cannot be denied.

We do not ask you to take our security unless you think it is good. But we want, as producers, to be on equal footing with the rest of mankind. When we have anything to sell we do not want the market brought down by speculators and combines—we seek to get it beyond the manipulation of anyone. The merchant is a good friend of yours, but he will rob you if you give him a chance; and you will do him the same way on some potatoes if you get an opportunity.

The Alliance favors the sub-treasury; it does this because we think that it is right and because we think that it is needed for the sake of the country. The opposers say that the sub-treasury is paternal; it is not, it is optional. Another class object to it because of its only providing for a warehouse in a few counties. This is only the bill; that can be and will be changed. Everything cannot be arranged satisfactorily at once. It takes time to effect all such radical changes. The bill is in a crude shape yet, but the principle is there and the plan lies under it to give it character. The bill will be perfected and made to work justice to all people and all counties. Some claim that it cannot be done on account of the expense of building the warehouse and other necessary buildings. This amounts to no good, for the government can spend thousands of dollars for public buildings where they are really not needed. The cost in constructing buildings for carrying on the work of the sub-treasury plan will be a very small item. Parties from Wilmington asked for \$200,000 to construct a shell road out to a national cemetery. This was asked to get money into circulation. Not that they had such love for the dead Federalists, but they desired to get \$200,000 turned loose in their midst.

The benefits of this arrangement can soon be seen in the renewed life of the South. We want to see the cotton of this country manufactured right here, so that our products will bring the very highest prices at the start.

And the foreigner, instead of buying it in a raw state, will buy it in its most valuable state. Kansas, for instance, sometimes pays three times as much for corn as it is sold for. It is shipped to St. Louis, stored away, held, prices run up, and the Kansas farmer by some failure is forced to buy the corn he raised at a figure three times greater than he sold it for. We want a home storage. Why ship it off, then back? This is a useless expense. This is not partisan, it is patriotic. They say that this is not Democracy. Well, if this is not democracy, they may go to thunder with their democracy.

We are in the midst of a great

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