

# The Lincoln Courier.

VOL V

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1891.

NO. 16

## Professional Cards.

**Dr. Thos. P. Costner,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Lincoln and surrounding country. Room at O. A. Ramsaur's. Office at J. M. Lawing's drug store. All calls promptly attended to.  
Aug. 7, 1891

**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

**BARTLETT SHIPP,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
LINCOLN, N. C.  
Jan. 9, 1891.

**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.

**Dr. Will A. Pressley,**  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
OFFICE IN COBB BUILDING, MAIN ST.,  
LINCOLN, N. C.  
July 11, 1890.

**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. 28 '91

**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.

**IF YOUR BACK ACHES,**  
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing. It is general debility. Try **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.** It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite.

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I advertise the largest stock of FURNITURE in the State, and the lowest prices of any dealer—North or South. I shall prove it by figures. **READ THESE PRICES.**  
A Retain body Baby Carriage, Wire Wheel's, only \$7.50  
Genuine Antique Oak Bed Room Suit (19 pieces) 25.00  
Walnut Frame Wood Parlor Suit (6 pieces) 35.00  
Antique Oak Sideboard, with large glass 16.00  
Standing Hall Buckle, with large glass 5.75  
Antique Oak Linch Lock N.Y. Seal Rockers 1.50  
Mexican Oak Iron Bedstead, 12 ft size 1.50  
Mosquito Net, copies with a Fan, ready to hang 2.00  
Sambou Easels, 5 ft high 1.00  
Ladies Rattan Rockers 2.50  
Antique Oak Center Tables 16 in. square top 1.50  
Holland Window shades, Double Frame and Spring Rollers 3.50  
Platform Spring Bed Room (complete set) 50.00  
Sterling Organs, 7 tones, No. 1000 225.00  
Sterling Piano, 7 tones, No. 1000 225.00  
I have just put in the Furniture for three (3) large Hotels and am receiving orders from all over North and South Carolina daily.  
One price to all, and that the lowest known, in my way of doing business. If you buy an article from me and it does not come up as represented, return it at my expense and get your money back.  
Write for Catalogues.

**E. M. ANDREWS,**  
Leading Furniture and Music Dealer,  
14 and 16 West Trade St.,  
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. ASCHER, 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.  
"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."  
ERWIN F. PARKER, M. D.,  
"The Withrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave.,  
New York City.  
THE CHESTER COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Lawing Druggist Lincoln, N. C.

**IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?**  
Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Dr. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. Guaranteed and sold by Dr. J. M. Lawing Druggist.

**A CHILD KILLED.**  
Another child killed by the use of opiates given in the form of Soothing Syrup. Why mothers give their children such deadly poison is surprising when they can relieve the child of its peculiar troubles by using Dr. Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no opium or morphine. Sold by Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

**GUARANTEED CURE FOR LA GRIP.**  
We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at J. M. Lawing's drugstore. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

**CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS.**  
Is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Dr. Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles. Sold on a positive guarantee at 25 cents and 50 cents. For sale by Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

**How Men Die.**  
If we know all the methods of approach adopted by an enemy we are the better enabled to ward off the danger and postpone the moment when surrender becomes inevitable. In many instances the inherent strength of the body suffices to enable it to oppose the tendency toward death. Many however have lost these forces to such an extent that there is little or no help. In other cases a little aid to the weakened lungs will make all the difference between sudden death and many years of useful life. Upon the first symptoms of a Cough, Cold or any trouble of the Throat or Lungs, give that old and well known remedy—Boecher's German Syrup, a careful trial. It will prove what thousands say of it to be the benefactor of any home.

**A DUTY TO YOURSELF.**  
It is surprising that people will use a common, ordinary pill when they can secure a valuable English one for the same money. Dr. Acker's English pills are a positive cure for sick headache and all Liver Troubles. They are small, sweet, easily taken and do not grip. For sale by Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

**WE CAN DO.**  
Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood Elixir, for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. For sale by Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

**When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.**  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## BUTLER vs. STOKES.

**THE GREAT SUB-TREASURY DEBATE.**

The following is taken from the Lancaster Enterprise (Alliance paper). We trust it will be read with both interest and profit.  
President Sligh in his remarks said it was a hopeful sign to see so many present; that it showed they were seeking after the truth, and that the object of this discussion was to give them information and to be hoped they would give the closest attention; that it was not desired to give the speakers applause, but to give them an attentive hearing; to demonstrate that our brain was not in our mouth nor our heels, but in our heads. There is difference of opinion on the sub-treasury, and honest difference. Something was wrong somewhere, and we want to find the remedy. President Sligh's injunction was followed almost to the letter.

**PRESIDENT STOKES'S SPEECH.**  
President Stokes said: "I esteem it a high privilege to meet with citizens of this county, and to speak to them. I am a native Carolinian and feel that every other Carolinian is my brother and compatriot. I am glad to meet with you and give you such conclusion as I have arrived at in the study of the great economic questions of the day. This large audience is a hopeful sign and this is to be an intellectual and quiet presentation of facts and arguments. The Alliance has been criticised very largely for not having its discussions in public and I will only reply to that that this audience to bear this public discussion of an Alliance measure at the instance of an Allanceman is sufficient answer. So far as the Alliance is concerned the State Alliance has settled this question of the sub-treasury plan by adopting the Ocala platform which embraces this demand. The Alliance is not opposed to public discussion. It has now settled its family quarrel. Senator Butler was invited to discuss this question by myself as head of the Alliance in this State. I had expected to be elsewhere and had expected Mr. Livingston to discuss this question, but as Mr. Livingston is not here on account of inability to get here, I will take up the debate.

He trusted that the audience would remember the instruction of the County President and give both speakers a careful hearing. With this introduction he entered the discussion of the question.  
He said the Alliance announced as one of its demands the sub-treasury scheme by which non-perishable farm products are to be stored and treasury notes issued upon them as a basis. There are a good many reasons I would submit in support of this scheme, but as my strength will not permit me to cover the whole ground, I shall only ask your attention to some of them.  
The first I would assign is admitted by all financiers and does not need elaborate argument, and that is that the circulating medium is insufficient and needs to be increased.  
The second proposition I will submit is that the price of commodities bears a definite relation to the volume of the circulating medium and regulates the price products will bring when placed upon the market. As authority for this proposition I would give Adam Smith, the father of political economy, Stuart, Mill, Clay, Calhoun and 25 or 30 of the ablest writers on political economy. If I were to look elsewhere for authority on this point I would appeal to the common sense of the farmers to sustain it. He illustrated this point by the man who had a horse to sell that was worth \$250 and if there was only \$150 with which to buy it of course he could not get full value for his horse. If you cut the circulating medium one-half you reduce the price of commodities one-half.

Second, Not only does the currency not bear the proper relation to business, but it lacks one quality which the Farmers' Alliance was the first to promulgate and demand—and that is the quality of elasticity. I might show from a process of reasoning that there was need of it. During the fall season the entire and accumulated labor of the agriculturist for twelve months is to be marketed in three months. Even if the volume of currency flowed in its regular channels it would not be sufficient to meet the exigencies of the season. When we consider the fact that the total circulating medium is only \$1,380,000,000 and that six corporations and ten men control \$1,000,000,000 at any time and produce an abnormal condition, we see the need of a flexible currency that can be controlled by the farmers. The want of flexibility affects everybody in business.

The purpose of this scheme is not solely to benefit the farmers but the principle is as broad as the country and I need only call the attention of business men here to the cramped condition of the money market in the fall. It is especially hurtful to the farmer because he must labor and wait 12 months before he can put his products on the market.  
The men who control the money know that the vast amount of farm products must be marketed and they put the money out of the way and the farmer must sell upon a falling market. It is not designed to raise the price of farm products but to protect against this abnormal condition of things.  
There are three classes of producers: The miners, manufacturers and agriculturists. Only the agriculturist is a drover in the strict sense of the term. He plants one bushel of grain and harvests ten. This represents an actual creation of nine bushels.  
There are two ways of evening up things when they are unequal—to subtract from the larger or add to the smaller.  
Men who own United States bonds have a special privilege of depositing these with the government and having money issued upon them as a basis of security. We dare not take away that privilege, for it would deprive us of the whole basis of the circulating medium. And the only thing left for us to do is to extend that privilege and put the farmer upon an equal footing. Some argue that it is unfair to the other two classes of producers, but as I have shown they are not producers in the strict sense of the term, and then they can put their products upon the market every month in the year. They are protected both by natural law and by state law.

This sub-treasury scheme is to put the farmer upon the same footing as others, provided always they can give as good security. Mr. Stone, editor of a New York commercial paper, admits the need of a more elastic money while not endorsing the Farmers Alliance ideas. He proposes State Banks of issue under proper restrictions.  
The objection to this plan, however, is that the same men who control the currency would still control it. I do not claim him, as has been reported, as a convert to the sub-treasury plan, but his idea as to the need of an elastic currency is the same advocated by the Farmers' Alliance, under the name of a flexible currency. He is credited as being one of the best authorities on finance. We are not wedded to the sub-treasury plan. We would welcome anything that will give the needed relief.

Some one asked for an explanation of the term flexibility. Dr. Stokes replied that flexibility means such a quality of currency as, when the produce comes to be marketed will be increased and run along parallel with the demands, and will never go beyond them, and will thereby remove the evils of contraction.  
I have proved the currency is insufficient and needs to be more elastic. Now how are these two needs to be supplied? First, by the issue of "flat" money, which is based on nothing but the power of the Government to pay. He claimed that Calhoun in his great speech of 1837 advocated the idea of "flat" money.  
One objection to currency of this character is that it has no basis but the power of the Government to

tax.  
The only other plan is a paper currency based upon something of value. We have already gold and silver certificates and National Bank notes. There is no chance of increasing the currency from these sources. Already sixty millions of gold have been taken out of the country in order, as I believe, to prevent the Government from redeeming the bonds which fall due in September.  
If all the gold and silver available were coined into money, it would not increase the currency more than one dollar per capita per annum, and at this rate it would require forty years to reach the per capita circulation which we demand.

What remains as the basis for the issue of an increased volume of currency? I can see nothing else save alone lands and products of the country. Some other basis may develop after awhile, and if they do and prove better the Farmers' Alliance is bound to accept them. Objections to State banks of issue is that the notes of such banks would not circulate at par, perhaps, in other States.  
I just wish to ask why the farmer should be discriminated against. The producer of silver and gold deposits his product in the warehouse or the treasury, and has money issued on it. Then why should not the farmer deposit his white staple in the warehouse and have issued on it.

Dr. Stokes spoke about one hour in his opening and was given an attentive hearing.  
**SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH.**  
Senator Butler was then introduced and spoke as follows:  
Mr. Chairman, fellow citizens and ladies of Newberry county. [A voice in the crowd, "Don't leave out Edgefield, there are some of us here."] Butler continuing: "I have seen a good many of you here to-day. I join most heartily in the expressions which have fallen from the distinguished speakers who have preceded me in expressing my gratification and satisfaction that all the people of this county, farmers, merchants, professional men and laboring men, are awakening and taking a deep and profound interest in public affairs. Agitation never alarms me. When younger, I rather liked it; and now I welcome with gratification the fact that the people all over this state and country are waking up and taking a deep interest in their public affairs.

My experience has been that whenever a question is argued fairly and truthfully before the people they generally decide right, and therefore I reciprocate cordially the sentiments which have fallen from the gentlemen who have preceded me. I want nothing but the light and nothing but the truth, and the people of South Carolina want nothing but that, and with nothing else will they be satisfied. I supposed when I accepted this invitation that it was to address the people of this community upon what is known as the sub-treasury scheme of the Alliance, that I would be confronted with an array of argument in favor of it that would put me to my trials to meet, but after hearing the address of my friend I will say to him what one of his brother Allancemen said to me after an hour's conversation on the train the other day. He said, 'Senator Butler, we are not so far apart after all.' I yielded to my friend in the main all that he has demanded on behalf of the Alliance except what he chooses to state as the sub-treasury plan of the Alliance. I propose to take issue with him on some of his economic views—some of his enunciations of doctrine of political economy. I do not know for instance that I could agree with him in his saying that the relation which the currency of the country occupies to products regulates prices. I do not know that that is sound doctrine. No doubt it has something to do with it, but there is another factor which plays an important part in the matter of price and that is the question of supply and demand. If we had not made 8 million bales of cotton last year cotton would bring

a higher price. Why? Because the supply was greater than the demand. If there is a large corn crop in this country it is going down in price because the supply is greater than the demand. So with reference to a large wheat crop, the identical reason applies. It is true not only of agricultural products, but it is true of mining, pig iron and manufacturing products. One advantage that the manufacturer has over the farmer is this, when they find their production of the manufactured article that they have more than they can secure remunerative prices for, they shut down and stop work. So it is in the mining, stocks raising and every department of life. The question of supply and demand has something to do with it.  
Jos. L. Keitt interrupted Senator Butler with this question: "Does the rate of supply and demand apply to money as well as products?"  
Senator Butler: "Yes, I answered a thousand times yes." [Voice, "Go ahead Senator, you are right."]

It is claimed by those who are opposed to free coinage of silver, by those who are opposed to the increase of the currency per capita in this country that 90 per cent. of the business of the country is done by check, that is to say if I owe you \$100 I give you a check for it, you owe another man that amount and transfer the check by endorsement to him and perhaps before the check gets to the bank for redemption it may have paid a \$1,000 debt. That argument when first presented to me by an opponent of the free coinage of silver rather struck me dumb for a moment. I said my friend that is a deceptive and misleading argument, in this that a man who can give a check must have a bank account.  
How many millions of people in this country who have never seen a bank, but who transact their business by actual delivery of the money. Such an argument will not stand the test of analysis. I said to him that the argument advanced that we have \$22 per capita in this country is also a mistake and misleading. According to the highest estimate made here is but one billion five hundred million currency all told in this country for the transaction of the business of 65 million people. That puts it about \$22 or \$23 per capita. And when I got up in the Senate and demanded to know how much of that \$22 per capita is stored away in the U. S. treasury and the banking institutions for redemption purposes and not in circulation to they said they could not tell exactly. One Senator, a Republican, made an estimate and reduced the circulation to about 600 million. I think he was too low. My estimate is that there is about \$16 per capita in circulation. I agree with my friend that there is something wrong. The question is to find out what's the matter; to diagnose the case correctly. I think that the difference between me and my friend on the sub-treasury matter is that they are treating the wrong organ, and the remedies that they suggest are not the remedies to cure the patient.

I do not denounce every man who is in favor of the old sub-treasury as a fool, and I do not want any one to so denounce me because I am opposed to it. We all have a common interest and can't afford to allow an intolerance of difference of opinion. I have brought with me official copies of the bills which were introduced. I understand my friends to say that the bills are not under discussion, that the sub-treasury is under discussion. How in the name of heaven am I to get at the plan unless I read the bill? It is the bill I am opposed to; my conscience and my judgement will not permit me to approve of it.  
Before I proceed to discuss the bills before me, I will indulge in a few preliminary remarks as to the structure, scope and power of this popular form of government of ours. There is not a man in this vast audience who has not within his nature a principle amounting to an instinct, of home rule and local self-government.  
Senator Butler then went into a

discussion of self-government and the rights of the States, and instinct that would not allow interference with local domestic affairs. The application of this principle was made to show the relation that the Federal and State governments sustain to each other, and argued that this bill afforded that doctrine in his judgment—the doctrine upon which—the very bed rock and foundation—upon which our popular government is built, and said the Senator "the more you encroach upon it the more do you threaten the preservation and the perpetuity of popular government and institution."

The speaker then read Senate bill 2086. The first section contemplates the building and organization of ware-houses in every county in the United States, and there are about 2,900 of them. Every county which produces agricultural products to the value of \$500,000 shall be entitled to have a warehouse built within that county. The speaker argued that this showed discrimination as some of the counties did not produce that much and could not have warehouses.

Paragraph second of bills reads that 100 or more citizens of said county shall petition the Secretary of the Treasury—"this," said the speaker, without considering remainder of section, "says you shall petition the man whose function it is to be the custodian and disbursor of our public money. Now, you make him dabble in agriculture; you must give the land upon which the warehouse is built to the government for all time according to this bill and if the warehouse or any of them should be abandoned the title is in the government. To establish a United States agricultural depository and appoint a manager thereof"—whom do you suppose the Secretary of the Treasury would select in Newberry for this position?  
I know pretty well who he would select in Edgefield—a mulatto [laughter].  
Talbert interrupting said: "Vance put the latter clause to section 1, subdivision 2, in the bill himself in order to cry out against the unconstitutionality of it."  
Butler: "I will come to the unconstitutionality part of it myself directly. I deal with the record as I find it. If that provision had been injected in that section as a light from heaven it would not have made it any more acceptable to me" [Cheers].  
Talbert: "No, you are getting on our platform."  
Butler: "If I am not driving a sixteen-horse wagon through your platform, I never saw a wagon." [Cheers. Voices—"Rub it in, General, Go ahead."]

The Senator then discussed section 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the bill.  
This bill gives the manager the right to grade the cotton and put price upon it. He alone is the final arbitrator. What right would the poor man have or, for that matter, any man? If you were going to store cotton and should not be on good terms with the manager, what good reason would you have to expect justice at his hands? If he felt disposed, he could grade you down.  
When do you want most money and when is money scarce? Why in 'the spring and summer at the very time that, under this bill, there would be a contraction.  
Then this bill proposes to appropriate fifty million dollars to put up warehouses or to issue notes, and the same objection could be urged against the Force Bill, that the amount of appropriation fixed in the bill is too definite.  
Article 1, section 9 paragraph 7, of the Constitution says that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. The Constitution is in the way of issuing money direct to the people except by appropriation and why was this provision put there? It was by the wisdom, sagacity and forethought of the farmers of that wonderful instrument, and was meant to throw the responsibility of appro-

Concluded on last page.