LINCOLN COURIER.

J. M. ROBERTS. EDITOR AND MANAGER

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LINCOLNTON, N. C., OCT. 9, 1891

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

We give below some real food for thought. It is an extract from a speech made in Ohio by Mills of Texas. His arguments are incoutrivertible and the people cannot afford to disregard them. The following are the arguments:

A JUST DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY NEEDED.

It is not the small circulation, it is the small distribution that plagues us. The Director of the Mint tells us that on the first day of October, 1870, there were \$770,312,000 in circulation in the United States, and we know that 1870 was one of the most prosperous years the country has ever had. From 1861 to 1866 the Government had been paying to soldiers and for army supplies euormous sums of money. It was distributed all over the land in every home and in every pocket. In that year the per capita amount was \$18.97. On the first day of October, 1880, the circulation was \$1,022,-It was then \$20.37 per head. On the first day of October. 1890, it was \$1,408,072,700, and the per capita amount was \$23.96. It the per capita circulation is an index of prosperity, we ought to have been more prosperous in 1890 than we were in 1870, but we are in the depths of distress now, and we were standing on tip-toe on the mountain tops of prosperity then. It is not, I beg you to understand, more money in the country that determines whether the country shall be prost perous or not, but it is the amount of money in the pockets of the people who earn it by their labor. To look at the per capita circulation of this or other countries is to chase Jane bugs. Do not let us make that mistake. The situation is too serious, and the consequences too full of disaster for us if we allow ourselves to be led away from the real cause of our distress and the proper and only remedy we may apply.

The amount of circulation per head is shown by the whole amount of money in the country and divids ing it by the whole number of the people. This shows that each person has in his pocket \$23.96, but millions have got sone, other millions have not half of it. A few hundred thousands, in fact, have the lion's share. The absurdity of des termining the prosperity of the country by such figuring is too patent to deceive any one. What then is the scourge that is tormenting the land and driving contentment out of so many homes?

It is excessive taxation, remorse less, confiscating taxation, indirect, concealed, hypocritical, exhaustive and blighting taxation, Not your State taxation that is levied on wealth and requires from you less than \$1 on every \$100 on your property, not your county or other los cal taxation that is levied in the sight of your eyes, and is imposed, too, on wealth. But it is that other taxation that comes over the wall like a thief in the night, that muffles its feet and gloves its bands with softest kid, that conceals its features with the mask of pairiotism; that taxation which tells you it is making you rich, when it is robbing the mouth of labor of the bread it has earned; that faxation that like a vampire tans your cheeks with cooling airs and soothes you to sleep, and while you are slumber ing buries its beak in your veins and draws your life away; that taxation that by jugglery decreases the prices of what you have to seli, and increases the prices of what you buy; that taxation that passes by

which men, women and chi d . if are compelled to buy in order to live; that taxation that concentrates and | grand old D mocratic party and increases the power of wealth, reduces the wages of labor, shuts the laborer out from employment, parlyzes production, restricts consamption, and plunges the country nto the depths of distress-this is the cause of all our troubles, and to this we should direct all our thought and use all the power with which we are invested to remove it. Because the people do not count down the dollars they pay to the tax colector and see and know just how much they pay, the supporters of this iniquitous system, relying upon the ignorance of the people, make hold to say that duties levied en imported goods are not taxes. Last vear we imported \$480,000,000 of taxable goods, which paid at the ustom houses \$220,000,000 which s now in the United States Treasn ry; does not that look like taxation? The Government did not borrow this money, it did not obtain it by a sale of public lands, it was a tax paid on the imported goods by somebody, either the purchaser, the middleman or the consumer. The foreign producer did not pay it, for it cost him more than \$400,000,000 for labor and material to make them-His profit on them was less than \$80,000,000, and he (certainly could

DO NOT BE LED ASTRAY,

not pay \$220,000,000 to make \$80,-

From one who was present and heard Gen. Weaver's and Col, Polk's speeches at the Newton Fair the other week, we learn that they were ull of bra ggadocio, wholesale abuse of those who disagreed with them, and ridicule and sneer at the Democratic party. While they had not the manhood to come out squarely in favor of the third party, and fight the opponents of that abortion open ly and fairly, yet the whole tenor of beir speeches was in the direction of the third party and tended to undermine the Democratic party. They intimated that unless the Democratic party should stultify itself by swallowing the Ocala platform tooth and toe nail, that the third party will come and don't you forget it. They lit heavily upon the poor country Democratic editors partisan press" of whom you read assaults and showed how diligent so much in the papers which are now engaged in crying down Dems ocracy, the old standby of the Southern people, and are howling for what they are pleased to term "reform." These men who pose as martyrs to abuse by the the "partisan and subsidized press" of North Caroline, than whom no truer, brasver men ever lived, as "red-headed, lick spittle editors," and denounce the politicians who hold office as "little Jack-leg politicians," And when they are attacked by brave men, sincere and true, for leading the people astray from the green pastures and living waters which flow through the Democratic fold and where they were at peace, into the thorny and wild wilderness of third-pariyism, where they should encounter misery and woe and degradation and dishonor, and where they would be continually at strife these noble (?) heroes sneakingly and cowardly hide behind the Allis ance and ery out from behind, "You are attacking the Alliance. You are an enemy to the farmers and a foe to the agricultural interests. You are opposed to the reform moves

ment." And yet they know all the while that this is an ignominious falsehood. They know, too, that the Democratic party has always been for reform from Republican misrule. They know that, from time immemorial, it has been in favor of abolition of national banks, of free coinage of silver, of state's rights, of home rule, and, last but not least, of tariff reform. It has been in favor of every demand of the farmers, save the sub-Treasury bill and its accompaniments, government ownership ot railroads and telegraph lines and land loans, and yet Col. Polk and Gen. Weaver sneer at and deride it in their speeches and denounce it as an enemy to the people. But we believe in the sobor second thought of the people. They will eventually see these demagogues in their true light and then they will declare in thunderous tones that the tariff is no "side issue" as Col. Polk has called it. If it is a "side issue" they are willing to be side-tracked by it. They remember free sugar. Sooner or later, too, they will find out that accumulated wealth and lays all its this sub-Treasury business was remorseless exactions upon articles | hatched up by these demagogical

lead as and for them; that by it Teach The Agitators a Saluthey had be ped to break up the gain for themselves political prefermeat. Let the Alliance be alert, there are many traitors in the camp Cot. Polk, the great Cataline, and his co-conspirators are at work. Let not the Alliance be led astray but let it keep its eyes open : for many broken down politicians there be, who will endeavor to use it to gratify their own insatiable ambition Partisan politics killed the Grange, let the Alliance profit by its exam-

HIS HONOR'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Graves is not unknown to our people. He has ridden this circuit before and has gained for himself the reputation of an impartial and just Judge. When our pec ple learned that they would not have the pleasure of seeing Judge Hoke preside, they were gratified to learn that so fair and good a Judge was to take his place.

Judge Graves' charge to the grand

jory was able, interesting and im-

pressive. He went into details and minutely and clearly defined the principles of law. He dwelt at con siderable length upon homicide, explaining the different grades and degrees thereof, and also laid special stress upon burglary and arson In this connection he declared that there was no race of people upon the earth that were such land-loving people and that threw so many safe-guards around the home of the citizen as the Anglo-Saxons, who inhabit North Carolina. He said that if a man broke into your court house and stole all the moneys from the clerk, he would be guilty of a beinous crime but would not be punishable by death; but if a man were to enter the home of the humblest citizen in North Carolina, in the night time, for the purpose of committing a crime, he would be punished by death. And in the same way the law protected the home of the citizen from the incendiary. While it would be a high crime to burn any public or private house, not used as a dwelling, yet the perpetrator of the deed would not be punishable by death, but that he who burned the home of one of the least of our citizens, would be those "subsidized" editors of the punished by death. He also defined the law was to protect the persons of its citizens. And next be explained the crime of larceny, shows ing how the law was equally desirous of protecting the property of the citizens, and so on through the whole catalogue of crimes. His Honor's charge lasted about two hours and may have been tedious but it was nevertheless a good, oldfashioned charge.

> WHAT KIND of a Flower is the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York? He is a son-Flower.

> SOLICITOR OSBORNE prosecuted with his usual vigor in the Lincoln court this week. He is undoubtedly a brilliant lawyer and a vigorous vindicator of the "peace and dignity of the State."

They fail to tell the people that 'he acter and wisdom of our people. Democrats were in favor of a much | Teach the disturbers in our house. greater reduction but that owing to hold a prompt and salutary lesson. the fact that they were in a minori- News & Observer. ty in the Senate, they had to off-r a compromise bill such as they had reason to believe would pass the Senate, believing that it would be better to do a little than to fail in attempting to do a great deal. There is another thing these agitators do not tell their hearers, and that is that the Democratic party in the Mills bill made its reductions on the necessaries of life which are in daily use by the poorer classes of people, while under the Radical tariff law, the luxuries of life and the goods of the rich paid the least tax. So that the 5 per cent. reduction between the Mills bill and the former law amounted to a great deal as far as the laboring man is concerned. Again, they do not tell their hearers that the difference between the Mills bill and the present tariff, the infamous McKinley law, is not 5 per cent. but is 25 per cent, which shows a cons siderable difference, don't you think? And yet Marion Butler and some of the other Alliance leaders in this State attempt to shove the tariff as a "back number," and even question the sincerity of the Democratic pars

ty on this great question.

tary Lesson.

At the Catawba F. ir Col. Polk is reported, by a correspondent of the State Chronicle, to bave said : "That f the haders of the two parties had oot betrayed their promises, had not violated their pledges, had not deceived us before, there would have been no question about a third party,2 No one ought to know better than Col. Polk that, so far as he means to apply the above allegation to the men who have represented the Democratic party in Federal and State legislation, it is not supported by a single fact.

It would be far more manly in him to openly declare in faver of a third party, than to attempt to conceal such a declaration by assigning a false reason for one.

If he wants a third party and is ambitious to lead it, let him put on ts armour and raise its standard in open day, and have no false pretenses about it.

Col. Polk knows that the Democratic party has never betrayed a promise, never violated a pledge, never deceived anyone.

He well knows that the Democratc party has been powerless in Federal legislation since the war; that at no time since the war has it been ble to legislate for the people on he line of reform advocated in ts platforms ; that every move in that direction has been defeated by the Republican party which has, during all that period, dominated Federal legislation.

Why does he not tell the people this simple truth? He knows it, and yet he withholds it from the people. He does more. He is not satisfied with bringing charges against the Democratic party that cannot be substantiated, but he would hold it equally responsible, with the Republican party for, all the bad legislation with which the country has been afflicted during the past twentysfive years, when it is known to all who will tell the ruth that the Republican party alone is the author of lt.

Col. Polk makes the mistake in assuming that Alliancemen of North Carolina are ready to accept his dictum as infallible, that he is nevr mistaken and can do no wrong.

We invite attention to the adninistration of the affairs of his own State by the Democratic party. Can ie find here any betrayal of prom ses, any violation of pledges, any leceptions? And the National Democratic party, when it obtains control of the Federal government, will purify it by wholesome and just legislation as did the State Democracy when it drove the Republicans from power in North Carolina, and inaugurated honest government. Another fact that Col. Polk might well bear in mind while engaged in trying to prejudice Alnancemen against their own party; -so well pleased were the represenatives of the Alliance at the Ocala Convention with the policy of the Democratic party that it adopted the principles of the Democratic platform, only adding one or two

Can there be any doubt of a THE ALLIANCE agitators are ma- friendly and honorable adjustment king a great hobby of the fact that of a mere difference of opinion bes the only difference between the Re- tween men whose interests are the publican tariff and the Democratic same, and who bave heretofore tariff bill was the difference between thought and voted alike? We en-47 per cent. and 42 per cent. This tertain no fears, because we have they do to belittle the tariff issue. confidence in the conservative char-

A Girl's First Offer.

BY A GRANDMOTHER.

There are two deplorable ex-

tremes, into one of which a young girl usually falls on receiving her "first offer."

The worse and more frequent of these is that of fancying berselt in ove, when, in reality, she doesn't care a fig for her lover. The other consists in a coquettish pride which eads her, against the dictates of her heart, to reject a suitor, hown

When an honest man offers a woman his hand, with all the accompaniments of heart and name and fortune-whether these be exalted or lowly, he pays her the highest complement in his power. Undeviably, she has a right to tee, complimented, and she must be nn. true to her womanhood does she not in some measure feel so, even though her suitor be beneath her regard: and the compliment will be valued very much in proportion to

her estimation of the man.

But take a young girl whose imagination is colored with the hues of a summer's sun-rising; whose dove-like soul is waiting on quivering wing for love's first message; whose gentle heart pulsates in anticipation of love's ecstasy. When, it her May-morn, one comes offering her the sweetest and brightest of life's fragrance and beauty-does she pause to see whether there be any dust on his garments, any stain on his hand, any film on his eyes, any baseness in his heart?

No! Intoxicated with the perfume and bewildered with the beauty, she stands in the radiant of her rising sun, and sees her lover beneath in the golden light.

Many a woman has blighted her own life and that of the man she loved, by indulging a passion for coquety. Having charms of which she is fully conscious; en lowed, perhaps, with the advantages of wealth, position and accomplishments, she proudly measures her power and says to herselt :

"I am equal to great conquests: and shall I, thus early, submit to be conquored? I have cords with which to lead many captive; and shall I yield my hands to be manacled? I have power to bring the proud head low-to melt the heart of stone-to wing the nerve of steel; and shall I put my head on the block-my own heart in the crucible-my own nerves in the vise? No! When I have had a surfeit of these delights-then-'

But the time reterred to in the long futurity of the little werd "then" seldom comes to the coquette. It will always be "thet." The "accepted time" is never near when once we have let the opportunity pass. At eighteen the coquette asks: "Who is he?" at twenty-eight:

Where is be ?" Assuredly, to be loved implies some degree of loveliness, and she may be pardoned for feeling gratified with this h ghest of all compliments-this subtlest of all flattery But why should she unhesitatingly throw herself into arms that may be extended only to ensuare ber ! On the other hand, why does she turn proud v from the embrace of one who may be fi and to meet every

want of her wem inhead ? Young girl, answer these questions to your own heart, and when you receive your "first offer" be not so flattered or self-deceived as either to accept or reject without careful deliberation.

Don's imagine that this is the last "chance" you will ever bave ; neither, for the sake of flirting, throw it

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Respectfully.

J. L. KISTLER, Propr. Sept. 18, 1891

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DEMANDS

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FLEMING RAMSAUR, Black Front, E. Main St. April 3rd 1891

: THE :: LinCOLN COURIER

PUBISHED AND EDITED

- 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 Carolina. Subscription, 1 year, \$1.50.

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