

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL V

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, APR. 1, 1892.

NO. 48

Professional Cards.

Dr. G. F. Costner,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Lincoln and surrounding country. Office at his residence adjoining Lincoln Hotel. All calls promptly attended to.
Aug. 7, 1891 1y

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 1y

Bartlett Shipp,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LINCOLN, N. C.

Jan. 9, 1891. 1y.

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. 1y.

Dr. W. A. PRESSLEY,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Terms—CASH.

OFFICE IN COBB BUILDING, MAIN ST.,

LINCOLN, N. C.

July 11, 1890. 1y

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 1y

GO TO

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.

J. D. MOORE, President.

L. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

No. 4377.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GASTONIA, N. C.

Capital \$50,000
Surplus 2,750
Average Deposits 40,000

COMMENCED BUSINESS AUGUST 1, 1890.

Solicits Accounts of Individuals, Firms and Corporations.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Guarantees to Patrons Every Accommodation Consistent with Conservative Banking.

BANKING HOURS 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Dec 11 '91

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. ARCHER, 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 MARTIN, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eruption, Kills 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." ERWIN F. PARSONS, M. D., "The Winthrop," 112th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CHRYSLER COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 20 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Lawing Druggist Lincoln, N. C.

The Railways.

One-third of the Alliance farmers who heard President Butler (at a \$3000 salary a year) speak in Shelby Monday, favored the government ownership of railroads. They want the government to spend billions for railroads, yet these same men don't own an acre of land and pay one-fourth or one-third of their entire crops for rent, rent—a heavy and tremendous drain. These pay a heavy tax for rent. Is it not better to own the land you cultivate than own the railroads?

What do the railroads cost? That is an important item. The railway mileage of the United States on June 30th, 1889, was 157,758.83 miles and double tracks to be added make a total of 200,949.79 miles. North Carolina has 2,654.97 and South Carolina has 2,058.66. The railroads give employment to a big army, only 704,743 workers and independent of stockholders provide a living for three millions of persons. The railway property is represented by 1705 organizations or corporate bodies, with an estimated value of \$9,615,175.274.

Railroads would prove a dangerous investment and do not pay three per cent. interest on the cost, which average \$15,000 per mile. They would prove a political machine, worse than the revenue gang.

Railroads do not pay the stockholders, and pay only a few railroad kings who squeeze out the weak. If railroads pay, let the citizens reap the reward of their money and labor.

If railroads do not pay, why rob the people and load them with a heavy debt to buy an elephant. The North Carolina railroads cost more than the land in this State.—Shelby Aurora.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
Is one which is guaranteed to give you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at J. M. Lawing's Drugstore.

PROTECTION'S LAST DITCH

Reciprocity Fools the Farmer Out of His Last Chance For Life.

New York World.

Our exports are farm products—eighty per cent. We exchange them abroad yearly for \$350,000 in mill products and \$200,000,000 of raw material. These, landing on our shores, become the product of American labor on our farms. It is what over two-million farmers (the excess of the number required to supply the home market) have to suffer, and all they can have, as the result of their year's work. Their cotton has been replaced with silk and their corn with melada; but the manufactured silk and the raw sugar have, by trading, become the products of their American farm labor.

The McKinley bill stops at once this conversion of our surplus farm products into needed mill products through trade. The conversion puts our surplus American farm labor into direct competition with our imported mill labor. For the Illinois farmer who trades 10,000 bushels of surplus corn in France for 10,000 yards of silk dumps the silk into the home market for sale in place of his corn not wanted here. The silk is wanted here, but Illinois farmer-exchange silk enters into direct competition with the silk made in a Paterson mill; his American labor on his Illinois farm competes with the imported weaver's labor at the New Jersey loom. For twenty years our imported mill labor has been protested against this exchange of unsalable farm products for salable mill products by a system of fines ranging from forty to four hundred per cent. on each transaction. There has been no objection to imports so long as the American farmer exchanged his surplus for tea, coffee, and products that did not bring his farm labor into direct competition with our mill labor. But in spite of the fines, which have been steadily increased, his competition with the protected mills has not been wholly destroyed. There still remains some that is a thorn in the side of the protected mill-owners, numbering 14,500, who pocket the profits on the products of their 905,000 wage-slaves. Out of these profits they purchased the election of a Republican President, and his signature to the McKinley bill wipes out this competition in this market, so far as these mill goods are concerned.

But these mill owners are not content with robbing the American farmer of his foreign exchange market for mill products. They now demand his foreign market for raw material and the privilege of supplying this market with raw material in exchange for their exported mill products. The McKinley bill makes their protection from farm competition in mill goods perfect and complete; but their cormorant greed is not satisfied with all Protection can give them. THEY WANT ALL THE FARMER HAS, and Mr. Blaine proposes to give to them, by and through reciprocity, the home market for raw material, which they cannot get through protection. Reciprocity has a charming sound, more sweet and alluring than Protection. In two months it captivated 60,000,000 people, while Protection took forty years to captivate 40,000,000. But what is it, and what does it mean?

Reciprocity is Protection's "last ditch." We pay for Brazilian coffee and Cuban sugar with Western wheat and Southern cotton. The South American market is now held by the American farmer. Every dollar's worth of South American products imported into this country is in payment for American farm products, for which we receive South American bills of exchange paid to Englishmen for British manufactures. Reciprocity proposes that these bills of exchange on Rio, paid for British manufactures, shall be discontinued, and that there shall be nothing in Europe to pay for our exported farm surplus. In 1891 we exported to Great Britain products of American labor valued at \$411,-

599,807. We took in exchange products of British labor valued at \$194,723,262, and for the remainder, \$246,876,545, we received bills of exchange—debts due British merchants in other countries for British manufactures. With those bills of exchange for our farm products, we bought not only \$85,028,318 worth of coffee, rubber, and sugar in South America, but \$66,676,350 worth of manufactures in North America, and \$53,718,247 worth of manufactures and raw material in Asia and Oceania.

Mr. Blaine desires to divert these bills of exchange from these British manufacturers, who use them to pay for our farm products, and have them sent to our 12,500 mill-owners for the exported products of the mills, in order that the latter may purchase with them the same coffee and sugar now bought with the exported products of our farms. The American farmer is to be robbed of his foreign market to give it to the American mill-owner. THIS IS ALL RECIPROCITY CAN DO; this is all it is expected to do.

The Congress has imposed upon the foreign trade of our farm surplus the most burdensome taxation ever known, whenever that exchange is made for anything that enters into competition here with a mill-owner. Mr. Blaine proposes to go far beyond the present protection of the mill-owner, to which the farmer is objecting, by taking this foreign exchange market entirely from the American farmer and giving it to the American mill-owner. The farmer believed for twenty years in the bunco game of Protection. Now he is offered the green-goods game of Reciprocity for another twenty years of robbery.

Reciprocity is barter. It is unknown in trade or commerce. The savage uses it, but the first step in civilization requires him to discard it. Trade is an exchange of general credits—not of specific things. It is not a trade in its commercial sense if we exchange a cargo of flour for a cargo of coffee; nor is it if we exchange the checks for them. "Direct trade" is simple barter, and it remains simple barter, however much it may be disguised, twisted and painted. The substitution of a special credit for a special thing cannot convert the barter into trade in the commercial sense.

Civilization demands of all who enter it the surrender of individual independence, the division of labor and the general (not special) exchange of products. It abolishes "direct trading." The baker is not to pay his rent directly in loaves of bread; he must do it indirectly—in the general exchange of general credits. Each man in a civilized community makes all the surplus he can. He takes it to the general exchange market, dumps it, and receives credit for its market value. He is then entitled to help himself from the general stock to the amount of his credit. There is no reciprocity, because he is a civilized man exchanging general credits, not a savage bartering one thing for another.

Civilization requires of every nation that enters it the surrender of commercial independence, the division of production, and the general, not special, exchange with other countries of surplus products not required by its own people. A nation which will not agree to this is not civilized. Its people may be, but its government is not. The civilization of the individual rests on the solidarity of mankind; of nations on the solidarity of governments. The common brotherhood of man within political divisions is without force unless there is also a common brotherhood of States.

There is no reciprocity between civilized governments. It is limited strictly to savages, if any are left. We may send a cargo of beads and whiskey to the Congo Free State and bring back ivory and gold dust, but we shall not do so very long. Its government will be civilized, join the sisterhood of States, and then reciprocity will stop, because "direct trade" does not pay any individual or any State, except in very exceptional cases.

Reciprocity is unprofitable. Barter, like trade, requires profit for both sides. Without profit to all parties there can be neither barter nor trade. But barter is limited to direct trade between two persons or two countries. Unless the baker wants boots he cannot barter with the cobbler; unless the cobbler wants a coat he cannot barter with the tailor. When the tailor wants shoes, the cobbler wants bread, and the baker wants a coat, there is a deadlock. Reciprocity cannot supply either. Trade abolishes barter, or "direct trade," by providing those who need anything with what they need, to the extent of their ability to pay, without reference to reciprocity. It substitutes indirect for direct trade.

Commerce does the same with nations. France produces surplus silk and wants cotton, Brazil produces surplus coffee and wants silks, the United States has surplus cotton and wants coffee. There can be no "direct trade;" reciprocity is not possible.

But trade is. This is the very problem that civilization first solved for individuals and communities. It was the solution in commerce that made governments civilized. Each country sends what it has to dispose of where it is wanted (if there is something of equal value to be traded with some one else), exchanges the credits and pockets the profits. We send cotton to France, France sends silk to Brazil, Brazil sends coffee to us. We make a profit on our cotton, France on her silk, Brazil on her coffee. All accounts are balanced. Mr. Blaine weeps because there is no reciprocity. Why? Because the fat goes to the American farmer, and not to the American mill-owner.

But it was not alone to solve such problems that men became civilized. It was that he might sell where he could get the most, and buy where he could get the least—that he might sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market. Reciprocity limits him to two countries, to barter. It prevents us from selling in France and buying in Brazil. Where we sell there we must buy, and where we buy there we must sell.

Jones sends his wheat to Liverpool because he can get more for it in Liverpool than in Rio, Capetown or Sydney. He sends it where he can get the highest price. With his bill of exchange he trades anywhere, wherever he can trade the cheapest. If he can buy his coffee cheaper in La Guara than in Rio he buys it there. If he can buy his tea cheaper in Colombo than in Chungking he buys it there. His bill of exchange for the Liverpool wheat is good anywhere the world over. The commerce of civilization permits him to sell in the dearest of seventy-two markets and to buy in the cheapest of seventy-two markets—to survey the world and make the highest possible profit.

Reciprocity compels him to buy and sell in the same market. If what he has to sell has higher value that what he must take in payment may be quoted still higher. It reduces his profit and his chances of profit. If generally adopted it would reduce the total commerce of the world to that of the Mediterranean Sea two thousand years ago.

Reciprocity is a mirage. Commerce dumps the surplus of each nation into the general exchange market of the world, crediting each with the market value of its contributions. The credit may be taken up with anything desired that has been dumped by any country. The exchanges are not limited. A cargo of American cotton goes to Belgium, which has nothing we want. Who cares? Belgium has sent something, somewhere, that somebody wanted, and her credit for that is cancelled and given us. She has had her return. We buy anything anywhere, from anybody, and our credit is cancelled. We have had our return. This is modern commerce. This is civilization as opposed to savagery; free-trade as opposed to reciprocity. Trade up both sides of the total exchanges and they must balance to the penny.

Follow a simple transaction. Jones sends 10,000 bushels of wheat to Liverpool. A letter of credit, called a bill of exchange, comes back by cable or mail. Jones then orders 10,000 pounds of sugar from Cuba, 10,000 pounds of coffee from Rio and Singapore, 10,000 pounds of wool from Sydney and Capetown, and 10,000 pounds of tea from China, Japan and Ceylon. A bank splits his one bill of exchange into eight and cancels all his indebtedness. Jones has exchanged his wheat all over the world for what he wanted, and where he could get it cheapest, by the international exchange of general credits which civilization demands. He has dumped his wheat in the general market of the world, and taken anything in the world's market that he wanted to its value.

What Jones does every farmer does. One-fourth (or more) of the product of every American farm is exported for general exchange, not in the Liverpool market, but in every country of the world. Every farmer is an exporter, and every farmer is an importer, to the value of one-fourth of his crop. Eighty per cent. of all we import is imported by our farmers, for eighty per cent. of our imports is in exchange for their exported farm products. Because the farmer does not do the work himself, but hires an agent to do it for him, does not affect the principle involved. The agent may advance the farmer money, or he may discount the result and pay the farmer in full. He may employ a dozen sub-agents or pass the product from hand to hand; but no possible juggling can hide the fact that the American farmers comprise eighty per cent. of our importers, and that eighty per cent. of the "merchandise" passing through our custom houses is imported by them in payment for their exported farm surplus.

They export to Europe: they must import from South America or India to the value of their exports. The banks exchange the credits and settle the accounts. There is no reciprocity anywhere.

Reciprocity is restriction. It is not a step towards free trade or freer trade. At one blow it chops off all indirect trade. It destroys the market for \$200,000,000 of our farm surplus in Great Britain alone for which we are paid in bills of exchange on other countries. Turn to page YCVI of the Report of the Bureau of Statistics for 1891. Our imports from thirty-six countries exceeded our exports to them by \$276,607,498, and of course our exports to the thirty-six countries exceeded our imports from them by about the same amount. The next page shows it in detail \$316,172,112. The bills of exchange from the one cancelled the bills of exchange to the other until last year, when the McKinley bill loaded our farmers up with bills of exchange they cannot use at a profit, and must keep until better times, or invest abroad. Reciprocity wipes out this payment for over one-half our surplus farm products, while the McKinley bill prevents any payment for what is left coming into competition with our protected mill products.

The Democratic editors who have supposed Mr. Blaine, "the Apostle of Protection," as in favor of freer trade are in grievous error. He is the far-seeing subtle leader of the mill-owners in their fight with the farmers. He has won for them the great battle for their protection from the exchange of our farm surplus for foreign mill goods. His object now is to restrict our foreign trade solely to the foreign exchange of products of our protected mills. To do this he proposes to destroy our farmers and our farming industry, compelling us to buy even our food abroad in exchange for mill products.

Reciprocity is a confidence game. It offers a new stock of lies with which to fool the farmer, to replace the Protection lies that no longer fool him. From the success it has had in fooling Democratic editors it will probably prove an admirable exchange.

The victory of the McKinley bill is to be pushed. There is no con-

lict between the leaders. Mr. Blaine is far in advance of McKinley and Reed, having left them to win the fight he planned, while he maps out the next battle-field. It is on the new line of Reciprocity that the great Protection leader will fight the last great battle for the Tariff Trusts of 14,500 bonded mill-owners, in the final conflict between wage-labor in the mills and free labor on the farms. The Chinese wall may be pierced by many gates, but only to let American mill goods out and foreign farm products in. Instead of exchanging American farm products for foreign mill goods we shall exchange American mill goods for foreign farm products.

The McKinley bill destroys the competition in this country between the farmer and mill-owner to supply our people with mill products. Reciprocity is intended to drive the last man of the 2,000,000 male tillers of the soil, in excess of the number needed to feed the people, either into the poor-house or into a protected mill, there to work as a wage slave for some mill lord, that the lord may make "protected" products in competition with the pauper labor of Europe and Asia, and supply by "direct trade" manufactured goods to the countries now supplied by the labor of European and Asiatic paupers.

There are now 905,000 of these wage slaves in the 14,500 "protected" mills. While not one of them receives 1 cent more wages than the market demand calls for, their day's wages are greater while their product wages are less than are paid abroad. For example, it costs in wages 14 cents per 100 pounds for refining sugar here, and double that abroad, although we pay more per day. But when 1,000,000 farmers with their wives and daughters apply to the mill-owners for work to keep from starving what wages will they be paid? Will the mill-owners pay more than they must? And how much must they pay when there are two applicants for every place?

To supply Brazil (or any other country) by direct trade with the manufacturers it now obtains from European pauper labor our mill-owners must compete with those of Europe. They must have cheap labor, and Reciprocity is intended to give it to them. They propose to offer American silk, glassware, tinware, iron and steel to Brazil for its coffee and rubber, at a less price than England, France, Germany, Spain and Austria now offer them. Our 14,500 mill lords propose to enter their wage-labor in open competition in the markets of the world with the pauper-labor of the world, compelling it to make the same products the foreign pauper now makes for sale in the same markets.

Reciprocity will deliver the workmen over to them. It will take them from farms rendered unprofitable by Protection. E. T. WILSON.

The Farmer's Advocate, of Toronto, one of the self-styled "reform" payers, says:

"Some of the leading papers say that Democratic conventions will not adopt the Ocala demands, and can that party expect the vote of the masses if their platform is not adopted? Echo answers, No!"

Is not a Democratic platform as good this year for Democrats as it has been heretofore? Suppose the Ocala platform and a lot of other crazy and un-Democratic stuff is foisted upon any Democratic convention this year, can that convention "except the vote" of Democrats for the nominees of such conventions? What does echo answer to that question?—Charlotte Observer.

Multiply the Holes.

Mr. Reed calls the Democratic policy of passing separate bills in the House "punching holes in the tariff."

A happy inspiration! The bombardment of a hostile fort or ship is directed to "punching holes in it."

For every hole punched in the McKinley tariff an oppressive and odious tax, condemned by more than a million majority in the Congressional elections, will disappear. Keep up the fire from the rifled reform guns!—N. Y. World.