

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VI.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892.

NO. 11

Professional Cards.

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

J. W. SAIN, M. D.,
Has located at Lincolnton and offers his services as physician to the citizens of Lincolnton and surrounding country.
Will be found at night at the residence of B. C. Wood
March 27, 1891

Bartlett Shipp,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LINCOLNTON, N. C.
Jug. 9, 1891.

Finley & Wetmore,
ATTYS. AT LAW,
LINCOLNTON, N. C.
Will practice in Lincoln and surrounding countries.
All business put into our hands will be promptly attended to.
April 18, 1890.

Dr. W. A. PRESSLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Terms—CASH.
OFFICE IN COBB BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
LINCOLNTON, N. C.
July 11, 1890.

Dr. A. W. Alexander
DENTIST,
LINCOLNTON, N. C.
Cocaine used for painless extracting teeth. With thirty years experience. Satisfaction given in all operations. Terms cash and moderate.
Jan 23 '91

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. ANCKER, 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 MASTREY, D. D.,
New York City,
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Flatulencia, Eructation, Erysipelas, 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. PARDEE, M. D.,
"The Winthrop," 151st Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CHRYSLER COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

A BIG STRIKE.

An Insight Into How Protection Effects Labor.

Nearly 5000 workmen at the great Carnegie Steel works near Pittsburg, Pa., are now on a strike on account of low wages. In reading what we are going to print below, from the New York World, it must be borne in mind that the McKinley tariff bill fixes a big tariff on steel rails. It should be remembered, too, that it is claimed by protectionists that this tariff is for the benefit of the laborer!

This Carnegie Trouble Must Be "Patched Up at All Hazards."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Chris Magee, the Pennsylvania Republican boss, has had a number of conferences with the President this week. He has left for Pittsburg with an important commission from Mr. Harrison.

From excellent authority it was learned to-night that the President had become alarmed over the object lesson in Protection furnished at Mr. Carnegie's mills at Pittsburg and had directed Mr. Magee to carry the message to the mill-owners that the trouble must be patched up at all hazards.

Mr. Magee was told, according to this authority, that upon his success in effecting a peaceful settlement would depend the President's favor in the distribution of Federal patronage in Pennsylvania.

History of the Case.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 2.—Andrew Carnegie is the most prominent figure in the group of millionaires who have grown and fattened upon the bounties of the high protective tariff which these United States of America maintain. He is an apostle of Protection, the chief of the apostles in fact, because he has a few more millions of dollars than the others.

When Gov. McKinley and the rest of the eloquent Protection orators tell of the beauties and benefits of Protection they do not point to such men as Andrew Carnegie and refer to the people of this country:

"If you want to see what a Protective tariff does, look at him. He has \$40,000,000 and employs 20,000 men."

That sort of illustration would fall rather flat. The Republican voters would say in return:

"We see what Protection has done for Mr. Carnegie. Who is he that we must pay high prices for our blankets and our clothes in order to maintain a system that makes many millionaires like Mr. Carnegie?"

So the champions of Protection leave out all references to the millionaire Carnegies in their speeches and confine themselves to high sounding declarations like this of Chairman McKinley's at the Minneapolis Convention:

"We stand for a protective tariff because it represents the American home and fireside, the American family, the American girl and the American boy, and the highest possibilities of American citizenship. A protective tariff encourages and stimulates American industries and gives the widest possibilities to American genius and American effort."

The defenders of Protection say that a tariff on imports is required so that American workmen may manufacture at high wages the same things that the laborers of Europe make for low wages. The higher the tariff, they say, the higher will be the wages of American workmen. Anybody who reads the newspapers can tell whether this is true or not. Take the case of Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburg ironmaster, the ideal Protectionist. Does the tariff benefit him or does it benefit his 20,000 workmen?

As Andrew Carnegie's millions have increased from year to year so have the wages of his employees decreased. The strike at the Homestead Steel Mills to-day may be the decisive battle in the war between Andrew Carnegie and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers which has been waged for years. Slowly but surely the union workmen have been driven back. One by one Mr. Carnegie's mills

have been filled with European laborers and the American workmen have been scattered and driven forth from their homes to seek a living among strangers. Now the battle is on at Homestead.

"What have employer and employee been fighting about all these years?" you ask. The answer is brief:

Wages.
Every year Mr. Carnegie has tried to reduce wages. He has not always been successful, but he has never relaxed his efforts. The ideal Protectionist, the man of millions acquired through the workings of a high tariff on steel, is the foe of organized labor because organized labor can and does keep the scale of wages at a living rate. Unorganized labor must work for what Mr. Carnegie offers to pay, and if the scale is too low, it must submit, because it has no friends and no recourse.

Talk tariff to the 4,600 employees in Andrew Carnegie's steel mills at Homestead; quote the protection plank in the Republican platform of 1892; call their attention to Major McKinley's stereotyped speech: "We demand protection for American industries, protection for American workmen, protection for American homes," and they will reply as did John McLuckey, Burgess of the borough of Homestead and a worker in the Carnegie mill:

"I travelled through Arkansas last summer on my vacation. They don't take much care of their cattle out there. The herds are big and the grazing ranges are bigger. A calf suckles its mother from birth and keeps on suckling until long after the time when it should shift for itself. The consequence is that the calf hasn't learned to look out for itself and hasn't learned to eat grass, and when separated from the cow it weakens and dies.

"I saw a bull calf, big and strong, a yearling in fact, trying to get its nourishment from the mother. The cow was dry. The yearling could scarcely get a drop of milk. He kept hunching and hunching, and finally, when he found he couldn't get his meal, he turned and butted his mother and nearly ripped the entrails out of her with his horns. That's a common occurrence out there, they told me, but it set me to thinking, and it struck me as a very forcible illustration of our position as workmen in the Carnegie mills and voters of the Republican ticket to-day.

"We have nurtured and protected and fostered our infant industries in this country until away past the time when they should have been weaned. At last, when we have been milked dry, and there is no more to be got from us, our protected industries, now long past the infant stage, turn around and try and rip the very heart and life out of us."

This homely talk was made to 4000 iron and steel workers in Homestead two weeks ago. The big opera house rang with cheers from the throats of Andrew Carnegie's men.

They will talk tariff to you at Homestead in a style that you don't hear on the hustings at election time. They will tell you that tariff on steel billets was kept up for years at the bidding of Andrew Carnegie and men of his ilk and that it was reduced in the McKinley bill at the same bidding because Mr. Carnegie uses steel billets to club down the demands of his workmen for a fair day's pay. And this is how he does it.

A steel billet is four inches wide and deep and of varying lengths. It is to the steel manufacturer what pig-iron is to the manufacturer. It was made the basis of a sliding scale of wages, which Mr. Carnegie and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers signed three years ago. The market price of steel billets as quoted on board cars at Pittsburg was to govern the pay of the men who used their brain and brawn and muscle and energy in operating the furnaces and mills of the Carnegie interests. When the scale was signed in 1889, after a strike which was marked by

exciting scenes and some bloodshed at Homestead, the market price of steel was \$28. The minimum price, for the purposes of the scale, was never to be below \$25. It did not remain at \$28 long.

Andrew Carnegie had manipulated steel rails once as he was about to manipulate steel billets. That is an old story and a long story and quite another story. It dates back twenty-six years, to the time when the Pacific railroads secured thousands of acres of land from the Federal government on either side of railroad tracks which were never built. The Pacific railroads came very near being called to a full and complete account of their land holdings more than once, but they always had friends enough to save them from total disaster or a full disgorgement. There was a time when Andrew Carnegie's kind offices and his influence with a Republican Congress saved them. After a prolonged visit to Washington and just previous to his famous coaching trip through Scotland with James G. Blaine and other Republicans, the Pacific railroads felt that they could breathe more freely about their land holdings. Andrew Carnegie held a contract to supply the Pacific railroads with steel rails at \$32 a ton, \$28 in money and \$4 in mortgages on the land that the railroads owned by the right of possession.

As he had manipulated the steel-rail industry, so Mr. Carnegie began to manipulate the steel-billet industry. From \$28 a ton the price of steel billets dropped to \$22. During the three years just ended the minimum price for the sliding scale was \$25, and the employees at Homestead have been paid accordingly. Even at \$22 a ton Mr. Carnegie is so amply protected against foreign competition that he has none. In the McKinley Tariff bill the only product of Mr. Carnegie's mills that was affected adversely was steel billets. The duty on them was lowered and the market price dropped accordingly.

It Mr. Carnegie had influence at Washington, and could save the Pacific railroads from an accounting, could keep up the high tariff rates on the products of his mills for years, and rise from the position of a mes-engler boy to the ownership of twenty millions or more through the beneficent effects of a Protective tariff, why couldn't he save his steel billets from a reduction of duty in the McKinley bill, you ask? The 4,600 employees at Homestead answer the question very readily.

"As the price of steel billets is reduced," they say, "so are our wages reduced. Steel billets were made the basis of our scale, but we make very few steel billets at Homestead now. Their manufacture has been transferred to a Carnegie mill, where non-union men are employed, the same as steel rails were taken away from us after Carnegie had obtained control of the market. Steel billets are down to \$22 now and Carnegie makes that price the basis of the new scale he proposes. He also includes a reduction of individual wages of iron 12 to 40 per cent. and insists that the new scale expire on Dec. 31, in mid-winter. In his statement of the present difficulty nothing is said of the reduction in wages or of the change in the time at which the scale terminates. His argument is that the last scale was signed when steel billets sold at \$28, with a minimum of \$25, and that now the price has fallen to \$22. The new scale, he says, is based on \$22 minimum. He tells the public nothing about the reduction of wages, which will average nearly 30 per cent. per individual, nor of the stipulation that the next scale must be signed in mid-winter."

These observations on Mr. Carnegie's course in tinkering with the tariff show pretty clearly why the cry of "Protection to American workmen" is not re-echoed in Homestead, not Protection theories. It is not a sentiment with Mr. Carnegie; it is nothing that he has ever written a pamphlet about. On the contrary, his published utterances have contained as many platitudes about the rights of working-

men to organize and the benefits to be derived from such organization as they have about the beneficent effects of the protective tariff. But actions speak to the workmen at Homestead very much louder than words. They realize now that Mr. Carnegie is a business man, not a theorist; that his admiration for the tariff, like his admiration for "co-operation," is based on strictly business principles. The tariff is a toy, to be manipulated as the master sees fit. A high tariff is the rule, but there are times, according to Mr. Carnegie's experience, when a low tariff on a single article—as steel billets, for instance—can be made to inure to his benefit.

"Co-operation," in Mr. Carnegie's acceptance of the term, means co-operation of the workmen in building and loan associations, in social organizations and in working for the interest of the employer. Mr. Carnegie has had nothing but praise for this sort of co-operation among his non-union men at Braddock. But when his workmen cooperate to strengthen themselves in their positions and to insure the permanency of fair wages, the Ironmaster, as he likes his British friends to call him, is not at all pleased.

It is the firm belief of the people of Homestead that their town is to witness one of the most important struggles between capital and labor that this country has ever seen.

Carnegie Dares the Homestead Bull with a Sheriff's Posse.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 5.—Sheriff McCleary paid a flying visit to the town this morning to notify the people that Andrew Carnegie had called upon the country of Allegheny to assist him in cutting down the wages of his men, as the Iron King had for years called upon the Congress of the United States to aid him in his accumulations of millions with a high protective tariff.

The appeal of Mr. Frick to the Sheriff is as follows:

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 4, 1892
Wm. H. McCleary, High Sheriff of Allegheny county, Pa.:

"DEAR SIR:—Will you please take notice that at and in the vicinity of our works, in Millfin Township, near Homestead, Allegheny County, Pa., and upon the highways, leading thereto from all directions, bodies of men have collected who assume to and do prevent access of our employees to and agree from our property, and that from threats openly made we have reasonable cause to apprehend that an attempt will be made to collect a mob and to destroy or damage our property aforesaid and to prevent us from its use and enjoyment.

"This property consists of mills, buildings, workshops, machinery and other personal property. We therefore call upon you as Sheriff of Allegheny County, Pa., to protect our property from violence, damage and destruction; and to protect us in its free use and enjoyment.

"THE CARNEGIE STEEL CO., LIMITED.
By H. C. FRICK, Chairman.
"CARNEGIE PHIPPS & CO., LIMITED.
By H. C. FRICK, Chairman."

No sooner had the Sheriff returned to Pittsburg than ten deputies were dispatched to Homestead bearing copies of the following proclamation:

To whom it may concern: Where as it has come to my knowledge that certain persons have congregated and assembled at and near the works of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, in Millfin Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and upon the roads and highways leading to the same, and that such persons have interfered with workmen employed in said works, obtaining access to the same, and that certain persons have made threats of injury to employees going to and from said works, and have threatened that if the owners of said works attempt to run the same the property will be injured and destroyed:

Now I, William H. McCleary, High Sheriff of the county, do hereby notify and warn all persons that all the acts enumerated are unlawful, and that all persons engaged in the same in any way are liable to

arrest and punishment:

And I further command all persons to abstain from assembling or congregating as aforesaid, and from interfering with the workmen, business or the operation of said works, and in all respects to preserve the peace and to retire to their respective homes or places of residence, as the rights of the workmen to work and the right of the owners to operate their works will be fully protected, and in case of failure to observe these instructions, all persons offending will be dealt with according to law.

WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY,
High Sheriff of Allegheny County.

Sheriff's Office.

Pittsburg, July 5, 1892.
The Sheriff stretched a point when he wrote about "persons interfering with the workmen." There have been no workmen at the mill since the employees were locked out last Thursday. No copies of the proclamation have been posted on the barbed wire fence surrounding Mr. Carnegie's fortifications. The placards were taken from the deputies and are at the headquarters.

The deputies were taken to the river's edge and run out of town—without violence, his true, but with a great public manifestation on the part of the Homestead men of their determination that no man shall enter the Carnegie mills until the old hands are back in their places at the furnaces and in the shops.

Capt. Alexander Supports the Platform and Tickets, State and National.

Wilmington Messenger.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, '92.
W. P. Oldham, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 29th, stating that you wrote the undersigned letter, received. In the letter to Col. Moore I stated from information relating to some of my critics, etc., I did not refer to all of them.

When I stated in that letter I supported the State and national ticket it did not occur to me that any one would doubt that I endorsed the State and national platforms any more than one would doubt a Presbyterian endorsing the "Confession of Faith." But that you may not misunderstand me, I state that I endorse the Democratic State Platform made by the State Democratic convention held in the city of Raleigh, N. C., in May last, and the national Democratic platform made by the national Democratic convention held in the city of Chicago, Ill., held in June last. I have been in every campaign since the war—sometimes as a private, sometimes as an officer, and have done my duty to the Democratic party as best I could. If there be some who want to fight me for the nomination or even scratch me at an election they have a right to do so. The Democratic party has always contended for the greatest liberty to the citizen. And while I would appreciate a renomination I would not have any vote for me who is conscientiously opposed to me. Yours truly,
S. B. ALEXANDER.

There is a popular sentiment in this country to the effect that a man has a right to take newspapers and neglect to pay for them. The obligation to pay for a paper rests lightly on many consciences. Even Christians are under the dominion of this sentiment. Men standing high in the Church have been known to pay no attention to dues on newspaper accounts. Men need to be instructed on this point. A man who will willfully defraud the printer out of his hard earnings is very much mistaken if he thinks he is a Christian, except in name. There is no difference between withholding two dollars due a publisher and stealing that amount out of his money drawer. If men who willfully defraud their fellow-men can get to heaven, heaven is not the holy place it is represented to be in the Bible.—Holston Methodist.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. The LINCOLN COURIER can be had for \$1.25 a year, cash in advance.