

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892.

NO. 12

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

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. W. A. PRESSLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Terms—CASH.

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

July 11, 1890.

Dr. A. W. Alexander
DENTIST.

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 tonorial 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.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Excess of Wind, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

"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.,
New York City.
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."
EWIN F. PARKER, M. D.,
"The Winthrop," 12th Street and 7th Ave.,
New York City.

THE CHRYSLER COMPANY, 57 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

The Democracy of America is opposed to Harrison's re-election—

1. Because we want no more force bills.
2. Because we do not want war taxes in time of peace.
3. Because we do not want any more prodigal Congresses.
4. We do not want a Government entirely for and by the monopolists.
5. No more rule by the minority. No more class legislation.—National Democrat.

Macon, Ga., January 3.
For twelve years I suffered from secondary and tertiary blood poison. My face and shoulders became a mass of corruption and the disease began to eat my skull bones. It was said I must surely die, but I tried a bottle of B. B. B. with benefit, and using eight or ten bottles more I became sound and well and have been so for

BLOOD POISON
I have been cured by Botanic Blood Balm. A. T. Brightwell, W. C. Birchmore & Co., J. H. Brightwell, John T. Hart, W. B. Campbell. For sale by all druggists.

R. C. Kinnard & Son, Towaliga, Ga., writes: "One of our neighbors has been suffering from catarrh for several years which resisted all treatment and medicine resorted to. We finally induced him to try the efficacy of B. B. B., and he was soon delighted with an improvement. He continued its use and was cured sound and well."
Write to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for "Book of Wonders" sent free.

Tariff Baron Carnegie now has two castles, one in Scotland where he entertains his friends, and another at the Homestead Mill near Pittsburgh where he proposes to entertain his workmen. Both of them represent the legitimate result of protection to favored industries.—New York World.

ELECTRIC BITTERS.
This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters extract the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at Dr. J. M. Lawing's Drugstore.

Ich on human and horses and all animals cured in a few minutes by Woodruff's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Lawing Druggist Lincoln, N. C.

Senator Voorhees' Speech in the United States Senate on the Homestead Drama.

Mr. President, in the condition of my health, prudence perhaps would dictate that I should not attempt to address the Senate this morning; but I feel that it would not be right to allow this occasion to pass without giving additional emphasis to what has been said.

A few days ago the Democratic party after its work was done at Chicago adjourned. We came back here, and as we came to our seats—those who were able to get to them—we were met by a partisan preamble and resolution introduced by the Senator from Maine [Mr. Hale], taunting in its character, and intended to point out what he thought was a defect in the platform of that convention.

It is true, sir, that at Chicago the Democratic party resolved that the republican policy of protection was a robbery, a fraud, a sham, a cheat, a delusion and a snare; if not in so many words, yet such was the meaning we conveyed and intended to convey.

It is true that that great party there assembled declared that the power of this government extended no further than to levy a tariff for revenue to support it economically administered. It is true we held there and hold now and here that the protection of one man in amassing riches at the expense of another is an immoral, unjust, dishonest and iniquitous system of legislation. I, sir, am a member of the committee on finance, and have been ever since I had the honor to enter this body, and the Senator from Maine sought to instruct me to report what would be the effect upon labor of a tariff for revenue only. I am not prepared to discuss upon history this morning, but if he will look back beyond the period of the war and take the work published by that eminent and distinguished citizen, who, whether President or not, will live long in the memory and affections of the people—Mr. Blaine—if he will take his work, entitled Twenty Years in Congress, he will there see what the condition of this country and its labor was when we had a tariff for revenue only under democratic policy. Labor riots were not an offspring of that policy; labor riots, battles, blood stained fields came not from the democratic policy on the subject of the tariff. They have sprung alone from the doctrine of protection which the Senator from Maine here vaunts to the skies. That doctrine has been misleading; it has been delusive. You have made the poor people who laid down their lives yesterday on the banks of the Monongahela believe that you were protecting them. There never was a greater falsehood worked and woven into the legislation of the country. There is no protection for them—none whatever, and so they have found to their dreadful cost. You have said, however, that the Carnegies, the greatest barons in the manufacturing interests, must be protected against foreign competition, and at the expense of the home consumer, in order to enable them to pay high wages to labor. Have they done it? You have given Mr. Carnegie his 55 per cent on iron and more than 70 per cent on steel, and instead of stepping forward in the spirit of the resolution offered by the Senator from Maine and paying his workmen high wages, he told them they would have to submit to a reduction of from 12 to 40 per cent, from this time on. With protection at its very acme, the very zenith, higher than ever known before, the McKinley bill glorifying itself, the workingman is met within a few days after resolution of the Senator from Maine was read in his chamber by a reduction of wages which has at this hour made humble homes full of mourning, full of sobs as I speak and the faces of women and children wet with tears; all this because your protected manufacturer, instead of giving wages to his men, sought to take wages from them. These workmen at Homestead had heard so often from the eloquent

Senator from Maine and other Senators that their great object was to protect labor that they had come to believe it. They believed that you meant what you said when you said you intended to protect labor—How have you done it? The beneficiary of your system, Carnegie & Co., have responded to your resolution with the employment of—I will not call it an army, I will not call it a military body, but the employment of an armed mob; the Pinkerton men are nothing but an armed mob. I think the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Palmer) might have gone further and spoken with just pride of his great and manly contest with these miscreants when Governor of Illinois. I was a witness to it. We live neighbors and take observation of each other. He has stated here what we all know, that the Pinkerton forces are the merest mercenaries on the earth. They are worse than the Hessians who fought my ancestors and yours in the campaign in the Jerseys. They are meaner; they are worse; they are the spawn of this infernal system of protecting one man in getting rich by impoverishing everybody else. The Hessians belonged to the electors of Hesse Cassel, who sold them to George III. to oppress Americans. They had no choice in the matter. Here is a private corporation where men willingly volunteer and become members of a squad armed to go and do murder for pay. He who rules the world knows that my heart rejoices not in pain, not in death, not in bloodshed; but I say here in the face of my soul's final responsibility that those men took their lives in their hands, and every one who yesterday fell was killed under the law of self-defense, as plainly as was ever laid down in Blackstone. My only regret is that Carnegie had not been at their head, instead of skulking either on this or the other side of the waters. We would then have seen a fit issue formed. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Carlisle) suggests that Carnegie is at his Scottish castle across the waters. I believe he is, for from there I remember seeing a dispatch in which he congratulated your candidate for the Presidency on his renomination. I remember also that some two or three years ago he came here and gave a lordly banquet. He feasted the administration because its policy was so consonant with his desires, so in harmony with his wishes, was fattening him to such a degree that it rejoiced his soul; and he called, as Belshazzar of old did, the lords about him to attend the banquet. I understand he admits he has an income of a million a year. That was not enough, and cursed by that infamous greed that fell under the malediction of the Savior at every step He took upon earth, he wanted more, and would reduce the wages of the poor to obtain it, pinch their daily earnings, and these working people, under the delusion that you intended to protect them in their rights, took up arms like men to protect themselves. When brave men expect assistance, the way to earn it is to help themselves as far as possible. They took up arms and fought the battle out. Instead of any protection for them, however, every sympathy will be extended to what will be misnamed the agents of law and order. The Pinkerton men were not the agents of law and order; they were not the agents of justice; they were not the agents of peace. These people at Homestead in their little homes may have been wrong, Mr. President; they may have been misguided; but how honest and sincere their conduct looks! They said to the deputy sheriffs and to the sheriff himself: "We have no need of your assistance to protect this property; not a dollar's worth will be harmed; we will swear in our men and give bond to any amount that not one dollar's worth shall be destroyed." All this is to their credit, and they, believing that there was something in the doctrine of protection to labor, were ready to protect property and also took up arms to protect themselves, and now there is mourning among them, and likewise there is mourning amongst the Pinkerton men. These

things have never happened under a democratic administration; never under Democratic policy. I dare to say so. I could not sit still and silent this morning while taunted with a resolution telling me, as a member of the finance committee, to inquire into what the effect of a tariff for revenue only would be upon labor when such an answer as this comes crying as blood cries from the ground, against the horrible policy which now curses the country. A word or two more. I covered this whole question two years ago here. I thought to have read some remarks which I then made, but I will not detain the Senate to do so. I challenge say Senator on the Republican side to show in any bill on the subject of the tariff, where in any line, where in any word, where in any sentence, where in any section, there is a provision protecting a laborer in his wages? Tell me to day where there is such a provision upon this subject? Where is there a line that states what the right of the laborer is as between him and his employer? You say "protect the employer and he will protect the employee." I say you have protected the employer until he has waxed fat and luxurious in his ways of life; he rides roughshod over his employees, cuts down their wages when he sees fit, turns them away from their homes, drives them, hunts them, strikes them in midwinter and in midsummer as he sees fit, and I challenge this Senate to show here by one word in any tariff legislation what protection the wage-worker has against all this, and as much more as the sordid, merciless spirit of avarice can devise. The protection to the employer is to go on, although he shoots his employees to death in their own doorways when they seek the only protection that is left them, the protection of their own exertions. Mr. President, I rejoice in the tame and name of the State I represent here in part; I glory in the great State of Indiana, with its democratic majority, which we will repeat and increase this fall; we will go into battle there with our faces to the enemy and with stout hearts. We have God and right on our side on this great question of taxation slavery, and though, Mr. President, there may be variances on some questions between democrats yet the eternal life of liberty is involved in the question of a man's right to his own earnings. The world has been convulsed on the subject of slavery. It had to go down. I cling to the guarantees of the Constitution with you men of the South to the last, and have no regrets or apologies to make; but the time had come, the fullness of time, and the slavery which was given us by the fathers had to pass away. No longer would the moral sense of the world see one man, whether black or white, work for another and get nothing in return, although the black-faced slave got more in return, better care, better clothing, and better food by far than these people get from the men who cut down their wages and shoot them down for standing by their rights. I say that the moral sense of the world is against your policy of protecting men to amass fortunes without the breadth of a hair's protection to the laborer under them. I said, however, that I rejoiced in the great State which I in part represent. I send to the secretary's desk and ask to have read an act of the democratic legislature of Indiana approved March 9, 1859, which shows what we do with the Pinkerton men when they come to Indiana. (The act provides against deputizing any one who has not resided in the State continuously for twelve months for police duty of any kind.) We have two excellent penitentiaries in Indiana, one on the Ohio river and the other on Lake Michigan, and whenever a Pinkerton man is brought into our State to discharge the duties of a peace officer, to make arrests, or in any way disturb our people, we have a cell for him in one of our penitentiaries. The same can be said of the great democratic State of New York. Under the auspices of the Senator from

New York (Mr. Hill) a law has been enacted there making substantially the same provisions which are made by the law of Indiana. Where is there a Republican State which takes care of its citizens in that way? There is no such law in the noble State of Illinois—I might say the Republican State of Illinois, though I believe the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Palmer) will resent that, for he thinks it is not going to be republican any longer, and I am disposed to concur with him. But we have protected our people by law, and should the Pinkertons come trooping into Indiana as they did into Pennsylvania, we will put striped clothes on them instead of uniforms. I am told that they yesterday appeared in Pennsylvania in the uniform of Pinkerton's guards, detectives, watchmen, or whatever you please to call them, I know not what. They had on uniforms. We will strip those uniforms from them and put on others of a different hue and brand if they come to Indiana. This much, Mr. President, I felt ought to be said on this occasion. I felt that it ought to be said in response to the resolution introduced by the Senator from Maine, and the temper and tone in which it was introduced, although at the time there was such an answer made by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) that I might well have rested the whole case there. But with this bloody field before us, this awful scene in American history, the first of its kind, so far as magnitude is concerned, ever enacted on our soil, I did not feel that this issue should pass tamely and silently away by reference to a committee until its real meaning was spoken and plainly interpreted. Its real meaning is, that men like Carnegie and his class are so bloated, arrogant, and plethoric of wealth and of consequence that they think they can employ a private army themselves to ride over American citizens and to dispossess and subvert men, women and children at the behests of their own interests and gains.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.
How It Will Effect Things at the White House.

It is seldom that the *Texas Baptist and Herald* feels constrained to note an important movement on the political chess board, but the startling news which comes from Cincinnati through the Southern Associated Press announcing the nomination of our "Cran" for vice president of the republic on the prohibition ticket demands more than the hasty notice usually accorded similar events. Following is the telegram:
"Cincinnati, O., July 1.—Dr. J. B. Cranfill of Texas was nominated for vice-president by the prohibition convention at an early hour this morning. Dr. Cranfill then made a stirring address. Before adjournment a bitter discussion regarding the treatment of colored delegates (one of them a woman) by the Cincinnati hotels sprang up. Bain of Kentucky and other Southern delegates favored the resolution censuring the hotels. The convention adjourned at 2 a. m."
The charges involved in the possibilities suggested by the telegram are more far reaching than might at first sight appear. In the event of the election of this ticket, at the head of which is Mr. Bidwell of California, the president deceasing would leave "Cran" directing the destinies of the greatest republic that the world has ever known. It is natural therefore that in contemplating the possibilities of the future, the mind should speculate upon the accessories of such an event, and the American citizen may speculate and make slates each for himself, according to the probabilities involved. In the event of Cran's accession to power a suitable cabinet of course would become necessary. It is not stretching the imagination to predict the name of Rev. Martin Van Buren Smith of Bolton as secretary of state, the Hon. Jeff D. Ray of Huntsville as minister plenipotentiary to Japan, Dr. B. W. N. Sims minister plenipo-

tentary to Turkey, and the Hon. Tred Douglas of the Immigration Bureau for the naturalization of importem female voters from Dahnemey, Timbuctoo and other interior promoues of the dark continent. And as the platform upon which Cran has accepted the nomination declares emphatically for woman suffrage it is not beyond the range of probability that a pressure may be brought to bear upon him to recognize the colored lady delegate whose rights the convention considered at Cincinnati, and that she accede to the position of Secretary of the Navy or of the Interior, or it might be that it would become necessary to create a special department in the cabinet to supply the long felt want according to the platform on which the race is to be made. It is perfectly clear that according to the platform adopted at Cincinnati in which woman is advanced to the ballot box and the spear, the government has long been sided. The female voter, both white and black, has been most unjustly excluded from the councils of the nation. The triumph of this plank in the platform would involve a radical change in the genius of our government and necessitate the establishment of several new departments in the president's cabinet. There would be, for instance, a great demand for a Nursery Bureau for the proper care of the children of both white and black lady members of congress, including both the house and the senate. Then as this demand grew under the enlarging genius of our nation there would, in addition to the Nursery Bureau, be room for some suitable member in the cabinet chosen for the distinguished white or colored stateswoman of the nation. Then would follow the necessity for the establishment of a National Medical Bureau as auxiliary to the Nursery Bureau etc. A recent visit to the capitol suggests to our mind in view of the woman's plank in the Cincinnati platform, that cradles, baby wagons, bottles, etc, might be arranged artistically in the great rotunda beneath the capitol dome for the accommodation of members in the two houses of congress, or the Botanical Gardens in front of the capitol could be appropriated by the lady members of congress where much of the work of the Nursery Bureau to be established under the new regime could be conducted with great economy. The grounds around the capitol could also without additional expense be similarly utilized. On holidays these children could be corralled and marched in procession up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House. Great effect could be given to this pageant by alternating the white and black children in the procession, and the President could receive them at the White House in the East room or in the yard according to the conditions of the weather. These are only a few of the charges that rush upon and crowd into our mind at the moment of reading this Cincinnati telegram. There are various other suggestions that present themselves, such as re-arranging the seats in the house and in the senate, making every alternate desk a cradle; providing for the increase of the salary of congressmen and congresswomen, so that in the event of the wife's election to congress, she would have sufficient income to support her husband, or a possible constitutional provision that the election of the wife should always carry with it an appointment of the husband to some clerkship in some of the various bureaus, which would grow out of the contemplated changes involved in woman's suffrage. These views are only speculations upon the possible evolutions of this great government. We reserve further remarks for the future.—Texas Baptist and Herald.

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.