

# The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1892.

NO. 16

## 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. O. 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 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 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.

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

## A Lesson in Spelling.

It an S and I and an O and a U.  
With an X at the end, spell ST;  
And an E and a Y and an E spell I.  
Pray, what is the speller to do?  
Then, if also an S and an I and a G,  
And an H E D spell side,  
There's nothing much left for the speller to do,  
But to go and commit siouxeyes sighed.

During the month of February I bought one bottle of B. B. B. for my four-year-old boy, who had what doctors term hereditary blood poison, and to my utter astonishment one bottle cured him. In February my elder son, twelve years of age, was literally covered with ugly sores on his legs, and a terrible eruption on his head. He was cured with two bottles of B. B. B. As a quick blood cleanser it has no equal.  
JAMES HILL, Atlanta, Ga.

For several years I have been suffering from a constitutional blood poison, which has resisted the treatment of our best physicians, and the use of the most noted medicines.

I was covered with a copper-colored eruption all over my body and limbs, with loss of appetite, excruciating pains in my back, aching of my joints, general debility, emaciation, falling off of my hair, sore throat and great nervousness. I became incredulous, but being told that B. B. B. was a sure enough blood purifier and that it did not require a patient to use a gross before he was cured, I commenced its use. After two weeks' time I felt improved. I have taken about ten bottles and feel as well and sprightly as any man. My appetite and strength have returned and my hair does not fall out. I do not hesitate to say that B. B. B. has no equal as a general blood purifier, and any one who will use only one bottle will be convinced that it has no equal in these parts. I still continue to use it, as it is a splendid tonic and keeps my system in a fine condition. You have the liberty to direct any sufferer to me in person.  
K. P. B. JONES,  
Atlanta, Ga.  
For sale by W. L. Crouse & Co.

We can't understand how Elias Carr and James B. Weaver can mix in the human system. We can imagine how opiate and castor oil, swallowed at the same time could result beneficially to the system; but we can't conceive how any southern man could retain both Carr and Weaver. Elias Carr is the typical southern gentleman, a man of fine taste and judgment, while the other is the unprincipled demagogue and South hater. Where is the congeniality?—*Scott's Land Neck Democrat.*

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**  
Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

## THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

### Reforms Attempted Which Were Killed by the Senate.

New York World.  
There were three great questions to which this House when organized was expected to address itself—the tariff question, the free coinage question and the question of economy in the matter of public expenditures. Upon two of these issues the party was united, while with regard to the third—the question of free coinage—the understanding was that nothing should be attempted until after the fullest consultation and the freest discussion had taken place. The attitude of the Republican Senate must, of course, be taken into account at every stage of the proceedings of the House. It was the Presidential year, and the Senate was to be expected to block the way as far as possible to all measures sent over by the House in redemption of Democratic promises made to the people.

The tariff question presented some difficulties. The Democrats of the House were in substantial agreement as to the principle of taxation, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Springer and Mr. McMillin, like Mr. Mills, the two Breckinridges, and Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, had supported the Mills bill, and opposed the McKinley bill. The tariff, as a tax, was objectionable to all alike. The Senate, it was known, would do nothing towards repealing any part of the McKinley bill, but would resist every effort of the Democrats to weaken that measure. There were certain Republican Senators, however, who had been pretending to favor lower duties in one direction or another. Since no general tariff reform bill could be expected to pass the Senate, it was decided to test these Senators with separate bills calculated to meet the situation in certain localities.

### Tariff Reform Blocked by the Senate.

Bills putting wool, binding twine and tinplate on the free list were passed with others, and sent over to the Senate. The House performed its duty to the people, but the Senate, acting together under the crack of the party whip, pigeon-holed the separate measures and refused the country the relief so strenuously clamored for. The Republican Senators from the east, where the demand for free raw material has been growing among the manufacturers, would have none of the free wool bill, and Republican Senators from the west and northwest, where the farmers have been demanding, among other things, free binding twine, refused their support to that measure. It has been made perfectly plain, therefore, that protection in its highest and most intolerant form still dominates the Republican party and its policy, and that no reduction of duties anywhere along the line is to be expected, except through the national triumph of the Democratic party. No masquerade will deceive anybody now. The Mills bill was rejected and so have been the separate bills tending, so that as that tended, to relieve the burdens of the people. And thus the Democratic position on the tariff question has been maintained and the party strengthened for the coming campaign.

### The Springer Bill and the Mills Bill.

If the bills reported from the Ways and Means committee and passed at this session through the House, were to pass the Senate and receive the signature of the President, a short experience under their operation would most effectually convince the public of their importance. Take first the Springer wool bill and compare it with the Mills bill.

Our custom dues in 1890 aggregated \$210,000,000. The Mills bill provided an average cut of 6 per cent, making a saving on imports of \$23,600,000. Upon domestic products the bill would have saved five times this amount, or \$68,000,000, making a total saving upon imported and domestic products of \$75,000,000. In 1891 we imported wool-

ten goods amounting at foreign prices to \$35,000,000. Upon those woolen goods we paid under the McKinley bill 91 per cent, tax, amounting to \$32,000,000. Under the Springer woolen bill this tax would be reduced to 33 per cent, amounting to \$11,600,000, thus effecting a total reduction on imported woolen of \$20,400,000.

In 1891 we used \$365,000,000 of domestic woolens, against \$67,000,000 imported. The increased tax price of the domestic goods was \$174,000,000, or much more than fivefold the tax on imported woolens as given above. The Springer bill would save us upon domestic woolen goods five times as much as upon imported goods, or at least \$22,400,000.

The Mills bill would have saved upon all imports only \$12,600,000, or \$7,800,000 less than the Springer bill would have saved upon imported woolens alone. The Mills bill would have saved upon all domestic products \$63,000,000, or \$39,000,000 less than the Springer bill would save upon domestic woolens alone. It will thus be seen that the Springer wool bill would save in the aggregate \$46,800,000 more than the total reduction upon all products, foreign and domestic, that would have been effected by the Mills bill.

### Other Tariff Bills Passed by the House.

The bills placing binding twine and cotton ties upon the free list, although comparatively small items would save the wheat and cotton growers several millions of dollars.

### The tin plate bill would soon effect a saving of over \$10,000,000 annually.

The free silver lead ore bill would largely increase the production of silver and lead, and would bring lead down one-half, or to about the same price it now brings in England, \$2 per hundred weight.

The bill limiting the amount of wearing apparel and personal effects brought in by tourists to \$100 would force the people who have grown rich under this protective system, and who now bring in goods without limit free of duty, to pay into the United States treasury over \$15,000,000 annually, or else buy the American goods made dear by the tariff, just as do the poor people who cannot afford a trip abroad.

The bills recited above, if once enacted into law, would furnish such striking reductions in price that the American people can never again consent to pay two days' labor for what should be bought with one.

### Public Credit Preserved.

The result as to free coinage is a triumph of Democratic courage and discipline. The promise as to full and free consultation was faithfully kept. The Republicans were all along asserting that the danger to the credit of the country was to be found in the Democratic House. And yet it was the Republican Senate that at last passed a free-coinage bill. The proposition failed twice in the House; the second time with the prestige of success in the Senate to strengthen it. The eastern Democrats were untrusting throughout the controversy. They fought at the outset against odds, and all along against many discouragements. One and all they acknowledged the great service to the cause of sound financial administration done by the World in its trenchant editorials and in the famous petition containing so many thousand names gathered in an incredibly short space of time and brought to the door of Congress fresh from the people, who relied upon the Democratic House to preserve the credit and maintain our financial status among nations. The party leaders on the floor, thoroughly aroused to the danger presented, never for a moment relaxed their watchfulness nor abated their zeal, and the victory achieved was distinctly the result of splendid leadership and the courage of a speaker who put aside all questions of personal interest, making the expressed will of the Democratic majority his sole guide.

### A Heavy Burden Imposed by Reed's Congress.

The total increase in the appropriations of the session just closed over those of the first session of the Reed Congress is in round numbers about \$44,000,000. But in the matter of pensions alone this Congress was committed in advance by the legislation of the Reed Congress to an increase of \$48,000,000 at this session and then the permanent annual appropriations were increased \$10,000,000 for sugar bounties and \$9,000,000 for refunding national bank notes. The World's Fair gets \$2,500,000. In all, therefore, the additional appropriations imposed upon this Congress at its first session by the last Congress foot up nearly \$70,000,000.

The comparison shows that in the preparation of those bills which were left to its own judgment this House made a good record for itself. The increase in the Agricultural bill grew out of the demands of the agricultural interests and the desire of the Democratic majority to subserve those interests. A saving of over a hundred thousand dollars is to be noted in the Diplomatic and Consular bill, and nearly half a million dollars in the District of Columbia bill. The tariffification bill shows a saving of a million and a half.

The fact that the Navy bill as passed comes within \$500,000 of being as large as the bill of two years ago is to be attributed to the movement in the ranks of the Democratic members in both houses led by Senator Gorman. The Maryland Senator joined hands with the Republicans in demanding a liberal navy bill, and the combination carried the day.

The increase of \$8,000,000 in the post office bill of two years ago represents the mail subsidies and the enormous growth of the postal service throughout the country.

The River and Harbor bill was imperatively demanded by the Southern members, although Judge Holman insisted that the House under the circumstances, could not afford to vote more than ten millions for such improvements. The bill, however, by reason of the fact that the money is distributed over the whole country, is always a popular one, and the House would not be restrained.

If the Senate had been permitted to have its way at least twenty millions would have been added to the present grand total. It insisted on a large increase to the navy bill, to the legislative bill, to the river and harbor bill and to the sundry civil bill. The House, however, stood out against the figures and the Senate, in all but the navy bill, was forced to back down.

Upon questions of less moment considered from a national standpoint, but still important, the House has been studiously regardless of the public interest. Bills covering many matters requiring the attention of Congress originated in the House and subsequently became laws.

During the session 450 bills passed the House—one twentieth of the measures introduced. Of the 9,687 new bills 2,115 were reported and placed on the calendar, where they can be reached at the next session.

Among the most important bills passed by the House were the Chinese Exclusion act; the bills providing for the enforcement of commercial reciprocity with Canada by the use of retaliatory measures; increasing the pay of life saving crews; to establish lineal promotion in the army; reforming the Federal control of national banks; placing the Secretary of Agriculture in line of succession to the Presidency, and admitting New Mexico and Arizona to the Union.

### SPECIMEN CASES.

C. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of electric bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill. had running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica salve, and his leg is sound and well.

John Spiker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of electric bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at J. Lawing's Drugstore.

Subscribe for the COURIER.

## For the COURIER.

**Their Plan.**  
LINCOLN, N. C., Aug. 10, 1892.  
MR. EDITOR:—A few days since a prominent Republican, once a Democrat, said to the writer that the Republican party could carry North Carolina if they put out a ticket, knowing, as he said they knew, that the Democratic party was very much weakened in this State by the withdrawal of many of its followers who now belong to that thing—called the People's party. He said, however, that he did not believe it would be wise, nor did the Republican party intend to put out a State or a county ticket, but would throw their strength to the nominees of the Third party. He went on to say that if they, the Republicans, put out a ticket and carried the State, they would only gain a temporary victory, whereas if they affiliated with the dissatisfied Democrats they would effectually estrange them from the Democratic party. In other words, his statements seem to me to amount to this: That if the Republicans put out a ticket and by hook or by crook, or from any cause the dire calamity should fall upon North Carolina of being again under Republican rule, that the Third party would then perceive the truth of what the Democrats have told them, viz: that their action did not tend to benefit themselves, but only towards defeating the Democratic party and putting the Republican party in power. In that case the Republicans think that the Third party Democrats would all see their folly and return to their father's house like the prodigal of old. Hence the Republican party wishes to help the Third party to carry the State in order that they can say, "We told you the Democrats lied to you when they said you would not, and could not carry the State." So it seems the Republicans have made up their minds to say to our dissatisfied brethren, "Come, my dear, sweet Third party brother; lay your idiotic head upon the bosom of the Republican party and it will bear you like a tidal wave on to success." Notice—that he said that the Republicans wished to affiliate with these men in order to effectually estrange them from the Democratic party. It strikes me that this is a shrewd trick, but it will not work. We are too many for them. When a bad man or a bad woman wishes to draw some unsuspecting and honorable person on the downward course to ruin and have companionship in their crime whatever it may be, he or she immediately puts on the ever ready "sheepskin," and thereby entices and induces the unsuspecting one to be seen in public in bad company, associated with and apparently on familiar terms with persons of very doubtful reputation, the seducer knowing full well that the world will soon cast out the victim of appearances. Now, my Third party brother, remember what your old blue back spelling book said about poor Tray's not being a bad dog, but was found in bad company and got a beating along with the rest. The hand extended to you is the hand of a party steeped in the blood of innocence; it is the hand that robs the hireling of his wages; it is the hand that grinds down the poor man and makes richer the rich man. Can you take that hand in yours and not become contaminated? I remarked to the Republican gentleman that I was glad to see that a great many of the colored people were going to vote the Democratic ticket. He replied, "Oh, we don't care; we wish they all would vote with you." My colored friend, do you hear that? You don't honestly think your white political brother meant what he said, do you? I don't. Now, my colored friends, let me ask you a few questions, and think before you answer them. Where do you live? In the South, you say. Well, so far, so good. Whom do you get your wages and your living from? Southern people, you say. Well, why in Heaven's name do you wish to vote for the Republican party when you know that you are voting for the very

party that, if it had its way, would make of this fair South land of ours, yours and mine, a barren waste; for a party which will not recognize Southern rights or Southern interests. Why, my colored friend, vote against yourself?

LEX.  
**FREE COINAGE.**  
Garliste Addresses a Letter to J. A. Lyne.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Senator Garliste has addressed to a Kentucky friend a letter to John A. Lyne, Henderson, Ky., making clear his position on the silver coinage question, in which he says: "Your favor, in which you ask me whether I have been heretofore in favor of the free coinage of silver and whether my views upon that subject have undergone any change, was duly received, but I have been unable to find time to answer until now. The answer to your question depends largely upon what you mean by 'the free coinage of silver'.

If you mean that the policy urged by many under which the government of the United States would be compelled by law to receive 68 cents worth in silver bullion when presented by the owner and coin it at the expense of all the people of the country, and compel the people by law to receive coin as the equivalent of 100 cents, my answer is, that I am not now, and never have been, in favor of it. I stand where my lamented predecessors, Mr. Beck, and I stood together in 1878, when the so-called "Bland Allison bill" was passed by Congress, under which the secretary of the treasury was required to purchase and coin monthly not less than \$2,000,000, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion. When that bill passed the House of Representatives it provided for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, but after it went to the Senate, where Mr. Beck offered an amendment which provided that the secretary of the treasury should purchase at the market price each month not less than \$3,000,000 worth of silver bullion, or as much more as could be coined at the mint, the seigniorage to be paid to the treasury and that whenever the bullion could not be purchased at less than par with legal tender notes, any owner of silver bullion might deposit it for coinage on the same terms as gold was deposited." Consulting Mr. Garliste says: "I believe that gold and silver bullion should be treated exactly alike in the mints of the United States—that is, that a dollar's worth of gold should be coined into a gold dollar, and a dollar's worth of silver should be coined into a silver dollar, and if no charge is made for coining the one, then no charge should be made for coining the other. In my opinion, the declaration made upon this subject by the democratic party at its recent national convention is perfectly sound in principle and enunciates the only true public policy. Any measure which will fully demonetize silver and insure the equality of the dollars coined from the two metals, whether it be an act of Congress or the agreement of an international monetary conference, will receive my cordial support, for I believe that the use of both is essential to the prosperity of this and all other commercial countries. I have uniformly voted for both bills and resolutions inviting other nations to meet our representatives for the purpose of fully re-establishing the use of silver, and I sincerely hope that the conference which is soon to be assembled will be able to reach such an agreement upon the subject as will meet the approval of all the governments participating in it.

NOW TRY THIS.  
It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at J. M. Lawing's drug store. Large size at 50c and \$1.00.