

# The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1892.

NO. 22

## 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. WSAIN, 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 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.

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." E. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and so meritorious that it is a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep 'Castoria' within easy reach." CARLOS MANTY, D. D., New York City, Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and physicians continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Pure blood is what oils the machinery of life, causes every movement of the body, removes stiffness of the joints, drives out pain from the nerves, stimulates the brain, protects the liver, and kidneys from irritation, enables physical exertion without fatigue, prolongs life, and makes men and women perfect in health and features. Aim to keep the blood pure by using the only true blood remedy, B. B. N. (patented blood tonic).

Miss S. Tomlinson, Atlanta, Ga., says: For many years I have been afflicted with rheumatism combined with severe kidney troubles. Indigestion and nervous prostration. Several physicians were employed and numerous patent medicines resorted to without benefit. At last I began the use of B. B. N., and its effect was like magic. Rheumatic pains ceased, my kidneys were relieved, and my constitution improved at once.

Z. T. Hallerton, Macon, Ga., writes: "Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician and then went to Kentucky. I then went to Hot Springs and remained there for several months. I was cured permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a changed man physically, with little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try B. B. N. and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed my ulcer." For sale by W. L. Crouse & Co.

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.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, and Stomach Disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it in bottles. Genuine has trade-mark—crossed red lines on wrapper.

The LINCOLN COURIER can be had for \$1.25 a year, cash in advance

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 Shenber, 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 Speaker, 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.

## GEN. ADLAI E. STEVENSON IN CHARLOTTE.

Lucid Exposition of the Tariff-Heckless and Prodigal Legislation of the Fifty-First Congress—The Carpet-Bag Governments of the South—The Force Bill and Its Results.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am profoundly grateful to the distinguished chairman of your Democratic club for the exceedingly courteous terms in which he has been pleased to present me to this audience. I am more than grateful for this kind welcome to the historic old county of Mecklenburg; indeed, I may say that from the moment I crossed the Tennessee line to enter the Old North State I have known nothing but welcomes; in the beautiful city of Asheville, at Hickory, in the capital of your State, in that other town destined to be a commercial centre and in this historic city of Charlotte, I have found a succession of good old North Carolina welcomes; and let me say to you, Mr. President, that, standing here today, I do not feel that I am a stranger or that I am looking upon strangers. I am of the same blood and the same kindred with yourselves; the memories and traditions of the Old North State are as dear to me as to you, for I, too, as well as your selves, know something of the history of this historic old city, and it thrills me to reflect that I am standing so near to the spot where was promulgated that document which made sure the independence of the colonies. I cannot forget that my ancestors and yours promulgated the proud historic document that underlies the principles of our government. I thank you for your welcome given to me as I come back to the home of my fathers, and let me say to you that when I return to my own home, a thousand miles to the West, I shall bear with me cherished memories of the kind, greetings received in Charlotte and Mecklenburg county.

I accepted with great pleasure the invitation of the committee of your State to address the citizens of North Carolina upon some of the questions involved in the present campaign. I desire very briefly to set before you some of the reasons why the interests of yourselves and the whole country would be subserved by the election of Grover Cleveland and the installing of the Democratic party in power—I mean the interests of all the people, for we are but one people in it and should know no east, no west, no north nor south. I need hardly tell you that the administration of Grover Cleveland was honest, and the people prosperous under it; the breath of scandal did not assail it, the appointments to office had the approval of the people, maturing bonds were paid at maturity out of current income, there was no trenching upon the reserved funds, nor was the gold reserve ever threatened by invasion to meet the expenses of the government; you may remember that during the last two years of Cleveland's administration the question was: What shall be done with the surplus? There is no question now of what shall be done with the surplus. The trouble is rather how to keep the treasury from becoming bankrupt; after three and a half years of Republican administration the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the deficit for the present fiscal year will amount to \$2,000,000 and this, too, in addition to a deficit of \$11,000,000 last year in failing to provide that amount for the sinking fund, in other words, the Treasury of the United States is confronted with bankruptcy. This alarming condition of the treasury arises first from the operations of the McKinley tariff law, and secondly from the lavish and unnecessary appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress, known as the "Billion Dollar Congress," which far exceeded that of any of its Democratic predecessors.

The large appropriations of the first session of the present Congress are due, in a large measure, to the

reckless legislation of the preceding Congress which made these appropriations necessary, in pursuance of enactments of the Republican Congress which preceded it. In this connection it must not be forgotten that the present Republican Senate added over \$32,000,000 to the appropriation bills passed by the Democratic House of Representatives. This reckless expenditure of public money, by appropriations which were not needed, merits the condemnation of the people.

For the twenty-four years immediately preceding the inauguration of President Cleveland all departments of the government were, in the main, under the control of the Republican party; and it was during that period that the greater portion of the legislation which has burdened the people with debt and taxation was enacted. The Democratic minority in Congress resisted that legislation. The Treasury of the United States has ever found its most faithful guardians in the Democratic party.

The tariff is not the most important issue of the campaign, though it is one of the important questions to the people of this country. The tariff bill of 1846 was passed under Democratic administration and was approved by a President born in Mecklenburg county. It is known in history as the Walker bill and the principles of it are: 1st, that no more impositions should be laid than were necessary for the economical conduct of the government. 2nd, That in laying taxes the burden should chiefly rest upon the luxuries of the rich and in a less degree upon the necessities of the poor. 3rd, That the tariff law shall be administered equally and justly to all classes and it is good Democratic doctrine to-day. From 1846 when the Democratic measure was passed, to the breaking out of the war, is known as the "golden period." During the time I have mentioned the farmer and mechanic thrived and the cost of living was reduced to a minimum, the average tariff tax being only nineteen per cent.

The Morrill tariff bill, passed in 1861 at the time the government was in the throes of civil war and needed large sums of money, greatly increased the tariff on imports, wrapped up as the people were in the prosecution of the war, they were little regardful of the fact that the duties imposed were highly protective to the manufacturers; but burdensome to the people. Succeeding enactments by the Republican Congresses raised the average dutiable rate to forty-seven per cent, and this was the rate when the McKinley bill was passed.

But this was not all. The protected classes growing stronger and more powerful by means of the protection afforded them, made demand of the "Billion Dollar Congress" for yet higher duties. At first, as "infant industries," they were satisfied with the moderate protection of the Walker bill; later they required the higher duties of the Morrill tariff and subsequent congresses; until in 1890, grown insolent by feeding, the advocates of protection demanded a more stringent measure and the Fifty-first Congress passed the McKinley bill which is virtually prohibitory.

The declared purpose of the bill was to check importation, to so increase the rate of duties as to exclude absolutely many foreign goods and by thus cutting off competition, enable the home manufacturer to fix the price of his productions without let or hindrance; in a word, the McKinley bill, by its prohibitory features gave its beneficiaries a practical monopoly and enabled them, in fact, to levy an additional tax upon the consumer to the extent of the increased duty.

Was this legislation in the interest of the people? Was it demanded by them? Was it not class legislation of the most odious kind—legislation that enriches the few at the expense of the many? The American people have unmistakably set their seal of condemnation upon the bill.

It is worse than idle to speak of

the benefits of the McKinley bill to the American farmer. What he demands is both a home and a foreign market for the product of his farm. It is mockery to tell him he is protected against the corn and wheat products of the old world. Something you may have heard in North Carolina about high protection being beneficial to farmers; that a tax of 15 cents per bushel on corn and 25 cents per bushel on wheat is imposed on all imported into this country, but who ever heard of the importation into this country of grain from India, Egypt, the Black Sea and other grain growing countries? I need not tell those who till the soil that for their products there is no protection; they must be sold openly in competition with all the world, and for wheat they get in return they are compelled to pay 40, 60, 100 per cent, and more on original cost—and of this not more than one-fifth goes to the government; the other four-fifths goes to the privileged classes.

In the mechanic and laborer no less than to the farmer protection has proved a delusion and a snare; in no instance has it opened an additional market for a pound of meat or a bushel of grain. Has it in a single instance given to mechanic or laborer increased wages? The present high tariff adds largely to the cost of living of the wage earner.

Recent events connected with the most highly protected industries of this country sadly attest the fact that a high protective tariff affords no protection to those who labor for their daily bread. It was never intended to benefit them. Long enough has the wage-earner been cheated by the cry that high tariff means high wages. Tariffs have no effect upon wages but to diminish their purchasing power. Wages are governed by the great law of supply and demand.

If it were true that the tariff controlled wages, how is it that in California, Colorado and other places wages are higher than in many other localities in this country? and why are there constant reductions of wages in the most highly protected establishments in the land? In 1846 the tariff averaged 19 per cent. Under Republican rule it has grown to 60, 80, 100 and 200 per cent. I ask every man laboring for his daily bread, have your wages gone up in proportion?

Let me give you an illustration of the effect of the reduction of the tariff. When I was in Congress a bill was brought in to take the duty off quinine. Powers & Weightman, who made the drug, opposed the removal of the import duty, saying it would ruin them. I cared more for the poor consumer than the rich manufacturer. The tax was repealed and now you can buy six times as much quinine for a dollar as before the tax was taken off, and I never heard that Powers & Weightman were driven to the poor house.

The tariff, I know, is not an attractive subject to listen to or speak upon, but it is a question of profound interest to you and to your children. I have shown that instead of a surplus of a little less than \$100,000,000, left by the Cleveland administration, the Treasury is now confronted by bankruptcy, the result of the reckless extravagance of a Republican Congress and the McKinley bill. By that bill the Treasury lost \$50,000,000 of revenue by repealing the sugar tax, but to compensate the sugar grower for the loss of "protection" given him \$10,000,000 annually for fifteen years are to be paid him out of the United States Treasury as a bounty. In North Carolina, as in other places, you have no doubt heard of cheap sugar. This is what you are paying for it. The pretence that a tariff tax is not paid by the consumer will have to be abandoned. The advocates of the McKinley bill now concede the tax upon sugar to have been paid by the consumer.

The Democratic party wages no warfare on any business enterprise. We believe that the burdens of tax-

ation should be equally distributed

and we oppose all legislation that tends to enrich the few by taxing the many. Another question—the force bill—and it is of deep, terrible concern to all the people of this section. It would be impossible to overstate the importance of the pending political contest, especially to the people of the Southern States. With them it is not merely a question of who shall be the next President of the United States, or what shall be his policy and that of his party upon questions of taxation. The question is of deeper import and of more far reaching consequences. Shall they have peace and protection of life and property and that prosperity which results from stable government, government by their own people, or shall the evils with which they are threatened by Republican success be a repetition of the reconstruction period.

I repeat, the issue involved in the pending struggle for political supremacy are of great importance to all the people of this country; but to the people of the Southern States the issues are of terrible moment. The present contest is between the Republican and Democratic parties. One or the other of these great organizations will be successful and will control the policy of this government for the next four years; which shall it be? If you desire the enactment of the force bill with all its trains of evil cast your vote for the Republican candidates, but if you desire the peace that comes from good government, then let me say to you, your only place is in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Sometimes when we have escaped great evils we are apt to forget them. Let me call to your mind some of the evils through which the people of the South have passed during what is known as the reconstruction period.

Some of you young men do not know it, but the elder men know whereof I speak when I refer to that era of carpet-bag domination and Republican misrule. The first State I will mention is Alabama. From 1868 to 1874 the Republican party had complete control in Alabama. The best citizens were disfranchised; they had no voice in public affairs; they were utterly powerless to protect themselves against those who, under the firms of law, robbed them. All departments of the State government were in the hands of those who prostituted legislature and courts of justice to their own selfish purposes. They were delivered to the spoiler.

The result was that the people already impoverished by war literally became the prey of men who under Republican domination, were set to rule them. During this saturnalia of misgovernment, the plunderers of the people were the men, who, in many instances held high places among them.

During the period extending from 1868 to 1874 the State of Alabama was by Republican legislation, increased from \$8,000,000 to more than \$25,000,000. A large part of this indebtedness was created by issuing bonds to build railroads; it is needless to say not a mile was built. In addition to this the increase in municipal and county indebtedness was enormous. By earnest effort the State was redeemed by the Democratic party in 1874 and the carpet-bag misrule of plunder came to an end. What has been the result? Alabama fourteen years later, under government of her people, has reduced her indebtedness one-half and the taxable property in the State has increased nearly one hundred millions of dollars.

Let me call attention to North Carolina. In North Carolina, under the reconstruction policy Republican carpet-bag rule was in 1868 substituted for the government of the State by its own people. From the mountains to the sea the State was in the clutches of the plunderers. During the first session of the Legislature, both branches of which had large Republican majorities, State bonds to the amount of \$25,350,000 were authorized to be issued; of this enormous amount \$14,000,000 for the avowed purpose of building railroads were actually issued and not a mile of track was laid. Is it possible that the people of North Carolina can have forgotten how that

Republican Legislature robbed them

of their school fund? For the education of their children the State held bonds of the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to the amount of \$420,000. This was a sacred trust and should have been sacredly guarded by those in power. Was it so guarded? A Republican State treasurer, in order to pay the expenses of that Legislature and by its authority, sold those bonds for \$158,000 so that the poor children of the State were robbed of their school fund by the men who were solemnly pledged to its protection.

These were but a part of the schemes devised by this Legislature to plunder the people. By the close of the Legislature the debt of the State had been increased until it exceeded one-third of the taxable property of the State. You need hardly be reminded that during the long night of horror the administration of justice who was mockery. The triumph of the Democratic party in 1876 wrested the Old North State from those who robbed the people of their heritage. The Hon. Jere S. Black in the Louisiana case speaking of Republican misrule said these robbers had "put their fingers in the mouth of posterity and stolen the inheritance of the unborn babe." Will someone tell me when it was a Third party came to the Old North State? Can you forget, gray headed men, how the Democracy of the Old North State under Zebulon Vance rallied from the mountains to sea and swept the robbers from their places of profit? (cheers long and loud for Vance)

Possibly some Democrats from South Carolina are present and I wish to say something of that State. During the eight years of carpet-bag rule, the State of South Carolina was openly and unblushingly plundered.

Official corruption reached the high-water mark. The State was literally prostrate and the robbers were those who sat in high places of power in legislative halls and courts of justice. It was during this era that a "distinguished" Republican declared that the treasury of South Carolina had been so literally gutted by the thieves who had hitherto had possession of the State government, that there was nothing left to steal.

The burdens of Debt, county, municipal and State, left by the men who, without let or hindrance openly permitted, under the forms of law and backed by Federal bayonets, to rob this people challenge belief.

I will not detain you by referring to Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana and other States of the South. The history of one is the history of all. It was to the people the dark night of injustice and wrongs and outrages.

In many instances illiterate and corrupt men were the sworn ministers of justice the merest mockery, not content with robbing the people of their substance, every attempt was made by those in power to foment discord and hatred between the two races.

It is needless to say that during the eight years of carpet-bag domination, emigration avoided the South as it would the valley of death.

From the hour of its redemption from the carpet-bag domination, which was but another name for Republican misrule, the South has entered upon a career of prosperity.

Under Democratic rule the rights of property and people alike have been recognized and enforced. During the four years of Democratic administration of national government, northern emigration and northern capital found their way to the South to a degree unprecedented in our history.

Under Democratic ascendancy, millions of dollars of Northern capital sought investment in the South. Its resources are being developed and a career of prosperity it has not known since the war is before it. Shall this continue?

Let not the people of the South be unmindful of the danger they are menaced by the passage of the force

(Continued to last page.)