

# The Lincoln Courier.

State Library

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1892.

NO. 23

## Professional Cards.

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

**J. W. SAIN, M. D.,**

Has located at Lincoln and offers his services as physician to the citizens of Lincoln and surrounding country.  
Will be found at night at the residence of B. C. Wood  
March 27, 1891 1y

**Bartlett Shipp,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LINCOLN, N. C.

Jan. 9, 1891. 1y.

**Finley & Wetmore,**

ATTYS. AT LAW,

LINCOLN, N. C.

Will practice in Lincoln and surrounding counties.  
All business put into our hands will be promptly attended to.  
April 18, 1890. 1y.

**Dr. W. A. PRESSLEY,**

SURGEON DENTIST.

Terms—CASH.

OFFICE IN COBB BUILDING, MAIN ST.,  
LINCOLN, N. C.  
July 11, 1890. 1y

**Dr. A. W. Alexander**

DENTIST.

LINCOLN, N. C.  
Cocaine used for pain extracting teeth. With THIRTY YEARS experience. Satisfaction given in all operations. Terms cash and moderate.  
Jan 22 '91 1y

**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. ANCKER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and a merit 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.

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

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., "The Watchdog," 126th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CHESTER COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

## CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

A CLEAR, COMPREHENSIVE AND STRAIGHT-FORWARD PAPER.

The Meaning Appears on the Line, Not Between It—The Democratic Creed.

To Hon. William L. Wilson and others, Committee, etc.

GENTLEMEN:—In responding to your formal notification to the presidency, by the national democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions with which I heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass. This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained, and by which the justice and honesty of every political question be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, local Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings necessarily constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust. We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through Federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income. Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hands of tax-gatherers. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid by foreigners. Such taxes representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions and its justice and honesty answer the best supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest. This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate uses, in as much as it exhibits as absolute extortion and exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government. Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented, that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe land marks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country, and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf, the plea that our infant industries should be fostered

did service until discredited by our stalwart growth. Then followed the exigencies of a terrible war which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and for a restoration to the enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workmen and a home market provided for our farm products.

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are preeminently proud. It is also true that while our workmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the working man suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends and seeking security for his interests in organized cooperation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under the cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competitor invited and built up by the system he is asked to support. The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debase suffrage in a support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end, must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions. Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of morals, we cannot, with impunity permit injustice to taint the right and equity, which is the life of the republic, and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way. Recognizing these truths, the national democracy will seek, by the publication just and sound principles, to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support to promote our countrymen a closer community of interests, cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence. Tariff reform is still our purpose.

Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed, having for their object the granting of discrimination and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demotion. We believe that the advantages of free raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade. We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests; and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

**Force Bill.**  
The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will. Federal power

is the instrument of that will not its master. Therefore the attempt of the opponents of democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the States through Federal agencies, develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be guarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people, as against a disposition to force the way to Federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support, a steady championship of their rights.

**Sound and Honest Money.**  
The people are entitled to sound and honest money, absolutely sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State—whether gold, silver, or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency. In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene, and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation, can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

**Civil Service.**  
Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employees. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan, which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy men in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party adulation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

**Reunion.**  
The American people are generous and grateful; and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and unvisited by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear reverently and lovingly the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy, their claim to the hopeful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

**Paternalism.**  
The assurance to the people of

the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious summary laws which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are most fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view and enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, would not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or in unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

Our people still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belong to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours.

**Immigration.**  
A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands, to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the exception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence, among us is a menace to peace and good order.

**Nicaraguan Canal.**  
The importance of the construction of the Nicaraguan ship canal as a means of promoting commerce, between our States and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project of government approval and endorsement.

**Columbian Exposition.**  
Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition; and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure the grandeur of this event—fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

**Conclusion.**  
In an imperfect and incomplete manner, I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen on trite topics and in a lonely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unspoken, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and proposition on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility. If the action of the convention you represent shall be enlarged by the suffrage of my countrymen, I

will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours very truly,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.  
Gray Gables, Sept. 26, 1892.

## VANCE TO HIS PEOPLE.

A MOVING APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM.

God Has Afflicted North Carolina's Beloved Senator, But He Has Left Us in His Fearless Heart.

To the people of North Carolina:  
FELLOW CITIZENS:—For many years past I have been in the habit of visiting you in person during every important campaign and addressing you upon the political issues of the time. Being on this occasion prevented this privilege by the condition of my health and earnestly believing that the questions to be decided by our November election are of vital importance to the public welfare, I am induced to contribute, in this way, my share in the discussion of them.

I regard the situation as most critical. Since 1860 the legislation of our country has been almost exclusively within the power of one political party. Naturally it has ceased to be general in its beneficence and has become local and partial in the extreme. The law-making power has become the fearfully efficient implement of such classes, corporations, cliques and combinations as could by fair means or foul obtain control of it. It has been made to subservise purely personal ends. In divers ways the taxing power of the government has been perverted from public to private purposes, and money levied thereby to enrich manufacturers, to suppress rivalry in business, and in every conceivable way, to help the favored few at the expense of the many.

The varied corrupting influences upon the business world arising from this legislation produced their natural effect. The classes whose business was thus favored, flourished apace, whilst the unfavored have experienced in the midst of peace and plenty all the losses and hardships commonly felt only in time of public calamity; and the extraordinary spectacle is presented of a nation whose aggregate wealth is rapidly and vastly increasing whilst the individual wealth of its chief toilers and wealth producers is diminishing in proportion thereto.

From the Republican party with its disregard of the limitations of the constitution and its natural dependence for support upon the money of the people whom it has enriched, all of this corrupt legislation has proceeded. Without it there was nothing evil done that was done. It follows as an undeniable truth that whoever directly or indirectly upholds, helps or supports that party is a friend to the corruptors which it has produced, and is an enemy to those who would repeal that legislation and reform the abuses founded upon it. There is no escape from this.

The Democratic party, on the contrary, believes in the strict limitations of the constitution, and has as a party steadily opposed all abuse of the taxing power, or any other power of the general government for private purposes; and has unceasingly advocated the most absolute and perfect equality of all citizens in the legislation of our country. There is not a single wrong or injustice of which complaint is made in our laws for thirty years past, which can justly be charged to the Democratic party. Nor has it ever been a breakwater against the tyrannical tendencies of the Republican; and, though in a minority, has been able to prevent some of the worst legislation ever attempted and to modify other laws which in