

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1892.

NO. 25.

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. 1v

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,
ROCK HILL, S. C.
Will spend the WEEK BEGINNING WITH THE 1ST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH at office in Lincoln. Those needing Dental services are requested to make arrangement by correspondence. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms—CASH.
July 11, 1890. 1y

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. 1v

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.

"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 MANTY, D. D.,
New York City,
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

C. A. Thompson, Seymour, Ind., writes: "My sister Jenny, when she was a young girl, suffered from white swelling, which greatly impaired her general health and made her blood very impure. In the spring she was not able to do anything and could scarcely get about. More than a year ago she took three bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, and now she is perfectly cured."
M. D. Lane, Devereaux, Ga., writes: "One summer, several years ago, while railroad in Mississippi, I became badly afflicted with anal blood poison that impaired my health for more than two years. Several offensive ulcers appeared on my legs, and nothing seemed to give permanent relief until I took six bottles of B. B. B., which cured me entirely."
G. W. Chandler, Red Fork, Ark., writes: "I was so weak that it was only with great effort that I could do anything. I used several bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, and can now do a good day's work."
Walter Bridges, Athens, Tenn., writes: "For six years I had been afflicted with running sores and an enlargement of the tonsils in my throat. I tried everything I heard of without any permanent benefit until Botanic Blood Balm was recommended to me. After using six bottles the sores healed, and I am now in testimonial unqualifiedly, because I want others to be benefited."

Two Men—Two States.
Two men happened to be in the peculiar position of controlling their respective States in the present national contest. They are Senator Hill, of New York, and Judge Gresham, of Indiana.
These men have each a political following that takes its inspiration directly from its leader, and the following of each is quite ample to hold the balance of power between the two great parties.
Had Senator Hill decided to refuse the laboring oar for the Cleveland ticket in New York, Harrison's success in that pivotal State would have been assured beyond doubt. With his cordial support of Cleveland, the democratic candidate can't be defeated in the empire Common wealth.
Had Judge Gresham given a cordial support to Harrison this year as he did in 1888, it would have been possible for Harrison to win its electoral vote, but with Gresham openly against Harrison and for Cleveland, only a political earthquake can give Harrison the victory in his own State.—Philadelphia Times.

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

Subscribe for the LINCOLN COURIER, \$1.25 a year.

McVEAGH'S LETTER.

The Republican ex-Attorney General of the United States Says He Will Vote for Cleveland and Gives His Reasons at Length—The Republican Policy Reckless and Revolutionary—The McKinley Tariff and the Force Bill Both Unwise Measures

Hon. Wayne McVeagh, of Philadelphia, a life-long Republican and Attorney General in Garfield's cabinet, has, as mentioned in *The Landmark* last week, announcing his purpose to vote for Mr. Cleveland at the coming election, and in a letter to the secretary of the Massachusetts Reform Club gives his reasons for his change of faith as follows:

Entertaining the convictions I do no other course is open to me, and I cheerfully accord to the supporters of President Harrison the same sense of public duty by which I claim to be actuated. As both parties have presented unexceptional candidates, there is no reason why the differences which exist upon questions of public policy should be discussed otherwise than in a good humor and with entire respect for each other's opinions.

In the present campaign what may fairly be called the false alarms of the canvass will prove of little value because of the general confidence in the safe and conservative character of both candidates. The average voter knows that free trade is impossible in this country. For the conclusive reason that the vast revenues required to meet the expenses of the government will necessarily afford a higher degree of protection to our established and prosperous manufactures than either Alexander Hamilton or Henry Clay thought desirable in infancy of our work and struggling industries. The average voter also knows that the irredeemable paper currency in use before the war can never reappear. On the other hand, he knows as well that no system of duties on imports, however inequitable, can prevent our continued growth in wealth, in manufactures and in population—a growth due to the incomparable gifts of Providence, the intelligence and energy of the people and the blessings of free institutions.

While I am more than ever resolved to hold duty to country far above any ties of party, I find myself at present in general accord with the Democratic party and willing to trust its course in the future. The insight, the courage and the patriotism the masses of the party exhibited in compelling the nomination of Mr. Cleveland when he was without a single office-holder to support his candidacy seem to me to demand that I should meet them in the same spirit and act with them as long as they maintain that high standard of policy and of administration. It is the more easy to do so because the Republican party, securing its return to power four years ago by promising to preserve matters as they were, at once embarked upon what I regard as a reckless and revolutionary policy, even overturning all the safeguards of legislation in the House of Representatives in their haste to pass the force bill and the McKinley bill, both, to my mind, unnecessary and unwise measures.

The opposition to the force bill, as not only sure to create far greater evils than it could cure, but as also a sacrifice of the rights of the States, has become so earnest and widespread that it is said to have been abandoned, but it must not be forgotten that only two years ago such a measure was warmly advocated by President Harrison, earnestly supported by the Republican party and very narrowly escaped becoming a law.

There is no pretense, however, that the McKinley bill is abandoned. On the contrary, our express approval of it is demanded. No doubt that bill, which I cannot but think was an uncalculated disturbance of the then existing tariff, greatly benefited a few interests, but certainly it greatly oppressed many others.

Of the protected industries themselves many were then, as now, in far more urgent need of free raw material than higher protection, but with raw materials on the free list the bill could not have passed, for those having such materials for sale controlled enough votes to defeat it, and they were very likely to do so if their bounties were discontinued. The manufacturers needing free raw materials were, therefore, obliged to join in the objectionable project of increasing prices by restricting production, thus adding to the number of trusts, by which the price of the necessities of life is placed at the mercy of unlawful combinations of capital. It is not surprising that labor, believing itself to be oppressed, soon rose in revolt, and civil war has actually raged this summer in four different sections of the country. And, of course, the farmers, paying more for what they buy and getting less for what they sell, grow poorer day by day, and excellent farms in some of the most fertile sections of this most highly protected State will hardly bring the cost of the buildings upon them.

But the economical evils, however great, of the McKinley bill and the unreasonable system of protection it represents are of far less importance to my mind than the moral evils which follow in their wake. In deciding for what purposes the masses of the people may properly be taxed it may not be forgotten that taxes have a wonderful capacity for filtering through all intervening obstacles till they reach the bowed back of toil and resting there, and therefore the giving of bounties, under any form of taxation, is mainly the giving away of the wages of labor. The sad truth that the curse of the poor is their poverty is illustrated in nothing more clearly than in the undue share they suffer of the burdens of taxation.

But apart from this consideration, ought not taxes only to be imposed as required for public purposes, or may they also be imposed for the pecuniary advantage of such persons or classes as are able to control congressional action in their favor? It seems to me like a travesty on taxation to require, as the McKinley bill does, the farmer who grows corn in Indiana to pay a bounty to the farmer who produces cane sugar in Louisiana, or to require the farmer who grows wheat in Pennsylvania to pay a bounty to the farmer who produces maple sugar in Vermont, but it is nearer tragedy than travesty to tax the masses of the people to increase the wealth of the very wealthy owners of most of our protected industries.

But even such inequality and injustice are the least of its evils, for while such a system endures political corruption is absolutely sure to increase, as such a system not only invites, but it requires the corrupt use of money, both at the polls and in Congress. It is of its very essence that "fat" shall be "fried" out of beneficiaries. Who shall happen to do the "frying" or who shall happen to distribute the "fat" upon any particular occasion is mere matter of detail, but while that system lasts both will continue to be done by somebody.

And the evils of a system of legislative bounties, so far from stopping only with those bounties secured to the industries protected by tariff. The disastrous course of the Republican party on the silver question is an apt illustration of this truth. It ought to be an honest money party, and it would be if it could, but while it demanded increased bounties for its favorite manufacturers, it could not refuse increased bounties to the silver producers, as the votes they control were probably necessary to the passage of the McKinley bill. So situated the Republican party had no alternative but to pass the silver law of 1890, doubling the purchases of silver and requiring the building of more warehouses in which to store the useless metal. The total purchases made by the government amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, and would not realize, if resold, one-half their cost,

while the poison of a debased currency, whose work, however slow, is making itself daily more and more felt in every channel of business and finance, and is inevitably driving gold out of the country and leading us to all the evils of a fluctuating and therefore dishonest currency based upon silver alone. The Republican party cannot take any effective steps toward repealing the bill, for the silver men are likely, if their bounty is stopped, to so vote that the bounties of the McKinley bill will stop also.

The abuses of the pension system furnish another apt illustration of the evil sure to follow such a system of legislation. If Congress was to levy taxes upon the people to confer bounties upon certain classes of manufacturers, it was very natural that the pension agents should also join hands to increase their fees by an indiscriminate granting of pensions. The result is that nearly a generation after the close of the war there is a steady increase of the vast sums passing through the pension agents' hands until now the total amount staggers belief, and has become of itself a serious burden upon the treasury. From the day of Lee's surrender until now no single voice has ever raised against the most generous provision for every person who had any just claim upon the gratitude of the country; but surely there is neither reason nor justice in legislation which destroys all distinction between the discharge of duty and the shirking of it, between loyal service and desertion of colors, between wounds received in battle and diseases contracted in pursuit of peace.

There is still another great and increasing evil chiefly traceable, in my opinion, to the maintenance of an excessive tariff since the war and the constant meddling with it to make higher, and that is the bringing to our shores of those vast swarms of desirable immigrants who degrade American labor by these competition and threaten the stability of institutions based upon an intelligent love of country. Just as the duties upon imported merchandise have been increased so has the grade of imported labor been lowered, until now, under the McKinley bill, there are coming here every month many thousands of more ignorant and therefore less desirable immigrants than ever before. It is not easy to exaggerate the moral evils they are likely to inflict upon our social order and our national life.

As the Republican party is now definitely committed to the policy of taxing the people for the purpose of giving bounties to such persons or interests as can secure the necessary votes in Congress, so the Democratic party is now as definitely committed to the policy of restricting taxation to the need of the government for public purposes alone. The gulf fixed between these two policies of taxation is as wide and deep as can exist between political parties, and I am also convinced that the other causes in which I am engaged cannot hope for success until the avowed policy of the Republican party on this subject is overthrown.

Until then the right of each State to control elections within its borders will not be secure; until then there is no prospect of our enjoying the single and stable standard of value which other civilized and commercial nations possess; until then there is no hope of placing either our pension system or the regulation of immigration upon a just and proper basis; until then the purification of our politics will continue "iridescent dream" which high Republican authority has declared it must always remain; until then any pretended reform of civil service must prove, as it has proved these last four years, a delusion and a snare.

And until then every ballot reform, the best help yet discovered to honest elections, and already threatened with overthrow by the Republican managers in Maine, Vermont and Indiana, must share the same fate of betrayal in the house

of its pretended friends. All these good causes are in the very nature of things the relentless foe of a system of government by bounties to favored interests, and such a system is their relentless foe.

As I believe, for the reasons I have given, that the true welfare of the country would be promoted by Mr. Cleveland's election, it is my duty to vote for him; and I recall the capacity, the fidelity and the courage with which he has heretofore discharged every public trust committed to him, the duty becomes a pleasure.

Sincerely yours,
WAYNE McVEAGH.

The Government Near Wall Street.

While the opponents of Mr. Cleveland are busy in their efforts to connect him with Wall street influences, they appear to forget the intimate relationship existing between the leaders of the republican party and that money center.

The near kinship of Mr. Harrison has ceased to be the subject of remark, as no one doubts now his blood relationship, as it were, to the goldings of the north, but it may not be so well known that Mr. Chauncey Depew, the gentleman who nominated Mr. Harrison a Minneapolis, and who is now canvassing for him, is the hired attorney of the Vanderbilts, at a salary of 100,000 a year, and that the influence of the Vanderbilts in Wall street is potential. And there is Mr. Morton, vice-President of the United States, and head of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., Wall street brokers, thus presenting the spectacle that every bill passed by the Congress of the United States must be signed by this Wall street broker.

It is the republican party that has brought the government under the influence of Wall street by electing to its chief offices men who are dependent upon the wealth of Northern capitalists for political support, as well as the leading brokers and money changers of the country.

A Lady Prophesies Her Own Death.

Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor died at her home in Dilworth, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, of heart disease, preceded told her relations last Saturday that she would die yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. They laughed at her and tried to reason away such an idea as she seemed firmly convinced of, but nothing could shake her belief that she would depart this life at that time. Friday she made all her arrangements, and finally put her house in order. Friday night she went to bed, telling them all that she would be a corpse before another day. During the night and towards day she waked several times and asked what time it was, saying that it seemed a long time until 6 o'clock. When the clock struck 6, true to her prophecy, she expired.—Charlotte Observer.

A LITTLE GIRL'S EXPERIENCE IN A LIGHTHOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Truett are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold yet you may get a trial bottle free at J. M. Lawing's drugstore.

The Wilmington Star quite happily remarks that Gen. Barringer, Col. Johnson, Col. Pearson, Chas. McKesson, Col. Gardner, Col. Argo, Judge Albertson, Frank Winston, Col. Moore, hereto Republicans, who have joined the Democratic party in this State, are not a bad exchange for Marion Butler and Dr. Exum, who are now playing the role of Eaves' assistants.

Notes.

The mighty are falling, the century hastens to its close and those who have brought the deepest, sung the sweetest and labored the hardest and made their names conspicuous in its annals, are passing away with its last years. September called away our Quaker Poet, Whittier. October has taken Tennyson, England's Laureate, Roman, the distinguished French Writer; Dr. Kendall, the great chairman of the Home Mission work of the Presbyterian church in this country; and Dr. Allen, the Missionary benefactor of the colored people. Dr. Allen is pleasantly remembered here as the guest of some of our people a few years ago and his instructive sermons in the Presbyterian church and his wise and helpful advice to our colored people. The wise of the president is reported as passing away, and the opening festivities of the World's Columbian Fair may be shadowed by the mantle of grief over the President's Mansion. How often the lesson is repeated "Of a truth God is no respecter of persons". The golden text for next Sunday.

R. Z. J.

Judge Gresham's Position.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Franklin McVeagh of this city, a brother of Wayne McVeagh, says it is undoubtedly true that Judge Gresham has definitely decided to vote for Mr. Cleveland.

"Judge Gresham," said Mr. McVeagh "has made no secret of his position among his friends. I have known for some time that he intended to vote for Mr. Cleveland. Others have known it. Mr. Cleveland himself has known it. I am not authorized to make any statement for Judge Gresham, but I know his position so well that I can easily state it."

"I cannot take any public part in this campaign," he would say. "I cannot go on the stump; I cannot write a public letter; I cannot even express myself in an interview. It is not because I desire to conceal my position, for I do not. It is not that I do not desire to see the tariff reformed, for I do. It is not that I am not going to vote for Mr. Cleveland, for I am. But the traditions of the position which I hold as United States circuit judge are opposed to my taking any part in the political campaign, and these traditions I mean to respect and protect."

"This is Judge Gresham's position. I think it ought to be understood."

The Alliance Defined.

Editorial extract from Progressive Farmer, Sept. 8, 1887.

President McCune, of the National Alliance, says: "It is strictly white man's non-political secret business association. It does not seek to force any issues on any people, but asks them to cooperate as cotton-raisers and go into it themselves and meet such issues as they may have in any way they choose. It is held that in order to secure as a business association a secret organization is absolutely necessary. But the very fact that it is secret must of necessity absolutely preclude any tendency towards partisan political action. Nothing can be truer than to say that whenever you introduce any secret feature into a political party it will destroy the party and, vice versa, whenever you introduce vice versa politics into a secret society the society will die and should be avoided as an enemy to the spirit of our government."

ELECTRIC BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A pure 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, Bells, 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 Intestinal troubles Electric Bitters—Bottle satisfaction guaranteed, or money returned.—Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at Dr. J. M. Lawing's Drugstore.