

THE LINCOLN COURIER.

(Concluded from first page.)
black children play and eat together. No longer does the white lady gather children of both races about her knee to hear the story of the Gospel. The white boy and the negro boy no longer hunt and swim and frolic together. The colored servant no longer sleeps by the bedside of her mistress, within easy touch of her hand. No longer do family servants share family secrets and rejoice or weep over family fortunes. The bond is broken that bound the races together. The negro has passed out from the semi-social supervision of his white master, and no longer desires or receives the aid of the white race in restraining his children from vice and immorality.

The struggle over the negro as a political factor began in the convention that framed the Federal constitution, and has continued since with a violence and a power that has continued since with a violence and a power that have shaken the foundations of our government, and threaten to destroy its balance. Thus far the negro has been merely the object of this contention, while the Northern and Southern white man have fought over his political mastery. The constitution recognized the negro as equal to three fifths of a white man politically. He was legally established as a political weapon in the hands of the South, although his vote was not cast. This political vassalage lasted eighty years. It was based upon slavery, and it fell with slavery. With emancipation the negro became a weapon in the hands of the North, and was counted a full man politically. His vote was not cast but his qualifications as a voter, dependent upon knowledge, intellect and character, were not greater than before. The ballot was given him by philanthropists for the purpose of protection and education; by politicians for perpetuating their power. Both purposes have failed. The negro is slowly losing interest in politics as in education. He is beginning to realize the hopelessness of the struggle. He will probably retire gradually from politics, either voluntarily or by compulsion of educational or other qualifications.

The real struggle of the negro at present is not for social equality, nor for political power, but for industrial opportunity. The difference between the race is so immense that any other conflict between them is simply impossible. The long struggle between the North and the South was in the last analysis a struggle between white labor and negro labor for industrial supremacy and for the possession of the soil for this continent. No sooner was the constitution adopted than the North and the South both started West. The North was mounted on the back of the steam engine, the South on the back of the negro. The result shows that the white man plus the negro, is unequal industrially to the white man plus the steam engine. The negro is now contending with the white labor both North and South. This contest must be settled by his adaptability to climate conditions based upon vital power. This competition is most of the States is already settled.

In the whole country the negro has diminished from one-fifth of the population in 1790 to one-eighth in 1890. He is less than two per cent. of the population in twenty-four States and Territories; less than ten per cent in thirty-four; over ten in no Northern States; over two per cent in only three States that voted for Harrison. Competition in the border States is growing more intense every year. The result is a steady diminution of negro population relative to white.

From 1880 to 1890 the white rate of increase in North Carolina was three times as great as the black, in Virginia, in Tennessee two and a half, in Missouri four, in Maryland six, in Kentucky thirty, Florida with its greater care and responsibilities, and its greater opportunities for vice, has helped the vitality of the negro. His vital and industrial powers are now in test. If he wins this fight he will then develop character an intellect, and enter upon a political and social struggle.

In this contest the South is unwilling to surrender the civilization and manhood which the English race has wrought out through centuries of struggle and suffering. It is willing, however, to give the negro every opportunity for development, to educate him, to protect

him under the laws, and to give him generous and kindly help. It is giving him this help to-day, and it affords the best field on earth for negro development. The negro himself is recognizing that fact, and negro leaders in the South, of intelligence, character and education do not differ from white leaders, in her views of what is best for the development of their race. There is abundant room for Northern philanthropy, but the elevation of the negroes must be accomplished by their own efforts under the guidance of their own leaders assisted by Southern white men, who appreciate their virtues and sympathize with their vices.

BANISHMENT OF THE CHINESE.

Five justices of the United States Supreme Court Monday upheld the constitutionality of the Chinese banishment law. Three—Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Field and Brewer—delivered dissenting opinions, maintaining that Congress had no power to enact such a law. The remaining member of the Court—Justice Harlan—is in Paris acting as a Behring Sea arbitrator.

The opinion of the majority, read by Justice Gray, holds that the power of the government to prohibit the immigration of aliens, or to require aliens already here to leave, is a sovereign power inherent in every nation. Justice Field declares that there is a wide difference between exclusion and expulsion. He characterized the Geary law as inhuman, brutal and violation of the constitution, and declared that the decision of the majority was fraught with the gravest dangers to the constitutional liberties of the people. Justice Brewer said that if the Chinese may be banished for no crime any other class of foreigners may be similarly driven from the country.

It can only be regarded as a national misfortune that the views of the three minority justices were not proclaimed as the judgment of the Court. The law upheld is the embodiment of a Chinaphobia as fanatical as the old time ravings of Denis Kearney on the sand lots of San Francisco. But the constitutional principle involved far transcends the operation of this particular statute or the treatment of the class affected by it. It raises a vital issue of sovereignty, of the power of the government over the people in a matter of life, liberty and property, of the right of Congress to banish law abiding persons settled within the domain of a State.

Banishment is punishment. It means deprivation of liberty, sacrifice of property and explosions from business and home. If one class in the community may be expelled from the country for no crime and without trial or hearing, any other class may be similarly treated. If demagogism in Congress may issue an edict that the Chinese must go, it may promulgate a similar edict against Hebrews, Germans, Irish or aliens of any other nationality. Such a power in Congress is capable of unlimited abuse and mischief. Exile as a punishment for crime may be conceded. But if men may be exiled for not taking out certificates of identification they may be exiled for not wearing a prescribed uniform.

The Chinese Question. The decision of the Court calls for the enforcement of the law. But enforcement has its ridiculous as well as serious aspects. There must be from sixty to eighty thousand Chinese in the United States without certificates. If the act is enforced they must be banished. They cannot remain here without certificates, and they cannot now get certificates. They must be deported by the United States to the country from which they came. That will entail an enormous expenditure, and no appropriation is made by the act. It will require a fleet of steamships, and where are they to be loaded?

Moreover, suppose the government of China should prohibit the landing of expelled Chinese at any port of the Empire. Suppose their return to the British possession of Hong Kong, from which many of them emigrated, should be prohibited. What is this country to do in that case with its host of exiles?

Then, again, suppose China should become incensed at the flagrant breach of our treaty stipulation and retaliate by driving American residents out of that country? That is a supposition by no means improbable.

In short, the enforcement of the law bids fair to encounter difficulties as perplexing as its provisions are unprecedented.—NEW YORK HERALD.

NEWBERNE AND ITS INDUSTRIES.

Week before last *The Landmark* promised—in view of a recent trip of a *Landmark* man to New Bern—to say something about the trucking, fishing and other industries of that section. The columns of the paper, always crowded, were to full to admit the matter of this character last week, but believing that this subject will interest our readers more especially as but few, if any of them, have an adequate idea of its magnitude and importance, we have concluded that it is not yet too late to fulfil the promise.

One of the farms visited by the editors is their drive over the truck farms was that of Messrs. Hackburn & Willett. The place consisted of 1,000 acres, was purchased five or six years ago for \$8,000. This would seem a pretty fair price for land, but wait. About 600 acres of this farm are in truck and 400 in grass and pasture. On the latter 150 cattle subsist and 50 cows yield an average of 100 gallons of milk which is sold at 16 cents per gallon to a single dealer. The returns from this source alone last season was \$4,526. Seventy-five acres of the farm are set in cabbage, over 600,000 plants being set out or transplanted by hand. Two hundred and fifty acres in Irish potatoes produce an average yield of 60 bushels per acre and sometimes reach a hundred bushels; and then there were 30 acres in snap beans while green peas, asparagus, &c. abound. In 1891 there were \$75,000 worth of produce sold off this farm alone. The cost of production was estimated at not quite \$40,000, leaving a clear profit of \$35,000. This of course was an exceptional good year, but its probable farming and instead of \$8,000 being a high figure for that 1,000 acre farm it is doubtful if it could be bought for \$100,000. Indeed the owner says he would not take that for it. They make their fertilizer and use about a ton to the acre. Different grades are used for different crops, the highest grade being applied to cabbage.

This was only one of many farms seen on that drive that was a revelation to every editor from central and western North Carolina. The season for picking and shipping was at its height and the pea fields were alive with workers. The pickers are paid by the basket—25 cents—and one hand can pick four baskets per day. This is profitable employment for the colored population. But this industry, like everything else, has its drawbacks. Sometimes there is a bad season or the market is overstocked, then prices drop and truck farmers suffer. One instance of this: A man shipped 25 barrels of potatoes to a commission merchant and received two-cent postage stamps in return after deducting all expenses. But in a good season, when the truck brings a fair price, they reap a harvest and this tides them over bad seasons.

Job Pess for Sale.

We will sell a first class Job Press for cash. Press is 16x15 inside chase and is as good as new. Address LINCOLN COURIER, Lincolnton, N. C.

Patents

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Cavats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees not due until the patent is secured.

A complete list of U.S. Patent Papers with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees not due until the patent is secured.

A complete list of U.S. Patent Papers with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees not due until the patent is secured.

A complete list of U.S. Patent Papers with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees not due until the patent is secured.

A complete list of U.S. Patent Papers with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees not due until the patent is secured.

A complete list of U.S. Patent Papers with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees not due until the patent is secured.

A complete list of U.S. Patent Papers with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees not due until the patent is secured.

A complete list of U.S. Patent Papers with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees not due until the patent is secured.

A complete list of U.S. Patent Papers with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees not due until the patent is secured.

A complete list of U.S. Patent Papers with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees not due until the patent is secured.

A complete list of U.S. Patent Papers with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees not due until the patent is secured.

A complete list of U.S. Patent Papers with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees not due until the patent is secured.

A complete list of U.S. Patent Papers with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees not due until the patent is secured.

A complete list of U.S. Patent Papers with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those from foreign countries.</p