

LINCOLN COURIER.

J. M. ROBERTS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Senator Vance's speech.

When money is abundant prices are high; when money is scarce the prices of all products are low.

Therefore, he that increases the abundance of money benefits production and enhances prices and wages, and he that contracts or diminishes the amount of this money depreciates everything which is for sale, including wages, though by reason of combinations and defensive measures in many parts of the world wages are affected less than products.

The effect upon the condition and well-being of mankind which would follow the destruction of one-half of this currency—it is impossible accurately to describe.

The imagination of a poet would be required to portray its misery; and only he who rendered through the horror-laden scenes of the Inferno, or he that exulting in still sublimer song portrayed the wretchedness of man's destitution and fall, could adequately set forth the evil, the suffering and the sorrow which would come to mankind if their wages and the prices of all their products were decreased in the proportion that would follow the destruction of one-half of the world's money.

Yet, the process of destruction has been going on quietly since 1892, the result of which we see in prices lower in many things than have ever been known within the memory of man.

The repeal of the Sherman law, without any substitute providing for the continued coinage of silver, a demand of silver money for this generation, except as subsidiary coin, unless, indeed, a great revolution of the people should restore it, as was done after the fraudulent demonetization of 1873.

Any technically intelligent man would naturally suppose that when a law required the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes in payment thereof, and provided for the coinage of that bullion into silver dollars for the purpose of redeeming those notes, payable in either gold or silver at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it was meant for him to exercise that discretion in favor of silver, when the interest of the treasury required it.

It was construed differently, and parties would hoard those Treasury notes and send them to the treasury, where they were invariably redeemed in gold.

They want to maintain the parity between the two metals, therefore the only cord that holds them up and permit it to drop out from under the arches, displaying here and there the shaft of a wire in a coil, and get scared. He shouts, "Haul me up, boys, haul me up! Don't haul me up, may the devil fly away with me if I don't haul by the rope!" [Laughter.] Those of us who claim to be likewise true friends of silver, but who are misled by our wear judgments, appreciate this love and tender care, and deplore it.

Truly they must love silver much,

since they chastise it much.

And so the attempt is now made to give the finishing touch to silver by this pame, more fraudulent than was the legislation of 1873; and, though \$30,000,000 of gold has come in within the last 30 days, and continues to come, and will come just so long as we keep foreigners in our debt, they keep up their clamor for repeal. If the Sherman law sent out fold, it surely has brought it back. If not, what has made it return?

When the platform denounced the Sherman law as "a cowardly makeshift," did it mean a makeshift for the free coinage of silver, or the use of gold?—a makeshift for bimetalism or monometallism? "Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die!" [Laughter.]

If the framers of that plank meant that it was a cowardly makeshift for the free coinage of silver, is not the bill for its repeal, without a line in its place, a greater coward and a worse makeshift? Is not the coinage of 54,000,000 ounces per annum nearer to free coinage than the coinage of none?

We are possession of the entire law making department of the government. The same power which can enact this bill into a law could enact other things promised, if only "Barkis is willin'." In fact, there would be a greater power in the hands of the Democracy if this bill were coupled with provisions carrying out the platform, for, in that case, I do not suppose there is a Democrat in either House that would refuse to support it. I repeat, if we are in good faith, why do it now?

Why cannot the bankers and stock-brokers wait for the repeal of the Sherman law until the remaining legislation which we have promised to enact shall be prepared and ready?

The last excuse for its repeal, except the true one, which they do not give, has been knocked from under them. They know it did not take gold from this country, because in the face of their protestations they see that gold is returning in obedience to well-known laws of trade, and all that they now hang upon is that they have not "confidence" in the government of their country that it will redeem its obligation in gold. That is equally false as the other.

Now, supposing, what is hardly supposable, that when we establish free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, that all the silver of the world, coined and uncoined, were pouring into the United States, in a very short time all the nations which use subsidiary coin would be out of silver; all the nations which use silver as a full legal tender, and all the peoples of the world who use silver in the arts and for industrial purposes, would find themselves in the same condition, and would have to come to the United States for their supply of silver. They could buy it from no man here for less than its coming value; therefore, throughout the world, it would at once become equal to gold, and it would follow that we would soon have to supply the demand for it to every country.

The idea so sedulously put forth that we cannot give silver or anything else a value by law is false. I fancy there is not a manufacturer in the United States who has grown rich by high tariff who accedes to that proposition. It is true the law of supply and demand controls the bullion price of silver as of other things, but it is also true that the demand is in the control of the government. Silver has never at any time within the last hundred years fallen in consequence of more being produced than there was any demand for—it has always been depreciated by legislation which has reduced the demand.

To permit the passage of this bill without attaching some other legislation to it knowing that that other legislation could not be secured independently and by itself—that we consciously surrender and turn our backs upon all the pledges we have made to the people. It strikes me, sir, that if we do this we must do it with our eyes open to the consequences; we must do it knowing that we are subjecting ourselves to the serious accusations of our constituents.

It seems to me, sir, that the great

Democratic party, which I have always supported because I believed it to be not only correct in its theories of government, but devoted to the interests of the common people, the masses of the land—it seems to me, I say, that if we pass this bill now unconditionally, that this great party will then cease to be the people's friend and become the subservient tool of combined capital, and will constitute itself in its legislation the lineal and legitimate successor of the thirty-three years of that Republican rule which we have always heretofore denounced as building up the combinations and corporations which have well-nigh absorbed the wealth of our country.

In this fair land the thunderbolts of Jove dwell still with those whose voice of God, and the bow of Ulysses is yet in the people's hands, and its quiver is filled with death dealing darts. Its strings will yet sound many a song of battle to awaken the sleeping people, and upon every plain and in every valley and upon every mountain side, from shore to shore of our inclosing seas, they will spring to their feet at the calling of that music, with a light of conflict on their faces and the resolve of victory in their hearts. In that day it would be better for some of those who have joined in the fight against the money of the poor "that a misthose had been hanged about their necks and they had been cast into the midst of the sea."

Many a defeated statesman of this great fight, when he looks into the faces of those who overthrew him in that strife, will be surprised to find he hold not the faces of his old political enemies, but those of his own indignant neighbors and heretofore friends, who will say to him, "We followed your example; we loved you and believed the best way to serve you was to kill you."

Surely the fountains of the great deep of humanity are broken up and the hearts of men are stirred within them as they have never been stirred before since the civil war. The great fight is on; the power of money and its allies throughout the world have entered into this conspiracy to perpetrate the greatest crime of this or any other age, "to overthrow one-half of the world's money, and thereby double their own wealth by the encroaching in value of the other half, which is in their hands."

The money changers are polluting the temple of our liberties. "To your tents, O Israel!" [Applause in the galleries.]

Washington News.

Correspondence of the COURIER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1893.—President Cleveland never worked harder since he became President than he has done since his return to Washington. In addition to his desk work, of itself a task for an ordinary man, he has held important conferences with every member of his cabinet upon matters pertaining to their several departments; with numerous Senators on the outlook for the passage of the silver repeal bill, and with chairman Wilson, of the House Ways and Means committee upon the new tariff bill, public hearings upon which were to-day begun by that committee, and to be continued until the 30, inst. In short, Mr. Cleveland has, after his vacation, taken up his numerous public duties with the vigor which has always characterized his administration of public affairs.

To see him and talk with him two minutes would convince any man that the talk about his health being undermined and broken is arrant nonsense. He was overworked; needed rest; and now that he has had it is all right again.

It is now acknowledged by the staunchest opponent of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law that the opposition to repeal is gradually melting away. A majority of the Senators will vote for repeal when a vote can be reached, and the only delay that can arise after all the Senators have been given an opportunity to express their sentiments will be by filibustering. To what extent filibustering will be carried is not yet apparent, but it is certain that a number of Senators who are strongly opposed to unconditional repeal—such men as Morgan, of Alabama, and Peffer, of Kansas,—will refuse to aid in filibustering to prevent a vote and Senator Vorhees, who is in charge of the repeal bill, has given notice of his intention to use extreme measures, if necessary, to force a vote upon the bill, as soon as it becomes apparent that the de-

bate is being prolonged for no other purpose than to stave off a vote. It is now thought by those who favor repeal that a vote can be reached in two, or at the outside three weeks. The gamblers are usually good judges of the way the wind blows and they are offering odds that the purchasing clause of the Sherman law will be repealed before the first of October. I saw one bet of \$100 to \$40 made, the gambler taking the \$100 end, and later offering to give four to one up to \$1000, without takers. Still, it is certain that the bill will not pass the Senate without a bitter struggle, which will probably be one of the most memorable in the history of the Senate. This struggle is expected to begin with a continuous session of the Senate, when the attempt will be made to wear out the opposition, and thus force a vote.

The House is still debating the proposed new rules reported from the committee on rules last week, and until they have been adopted no bills can be introduced, except by unanimous consent, and that is seldom given. Among the most important amendments which the House has already added to the rules is that giving the committee on Banking and Currency the same privilege that the committee on Appropriations and that on Ways and Means have had—that of reporting bills at any time. During the debate ex-Speaker Reed has continuously sought to make discord among the democrats, but up to this time he has succeeded in doing nothing except making an exhibition of himself. While the democrats have differences among themselves as to some of the rules reported, they are able to settle them, and will settle them without Reed's interference.

There is very little talk now about the extra session being a short one. There is so much to be done that nearly all of the members have about come to the conclusion that it is better to stay through the fall than to be compelled to stay here through the entire summer next year. Something has got to be done to increase the revenues of the Government, in order to avoid a big deficit at the end of the present fiscal year, and it is likely that after the repeal bill is disposed of President Cleveland will have some recommendation to make on the subject. It is his wish, and also that of Secretary Carlisle, that the needs of the Treasury shall not be mixed up with the silver question.

Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth soon to be promoted to Miss Cleveland—and the whole family is now comfortably domiciled at the White House. Mrs. Cleveland is well, and looking splendidly.

Senator Dolph made a speech in the Senate Saturday afternoon in favor of his bill appropriating \$500,000 to carry out the provisions of the Geary anti-Chinese law that hardly made pleasing reading for the new Chinese minister, who the same day presented his credentials to Secretary Gresham.

Cherryville Letter.

I see a list of 24 storekeepers and guagers for Gaston and by the way a very good selection as far as it goes; all good Democrats. Gaston County furnishes about fifty distilleries which the Gaston Democracy demands should be supplied by Gaston Democrats. There has been probably as many more applications sent in for appointments some of whom I know to be sound Democrats and it is expected the Collector will appoint in the near future. So note it be. It is removed and indications point to the fact, that old veteran soldiers are to be ignored in the gift distribution of official patronage, and younger men selected. This may be a fair view of situation; but it is doubtful. If such a course will or can prove successful to the official duties of the Treasury department and the prosperity and success of Democracy; Democracy says, Amen. But it it would be better to occasionally recognize the old bent fellows who fought the bloody battles of home and right as well as the skirmishes for Democratic ascendancy let that be done. The old soldiers are getting quite thinly settled and have withstood the storms of three score years and are entitled to respect on account of age if nothing else. We should reward acts performed, rather than exception of acts not yet done. The maxim of wise men; was old men for counsel, young men for war. Old men, disarmed and maimed men have as strong claims if competent to official

recognition as any class of men can have. But something else. In the later days of Republican rule the 5th collection District of Internal Revenue of North Carolina was jerry-mandered and divisions consolidated for political purposes alone. The idea of Catawba, Lincoln and Gaston constituting one division is ridiculous, with at least one hundred distilleries and one Dept. Collr. Coltr. Eaves had Lincoln and Gaston in one division and this proved too much territory as to my personal knowledge the Dept. did not visit all the distilleries oftener than biennially, when the law directs that he shall visit all the distilleries at least once a month and I believe in the first five days of the month. Is it expected of Deputy Collector Williams that he visit all the distilleries Catawba, Lincoln and Gaston, as the law directs? No. This is a Radical scheme gotten up by Republicans to affect a Democratic administration, and the sooner this wrong is righted the better for the service, the party and country. Watch out for impediments obstruction and false light. Enemies always try to deceive and misguide the ship of state and church. Watch what? Watch and be ready to meet and foil his fool attack. Under Republican rule stores keepers and guagers were imported from the extreme western portion of the state and located in Gaston on our own dear Gaston and thereby robbed Gaston of her rights of the earnings which was due, and more than this Cherryville Township with her dozen or more distilleries had but three bonded storekeepers, and guagers to my knowledge. The rest were imported and designated men. I must stop and tax the patience of the COURIER no farther. Wishing the editor and all his readers abundant success. I have the honor to be BOB PEAK, Cherryville, N. C., Sept. 3, 1893.

Eight Hundred Lives Lost.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—The News & Courier had a careful investigation made of the condition of affairs on the coast of South Carolina and finds that its reports have not been exaggerated. The loss of life was aggregate 800. In the belt of country between Charleston and Savannah the storms wiped up the havans as well as the growing crops and left the people in a terrible state. The loss of life and property was found to be greatest on St. Helena, Ladies, Wasso, Coosa, Paris, Dawfuskie and Dathan islands. These islands, with Port Royal Island, have a population of about 15,000, most of whom are negroes engaged in raising long staple cotton and working in phosphate fields. The estimates at this time as to the loss of life are incomplete. There is no communication between certain of the islands and the reports of deaths are slow reaching the coroner. There are a great many lives lost that will never be reported as the bodies have been covered with sea-weed or washed out to sea.

Coroner Wells, of Beaufort county, has supplied the following death roll for Beaufort and vicinity: Drowned on Wasso Island, 47; Ouffin Point, 80; Dawthan, 37; Coosaw Island, 25; Obisolmer Island, 26; Hunting Island, 25; St. Helena Island, 200; Savannahfield Plantation, 200; Beaufort, 3; Salt Water Bridge, 4; Olshata, 6; Greyhill, 3; Perry Clear Point, 11; Ladies Island, 27; Paris Island, 24; Landseid, 20; Kane's Neck, 60; Coosaw Mills, 5; on dredges, 5. Total 758.

Other island are to be heard from. Reports show that there is dire distress among the colored people. Their homes have been washed away and their crops destroyed. There is no work for them to do and they are suffering for food.

Ex-Congressman Elliot says that "starvation is sure and imminent." A relief committee has been organized, composed of colored and white men, and an address is being prepared calling on the American people for help.

Shipping has suffered and nine-tenths of the vessels in the port of Port Royal and Beaufort are wrecked. The phosphate industry has been temporarily paralyzed by loss of dredges and tugs and damages to drying plants. The health of Port Royal and Beaufort, which suffered, is being looked after by local committee.

Helping Beaufort With Money and Provisions. CHARLESTON, S. C., September 2.—Mayor Ficken issued a proclamation calling a public meeting of the citizens to help the Beaufort suffer-

ers. In response a large number of citizens, of all colors, assembled in the city hall this morning. Mayor Ficken presided. \$1,500 was subscribed on the spot and large contributions of food and clothing were made by merchants at the meeting. Several tugs and steamers offered their services and the Savannah Railway offered free transportation. A general relief committee was appointed with J. B. Barwell chairman. A general canvass will be made in every ward of the city for money, food and clothing for the season sufferers. The first relief train departed for the destitute district this afternoon.

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LINCOLN MARKET.

Reported for the COURIER every Thursday morning by Capt. B. F. Grigg:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Cotton 7 1/2, Wheat per bu 65, Corn 60, Meal 60, Flour, Babr 100 lbs 1.50, Flour Patent 1.75, Pork 00, Bacon sides N. C. 11, Bacon hams 13, Beef round 5, Lard N. C. 11, Tallow 5, Chickens 10 to 12 1/2, Butter per lb 10 to 18, Honey 10, Eggs doz 8 to 10, Rags lb 2, Hides, green 2 1/2, Hides, dry 5, Wool, washed 1st class 27, Cabbage 1 1/2, Apples, dried 2 1/2, Peaches dried 4, Apples green per bu 40 to 50, Peaches green 50 to 60, Sweet Potatoes 40, Irish 40, Onions 40 to 50, Onions sets, Blackberries dried, per lb 03, Bee-wax per pound 16 to 17.

The prices for dried fruits are remarkably low this season. As evidence of this the following quotations by other markets prevailed on the 30th August: Fancy sliced apples, 3c; Choice, 2 1/2c; Dark 2c; Quartered 2c; Blackberries 3c.

Look at the Time Card.

Table with 5 columns: No. 1, No. 17, No. 3, No. 7, No. 5. Daily Daily Ex-Sun Daily Daily. Ar Fair. 4.56 5.26 9.31 6.36 7.11.

LINCOLN COURIER

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to make room for our fall stock, we will sell the following goods at cost and less, in order to clear them out before the season is over:

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ISTORE

This is a chance to get goods at slaughter prices. Don't wait they are going and you will miss getting a bargain.

Put up your fruit while you have it and while you can get your jars for a trifle. We will sell Macon's best quart jars at 95c, and half-galons at \$1.20 per dozen. You will get no more at this price, when the lot we have is gone.

RESPECTFULLY, J. L. KISTLER, PROP.

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Look at the Time Card.

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