

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. IX.

LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1895.

NO. 5.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

- Castoria destroys Worms.
- Castoria allays Feverishness.
- Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
- Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.
- Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
- Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effect of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea of promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Pitcher* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

JUDGE WALTER CLARK

USES AND ENDORSES THE



TRADE MARK

North Carolina Supreme Court. Investigation Invited. BOOK FREE. Electropoise Co., 909 FORTN AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Professional Cards.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. A. W. Alexander will be a his office at Lincoln, June, August, October, December, February and April. Will be in Mt. Holly, July, September, November, January, March and May.

A Bad State of Affairs.

The people of the South are being deceived in the purchase of imitation medicines. It is our consolation to a sick man to be told that his medicine offered him certainly would do him good when wrong it will do great harm. It allows the disease to progress instead of stopping it, and this is most dangerous because the disease will soon be beyond cure. This is the best reason why you should be sure to get the right medicine. Don't risk your health by trying any of the cheap Ever Medicines which have sprung up in the South to be sold in place of S. M. Lever's Regulator put up by J. H. Zeller & Co., with the Red Z on every package, this was the medicine of your fathers, and they lived long. Have nothing to do with anything else, or any drug, until a dealer who would persuade you that the many imitations under different names are just as good as the true one. The people who buy the cheap ones are just as good as dead. The people who buy the true one are just as good as well. Mr. O. W. Battle, a Cincinnati traveling man representing the Queen City Printing Ink Co., after a long and arduous trip of two or three days with lameness of the shoulder, resulting from rheumatism completely cured it with two applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This remedy is gaining a wide reputation for its prompt cures of rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings, and lameness. 50 cent bottles for sale by Dr. W. L. Grouse, Druggist.

FOR SOUND MONEY.

MR. CARLISLE AT COVINGTON.

The Folly of 16 to 1 Free Silver.

COVINGTON, Ky., May 20.—Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, spoke here to-day by appointment. His speech was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:

Although absent from the State for a very considerable time, I have never ceased to feel a deep interest in everything that concerns the welfare of its people, and especially the welfare of my old constituents in this congressional district. My personal and political relations with them have been so close and intimate in the past that, notwithstanding our long separation, it is sometimes difficult, even now, for me to realize that I am not still their representative. But my close relations to the people here do not in the least diminish my obligations to my fellow-citizens in other parts of the State, who have never failed to give me a generous support in all my aspirations, and it would be unbecoming in me to withhold the expression of my thanks for the confidence they have reposed in me, or refused to participate in the discussion of public questions which vitally affect their interests. They have a right to call me into their councils and require me to bear my share of responsibility for the course of political events and the results of political action whenever, in their judgment, it is proper to do so, and, therefore, when it became manifest that my presence in the State during some part of the time devoted to the discussion of pending questions was desired by a considerable number of my Democratic friends, I did not feel at liberty to remain absent. It may or may not add to the force of my arguments, or the weight of my advice, to assure you that I am not, and do not expect to become a candidate for any office in the gift of the people, or their representatives, and that I do not appear in the State in the interest of any candidate. My interest in the solution of the questions now pending is precisely the same as that of any other American citizen who desires to see his country prosperous and happy, and while my views as to the policy which will honestly produce these results may be entirely erroneous, they are honestly entertained and will be frankly stated. It can make no difference to me, personally or politically, whether they are popular or unpopular here or elsewhere, although it is always more agreeable to be in accord with the prevailing public sentiment than to be in opposition to it. My respect, however, for the intelligence and patriotism of the American people constrains me to believe that, no matter what their preconceived opinions may be upon any question, they will not refuse to give it a full and fair investigation or fail to reach a just conclusion when both sides have been heard. Therefore I shall speak to you this evening with full confidence that, whatever may be your present opinions on the subject to be discussed, you are willing to re-examine the grounds upon which they have been formed and change them if they are found to be erroneous.

There has never been a time since the close of the civil war and the settlement of the questions growing out of it when passion and prejudice exerted such a powerful influence in controlling the action of the people upon political and economical questions as they have during the last two years. A great wave of depression has swept over the whole industrial, commercial and financial world, more injurious in its effects in some places than in others, but entail-

ing great loss and distress nearly everywhere. It did not begin twenty years ago, as some of our friends are in the habit of asserting, but less than five years ago. Its first serious efforts were felt in Argentina, where the people and the government, notwithstanding the warnings of experience in all ages, determined to try again the experiment of a cheap and inflated currency. It failed, of course, as it always has and always will wherever tried, and its failure, by reason of the extensive commercial and financial connections between that country and English capitalists, produced a crisis which seriously involved many of the great financial institutions in Europe and had a depressing influence in all the money markets of other countries; for, in these days of rapid communication and close commercial relations, an injury to credit in any part of the globe is immediately felt all around the world. Foreign holders of our securities, in order to procure means to meet their obligations at home and in Argentina, sent them here in large amounts for redemption or sale, and consequently the feeling of apprehension and uncertainty, which already existed to a considerable extent, was intensified in all the great centres of trade and finance. But if our own domestic affairs had been wisely and economically conducted our people would have soon recovered from the effects of this foreign disturbance. We possessed all the essential elements of prosperity, except a sound and reliable financial system, and that we might have secured within a reasonable time; or, at least, we might have greatly improved our condition in this respect, if political or party considerations had not influenced our legislation. It is true that our revenue laws were not in a satisfactory condition, but they had been in force a long time and the people had been compelled to adjust their business to them, and after the election of President Harrison, did not expect any beneficial change until another administration should come in.

When Mr. Cleveland's first administration went out of office on the 14th day of March, 1889, the government had an ample revenue for all purposes; the free gold in the Treasury amounted to \$196,089,614; agriculture, manufactures and commerce were in a reasonably and prosperous condition, and the prospect for the continuance of a fairly active business era was apparently as good as it had been for many years. During the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration the sum of \$341,448,449 was paid on the public debt, and at its close there was left in the Treasury a balance of \$330,348,916, including the gold reserve. This vast sum had been accumulated by taxation upon the people, and they had a right to expect that it would be faithfully applied to the extinguishment of the public debt and to the payment of the necessary expenses of the government without waste or extravagance; but it requires a brief statement of the results of President Harrison's administration to show how these just expectations were disappointed. When his administration closed on the 4th of March, 1893, the cash balance in the Treasury had dwindled down to \$162,450,577, including the gold reserve, \$62,450,577 exclusive of the reserve, notwithstanding the payments upon the public debt during his term amounted to \$105,000,000 less than the payments made during the preceding four years. In addition to the actual receipts of the government, which were very large, Congress, by a law passed in 1893, tapped into the Treasury, as a part of the general assets to be used for public purposes, a trust fund amounting to more than \$54,000,000, which be-

longed to the national banks and had always been held for the redemption of their notes, and this fund, or what was left of it, helped to swell the balance at the close of the administration. There came with President Harrison a Republican Congress, and for the first two years of his administration that party had absolute control in both branches of the legislative department as well as in the executive, and was therefore wholly responsible for the government of the country. That Congress will be distinguished in history for three things only: First, the enactment of the law of July 14, 1890, providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month and the issue of legal tender Treasury notes to pay for it; secondly, the passage of the so-called McKinley tariff act, which largely increased taxation upon the people and at the same time diminished the revenues of the government; and thirdly, the inauguration of the most wasteful and extravagant system of public expenditures that ever effected of which must continue to be felt for years to come. The result of this legislation and of the general policy of the Republican administration was that when the Democratic party secured possession of the executive power for the second time, it found the financial affairs of the government in a most unsatisfactory and precarious condition, and rapidly growing worse. The revenues had been greatly diminished and the current expenditures had been enormously increased by the passage of laws making permanent and other appropriations which the Treasury was bound to pay; the compulsory purchase of silver bullion and the legal tender Treasury notes were still going on, and silver was being piled up in the Treasury at the rate of more than 154 tons per month; distrust of our ability under the circumstances to meet the obligations of the government and maintain the parity of the two metals prevailed and was increasing in all the great financial centres at home and abroad, in consequence of which gold, to the amount of more than \$36,500,000 had been withdrawn from the Treasury and shipped to other countries during the three months just preceding the inaugurations of the new administration, and not a dollar had been brought in; in short, unwise legislation had already produced its inevitable results, and whatever criticism the impatient spirit of a disappointed and restless people may have prompted them to make upon the present administration, I am sure impartial history will place the responsibility for what has occurred where it properly belongs, and I am willing to wait until it is written. It must not be understood from this that I am not ready at all times to vindicate the legality, the justice and the good policy of the course pursued by the present administration in its efforts to maintain the credit and honor of the government, inspire confidence among the holders of its obligations, and preserve the stability and value of the various kinds of currency in the hands of the people; but the present and future are far more important than the past, and my time can be more profitably employed on this occasion in discussing the question now pending than in reviewing transactions already closed.

Whether we shall continue to preserve our existing monetary system, under which all the dollars in use, whether they be gold, silver or paper, possess equal purchasing power in the markets, or provide by law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars containing 412½ grains of standard silver, and make them the units and measures of value in the exchange of commodities and in the payment of debts, is by far the

most important question that has been presented for the consideration; and that question now confronts us. The free coinage of silver and the substitution of a new unit and measure of value for the existing one in the business transactions of the country is not an ordinary experiment which can be safely tried to-day and abandoned to-morrow if found injurious, because the immediate consequences of such a step would be so far-reaching and so enduring that they would continue to be felt for years after the policy had been reversed. It is incumbent, therefore, upon those who insist upon the adoption of this revolutionary policy to show plainly and conclusively in advance not only that it would result in no injury, but that it would be positively beneficial, for if not positively beneficial the change would at least be wholly useless. This cannot be done by appeals to the excited passions and prejudices of the people, by attempts to array one class of our citizens or one section of our country against another, or by loose and extravagant statements unsupported by facts and reasons. The questions involved are too serious, the interests to be affected are too large, and the common sense of the people is strong to justify or even excuse this course of treatment. The allegation, even if it were true, that a great crime was surreptitiously committed in 1873, or at any other time, does not prove, or even conduce to prove, that the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be beneficial to the country under the conditions now existing. But, gentlemen, it is not true that the act of February 12, 1873, which made the gold dollar the unit of value and dropped the standard silver dollar from the coinage, was passed by stealth, or that its purpose or effect was to deprive the people of the use of any coin then in use or then in existence in this country. That bill was pending in Congress for nearly three years and was under consideration during five sessions of that body; it was distinctly recommended in two reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Mint, and it was officially printed and laid on the desks of members of the House and of the Senate thirteen different times before the final vote was taken on it. It was read at length in open Senate several times; and in the House at least once, as shown by the record; it was reported from committees seven times and the discussion upon it in the House 66 columns of the Congressional Globe, and in the Senate 78 columns. As first reported to the Senate and passed by that body in January, 1871, the bill did not provide for the coinage of any silver dollar whatever, but expressly limited the coinage of that metal to subsidiary pieces—half dollars, quarters and dimes. In this form, without any provision for the coinage of any kind of silver dollar, the bill was passed in the Senate on the 10th day of January, 1871; upon the call of the yeas and nays, and the record shows that the two Senators from Kentucky, Hon. Garrett Davis and Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, the distinguished Democratic Senator from Ohio, Hon. Allen G. Thurman, the present Senator from Nevada, Hon. William M. Stewart, together with all the other Senators from the Pacific Slope, voted in the affirmative, while Senator Sherman, Senator Morrill, and 12 others voted in the negative. The reason given by Mr. Sherman for voting against the bill was that the Senate had, in obedience to the demands of the Senators from the Pacific Coast, so amended the bill, after it was reported from the committee, as to abolish the charge of one-fifth of one per cent. for coining gold, thus making the coinage of that metal entirely free. The bill went to the House of Representatives, but it was not dis-

posed of during that Congress and at the first session of the next Congress Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced it in the House and it was referred to a committee. So far as the coinage of the silver dollar was affected, the bill introduced by him was precisely the same as the one that had passed the Senate—that is, it made no provision for such a coin. However, when the bill was finally reported back from the committee to the House it was so amended as to provide for the coinage of a subsidiary piece, to be called a dollar, and to contain 384 grains of standard silver, the same as the French 5-franc piece, and it was to be a legal tender to the extent of five dollars, and no more. In this form it passed the House by a very large majority—in fact, the opposition to it was so weak that the yeas and nays were not even called. The Senate struck out 5-franc subsidiary dollar and substituted for it another subsidiary coin, called the trade dollar, containing 420 grains of standard silver, and provided that it should be a legal tender to the amount of five dollars, and no more. A committee of conference was appointed, the Senate amendment was agreed to, and the bill became a law by the approval of President Grant on the 12th day of February, 1873. This brief historical statement of the proceedings, which is fully sustained by the official record, shows that it was well understood in Congress that the old standard silver dollar of 412½ grains was not to be hereafter coined at our mints, and that the only difference of opinion that ever existed, even temporarily, between the Senate and House was whether they would substitute in its place a subsidiary coin containing 384 grains, or a subsidiary coin containing 420 grains of silver. No proposition was made in either body to continue the coinage of the old dollar, or to make any silver coin the unit of value or a full legal tender in the payment of debts.

(Continued on last page.)

Blood and Skin Diseases Always Cured. B.B.B.

BOTANIC BLOOD BALM never fails to cure all manner of Blood and Skin diseases. It is the great Southern building up and purifying remedy, and cures all manner of skin and blood diseases. As a building up tonic it is without a rival, and absolutely beyond comparison with any other building remedy ever offered to the public. It is a panacea for all the results from impure blood, or an impoverished condition of the human system. A single bottle will demonstrate its paramount virtues.

Send for free book of Wonderful Cures. Price, \$1.00 per large bottle; \$5.00 for six bottles.

For sale by druggists; if not send to us and medicine will be sent, freight prepaid on receipt of price. Address: BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Persons who sympathize with the afflicted will rejoice with D. E. Carr of 1235 Harrison street, Kansas City. He is an old sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, but has not heretofore been troubled in this climate. Last winter he went up into Wisconsin, and in consequence had another attack. "I came upon me again very acute and severe," he said. "My joints swelled and became inflamed; were to hot or almost to hot at. Upon the urgent request of my mother-in-law I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm to reduce the swelling and ease the pain, and to my great surprise, it did not. I have used three bottles and believe it to be the finest thing for rheumatism, pains and swellings I ever used. For sale by Dr. W. L. Grouse, Druggist.

EIGHTH OF MARCH BEEBEE The State-Committee writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines I have secured by a very fortunate chance your Beebeebee. It cured me of my rheumatism, and I feel as if I were a new man. I will not be without it hereafter. As our experience proves that your Beebeebee cures all other remedies fail," signed F. W. Stevens, St. Louis. Why not get this great medicine a trial as it is guaranteed and that is a sure fire at A. S. Lee Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Do You SMOKE? HAVE you SmOKED? WILL YOU SMOKE? "Old Red House" SMOKING TOBACCO MILD & SWEET. Try it free. Ask for it. ITBEN YOU WILL DEMAND IT. Nice pipe and bent stem given with each 2 oz. pack for 5 cents. Merchants Do you wish a quick seller? Ask for our sample of "OLD RED HOUSE" Smoking Tobacco. It is made and bottled by W. W. Brown & Bros., HILLSBORO N. C. We also have a good line of chewing tobacco. Write for samples and factory prices.

FOUR BIG SUCCESSSES Having the noblest merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Beebeebee Balm, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidney troubles. Black's Eye Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at Dr. A. S. Lee Drug Store.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.