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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paragol, Watson's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Fitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Fitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

JUDGE WALTER CLARK

USES AND ENDORSES THE

Electropoise

TRADE MARK.

"Cures when all else fails."

North Carolina Supreme Court. Investigation Invited. BOOK FREE. Electrolibration Co., 345 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Professional Cards.

DENTAL NOTICE.

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

A New Danger.

A great danger threatens the people of the South. An evil that is steadily growing, and unless checked will cause great misery and suffering. Liver Medicines, called by all sorts of names, are being sold to the druggist to be handed to the people when they call for Simons Liver Regulator. Beware! There never has been more than one Simons Liver Regulator on the market. Take nothing else. The person who tries to persuade you that anything else is just the same is not to be relied upon, nor is the dealer to be trusted who tries to sell you another article in its stead. You know what Timmons Liver Regulator is, because it has done you good. No; don't be deceived into trying anything else. Wait until the Old Friend, Simons Liver Regulator, has failed you. Then will be time enough to try something else. Remember, Simons Liver Regulator is what you want. It is put up only by J. H. Zeilin & Co., and a Red Z is on every package.

While in Topeka last March, E. T. Barker, a prominent newspaper man of La Cynne, Kan., was taken with cholera morbus very severely. The night clerk at the hotel where he was stopping happened to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and gave him three doses which relieved him and he thinks saved his life. Every family should keep this remedy in their home at all times. No one can tell how soon it may be needed. It costs but a trifle and may be the means of saving much suffering and perhaps the life of some member of the family. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Dr. W. L. Crouse, Druggist.

FOR SOUND MONEY.

MR. CARLISLE AT COVINGTON.

The Folly of 16 to 1 Free Silver.

(Continued from last week.)

In May, 1805, President Jefferson stopped the coinage of the silver dollar and during a period of thirty-one years, thereafter, not a single standard silver dollar was coined at the mint of the United States; but, under the act of 1792, the subsidiary coins were of full weight as compared with the dollar and were of legal tender, and these coins, with Spanish dollars, French crowns or 5 franc pieces, and bank notes constituted our circulating medium. Gold having disappeared from circulation, Congress determined, in 1834, to bring it back by changing the ratio. The act of 1834, supplemented by the act of 1837, provided that the legal ratio should be 16 to 1; that is, that 16 pounds of silver in the coins should be equal to 1 pound of gold in the coins, and the effect of this was to drive silver out of circulation and substitute gold in its place, because silver was under valued and gold was over-valued in the statute. One pound of gold, coined or uncoined, was not, in fact, worth intrinsically or commercially 16 pounds of silver, coined or uncoined, and, therefore, the coins of the two metals could not circulate together at that ratio. The authors and supporters of this law well knew what the effect of such a legal ratio would be in case it did not conform to the commercial ratio, but the great object in view was the restoration of gold to the circulation, and all other considerations were subordinated to that. Doubtless many of them still believed that the so-called double standard could be maintained, and that the coins of the two metals could be kept in circulation together at the new ratio; but they were mistaken. Silver went out and gold came in. The gold basis was established in 1834, by the practical operation of the ratio, just as completely and effectually as if it had been expressly declared in the statute. Here, then, were two experiments in the free coinage of two metals in the country, covering a period of eighty-one years, at legal ratios very nearly corresponding to the real relative values in the commercial world, and they both failed—in one case because silver was over-valued, and in the other case because gold was over-valued. A very small percentage of difference between the legal ratio and the commercial ratio has always been found sufficient in modern times to drive the under-valued metal entirely out and substitute the other, or paper based upon the other, in its place, and no Congress or Parliament can repeal or alter the natural law or trade by which this movement of the metals is governed.

It 1852 Congress, in order to maintain the circulation of subsidiary coins—half-dollars, quarters and dimes—reduced the weight of the metal contained in them and made them legal tender only in the payment of sums not exceeding five dollars in amount. Under this act the value of the bullion contained in two half-dollars, four quarters or ten dimes was not equal to the value of the bullion contained in either a gold or silver dollar, and consequently these small limited legal-tender coins went into circulation and remained in use until expelled by the cheaper paper currency issued during the war; not being full legal-tender, they could not drive out the gold coins.

This was the condition of our monetary system at the time the act of 1873 was passed. Our legal position was bi-metallic, but our actual measure of value was gold, and our actual circulating medium

was paper, with a purchasing power measured by the gold standard. We had no silver and it had no influence whatever on our prices or on our ability to pay debts. The act of 1873, therefore, did not, and could not, take away from the people of the United States any advantage they then possessed, but it did prevent the coinage of full legal-tender silver dollars thereafter, and the act of 1874 destroyed the debt-paying power of the old standard dollar coined before 1873, except in sums not exceeding five dollars. If there had been any such dollars in circulation or existence here this latter act would have abridged the ability of debtors to discharge their obligations; but as there were none, it had no practical effect at that time.

Thus we remained until 1878. We have tried to keep the legal-tender coins of the two metals in circulation at the same time, under a system of free coinage, but had utterly failed. In 1878 a new policy was adopted, and it was determined to restore the standard silver dollar to the coinage and to circulation with full legal-tender qualities, not by opening the mints to its free and unlimited coinage on individual account, as is now proposed, but by providing for the purchase and coinage of not more than four million dollars' worth, nor less than two million dollars' worth of silver bullion each month by the government itself. Under this act, and the so-called Sherman act, and the act providing for the re-coinage of the trade dollars, there have been coined at the mints of the United States and put into circulation during seventeen years, \$397,652,873 in full legal-tender standard silver, as against \$8,030,000 coined during the whole previous existence of the government—a period of eighty-nine years. In other words, there have been coined and put into circulation among the people, in coin itself or in certificates issued upon it, nearly fifty times as many legal-tender silver dollars as were produced at the mints of the United States from 1792 to 1878, and yet some gentlemen are writing books and making speeches to convince their fellow-citizens that silver is demonetized in this country. There was never in our whole history one-third as much legal-tender silver in use in the United States at one time as there is now, and it is used without depriving us of all our gold, which was never done before. Silver is not demonetized in this country; but its coinage has been so limited and regulated by the law and the financial affairs of the government have been so conducted that up to the present time its purchasing power has been preserved and its circulation to a large amount has been maintained concurrently with other forms of money, notwithstanding it has been coined at a ratio which does not conform to the real value of the metal contained in it. I repeat that silver is not demonetized, and the question presented to us by the agitation now going on is not whether it shall be demonetized in the future, but whether the mints of the United States shall be thrown open to all the silver in the world that any individual or corporation may desire to have coined, free of charge, into legal-tender dollars—that is, legal tender in the United States only—at the ratio of 16 to 1. In other to discuss this subject intelligently we must understand distinctly what is proposed by our opponents, and fortunately there is no difficulty upon this point.

Free and unlimited coinage of full legal-tender silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 means that our law shall be so changed that any owner of silver bullion may send it to the mints and have it coined, at the public expense, into dollars each containing 412½ grains of standard silver, the dollars when coined to be delivered to the own-

er of the bullion, and all the people of the United States to be compelled by law to receive them as dollars in the payment of debts, although not intrinsically worth more than fifty cents each. The 25 8-10 grains of standard gold contained in a gold dollar is worth 100 cents, or the equivalent of 100 cents, all over the world, in silver standard countries as well as in gold-standard countries, and it is worth just as much before it is coined as afterwards; but the 412½ grains of standard silver contained in a silver dollar are not worth anywhere in the world more than about fifty cents. Or, to put the statement in a different form, 16 pounds of silver cannot be exchanged for 1 pound of gold anywhere in the world, but it requires about 22 pounds of silver to procure 1 pound of gold everywhere. But some one may say that this is not a fair statement, because it measures the value of silver by gold. The answer to this objection is that the statement does not attempt to measure the value of either of the metals, but simply to compare them, one with the other, and that for the purpose of making the comparison the value of gold is determined by its purchasing power in the markets of the world, and the value of silver is determined in the same way. Sixteen pounds of silver bullion will purchase only about one-half the quantity of commodities anywhere that 1 pound of gold bullion will purchase, and this purchasing power is the true test of their actual and relative values. In the United States 16 pounds of silver coined into dollars, will now purchase as much as 1 pound of gold coins, but this would not be the case under a system of free and unlimited coinage on individual account. The coinage of silver dollars here has been limited by law for the purpose of preventing an excessive issue, and they have been coined by the government on its own account and paid out for public purposes as dollars of full value, and consequently the government is bound by every consideration of good faith, to say nothing of the positive declarations contained in the statutes, to keep them as good as gold, or, in other words, to maintain the parity of the two metals; and this it has done and will continue to do as long as present system is to be abolished and a new one established, so that private individuals and corporations can have their own bullion coined at the public expense and have the coin delivered to them for their private use, the government would be under no obligation whatever, legal or equitable, to keep them as good as gold, and, in fact, it would be impossible for it to do so, because the coinage would be unlimited and the volume of silver in circulation would become so great in proportion to the gold the government could procure that the attempt would necessarily fail. The most extreme advocates of free coinage have not yet ventured to suggest that the government would be under any obligation to guarantee or maintain the value of silver dollars coined without charge for private parties, and without such guarantee it is clear the dollar would be worth no more than the commercial value of the bullion contained in it, just as the Mexican dollar is now. I admit that if the United States could coin without charge to the owners all the silver in the world available for coinage purposes, 512½ grains of standard silver, in bullion, would be worth as much in this country as a silver dollar; but the real question is, What would the silver dollar itself be worth? That it will not be equal to our present unit and standard of value is not only admitted but openly urged as one of the chief arguments in favor of its free coinage. Everywhere the people are being told

that under free coinage it will require twice as many dollars to procure any given quantity of commodities as are required now, and this means, of course, that the money will be only one-half as valuable as it is now. When the public judgment is finally passed upon this subject I think it will be found that the people of the United States are determined not to have a depreciated dollar, whether it be gold, silver or paper. They are undoubtedly entitled to have for use in their business just as good money as any other people in the world have, and no political party that attempts to deprive them of it will ever enjoy their confidence or receive their suffrages.

Those of us who oppose the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 are proposing no change in the measure or standard of value now existing, nor are we proposing to discontinue the use of silver as money. I have never been, and am not now, unfriendly to silver in the sense of desiring to see it excluded from the monetary system of the United States, or of any other country, but I know that it cannot be kept in circulation along with gold by means of any ratio the law of any one country may attempt to establish between the two metals, and that the only way to secure the use of both at the same time is to make one of them the standard of value and so limit the coinage of the other that the government which issues them and receives them for public dues may be able at all times to maintain their unchangeability, either directly or indirectly through the operation of its fiscal system. I am, therefore, in favor of the preservation of the existing standard of value with such use of full legal-tender silver coins, and paper convertible into coin on demand, as can be maintained without impairing or endangering the credit of the government or diminishing the purchasing or debt-paying power of the money in the hands of the people. This is what I mean by the terms "sound money," and, in my opinion, it is what is meant by an overwhelming majority of the opponents of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. This is neither gold mono-metallism, but it means that one standard or measure of value shall be maintained, and that all forms of standard coins in use shall be kept equal to that standard in the purchase of commodities and in the payment of debts. Any policy which would discontinue the use of silver as money, by direct legal enactment or by under-valuing it relatively to gold in the coinage laws, would certainly result in practical gold-mono-metallism, and on the other hand, it is equally clear that any policy which would discontinue the use of gold as money, by legal enactment or by under-valuing that metal relatively to silver in the coinage laws, would result in practical silver-mono-metallism. Free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 would at once establish silver-mono-metallism, pure and simple, for, as already shown, the coins of the over-valued metal will ultimately drive the coins of the other out of circulation and out of the country, even when the legal ratio varies but a small fraction from the commercial ratio, but the expulsion of the the undervalued coin from circulation would be instantaneous when its value is really double the value of the other. How long do you suppose the \$625,000,000 of gold in this country would remain here and be used as money under such a policy? The banking and other great financial institutions, which own and hold part of this gold, would at once sell it at a large premium for silver—about two dollars for one dollar—or they would exchange it for silver bullion in the market at

the ratio of about 32 pounds of silver for each 1 pound of gold, have the 32 pounds of silver coined into dollars at the expense of the expense of the people, and with this cheap money pay the demands of their depositors and other creditors. The masses of the people cannot do this, for they have no gold nor have they any silver bullion to be coined at the expense of the government.

But it is said that although the masses of the people have no bullion, many of them are in debt, and that the coinage of silver would increase prices and give them more money, thus enabling them to discharge their obligations more easily. The merit of this argument will be judged by each individual according to the view which he may have taken of the nature of his obligations to the people who have loaned money or sold property to him. If a man who has borrowed a thousand dollars in gold, or its equivalent, and has promised to pay it, or has purchased a thousand dollars' worth of another man's property and promised to pay for it in the standard money recognized by law at the date of his contract, believes that it would be just and honest to discharge his obligation in a new standard worth only half as much as the money he borrowed or the property he purchased, he would appreciate and endorse this argument and it would be useless to discuss the question with him. But if, as I have already endeavored to show, the immediate effect of the adoption of a free-coinage policy at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be to contract the currency to the extent of about \$625,000,000, by the withdrawal of that amount of gold from circulation and from use as the basis of notes and other forms of credit, prices would not even nominally advance. On the contrary, for the time being at least, this contraction would greatly reduce prices, because it would alarm the country, destroy credit, and undoubtedly produced the most serious financial disturbance this country has ever witnessed.

(Continued on last page.)

I have two little grandchildren who are fretting this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, cured me within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my house work. Mrs. W. L. Dunagan, Bon-aqua, Hickman Co., Tenn. For sale by Dr. W. L. Crouse, Druggist.

Why don't somebody muzzle Colonel P. B. Means? Whether in or out of he is always rantankerous. He was not the only man or get demanin the last State Democratic Convention. And as he brought none into the world he can take out precious little knowledge out of the world with him.—Press & Carolinian.

Sometime ago I was troubled with an attack of rheumatism. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was completely cured. I have since advised many of my friends and customers to try the remedy and all speak highly of it. Smon Gold-Balm, San Luis Rey, Cal. For sale by Dr. W. L. Crouse, Druggist.

Your Physical Condition

Needs attention at this time. If you are tired, weak and nervous, it is clear that your blood is impure, and without doubt there has been too much over-work or strain on brain and body. The course of treatment for such a condition is plain and simple. The blood must first be purified so that the nervous system, and in fact all the organs will be fed upon pure blood. Intelligent people without number have testified that the best blood purifier ever tonic and strength imparting medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Nervousness, loss of sleep and general debility all vanish when Hood's Sarsaparilla is persistently taken; in a word, health and happiness follow after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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HAVE YOU SMOKED?
WILL YOU SMOKE?
"Old Red House"
SMOKING TOBACCO
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Try it once. Ask for it.
THEN YOU WILL DEMAND IT.
Nice pipe and bent stem given with each 2 c. sack for 5 cents.
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Do you wish a quick seller?
If so write for sample of
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We also have a good line of chew bag tobacco. Write for samples and factory prices. 3m.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE
D. W. Fuller, Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if possible. G. A. Oykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy that he has used in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottle free at J. M. Lawing Drug Store Regular size 50c and 1.00

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.