

# The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. IX.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

NO.

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

**MOTHERS, Do You Know** that Paregoric, Bismuth, 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 Pitcher. 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. Pitcher 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. Pitcher* 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., 245 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

### Professional Cards.

#### DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. A. W. Alexander will be at his office at Lincolnton, 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.

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. Simon Goldbaum, San Luis Rey, Cal. For sale by Dr. W. L. Grouse, Druggist.

#### Story of an Editor.

An editor died and slowly wended his way to hell. The devil saw him and said: "For many years thou hast borne the blame for the errors the printers made in the paper. The printers have deviled thee on Saturday eve for wages when thou hadst not a red to thy name. Men have taken your paper without paying a cent, yeavily, and cursed thee for not issuing a better one. All these things hast thou borne in silence. Thou canst not come in. There will be a continual dunning of delinquent subscribers (for hell is full of them) and discord will be created in our kingdom. Begone, heaven is your home."

### PRICES UNDER FREE COINAGE

In North Carolina, 1840 to 1860.

To Editor of the Observer:

All speakers and writers favorable to the free coinage of silver seem to take for granted that an epoch of low prices was unknown till after the "crime of 1873," that so long as we had the free coinage of the white metal we had no hard times, no low prices of farm products, but that all went "merry as a marriage bell." The people generally entertain a similar opinion, as few people remember what prices obtained even ten years ago, much less forty or fifty years since. I will not enter into the philosophy of this fact. Perhaps it hasn't any, except shortness of memory and the disposition in mortals to grumble.

With a view to ascertain the truth as to prices of farm products for the two decades immediately preceding the outbreak of the civil war, I have spent several days in turning over the files of the Greensboro Patriot from 1840 to 1860 and examining the "prices current" as found there. These quotations are in the main the Fayetteville markets, as with the exception of tobacco, that was the market for all this piedmont country down till as late as 1850; and, of course, the cost of marketing must be deducted in order to see what the farmer realized. I have confined myself to those products, too, which the farmer produced then, and still produces for sale.

I find that 1840 to 1851 was a period of general depression in farm products; that, on the whole, they ruled considerably lower than they have for any similar period since "the crime of '73," not excluding the last three or four years. For instance, bacon which is quoted at from 8c. to 10c. in 1840, was never again above 8c. for ten years, the average price being 6 1/2c. In 1842 bacon sold in Fayetteville (May 10th) at 4c. to 4 1/2c. Cotton was quoted at 6 to 8c in 1840; 5 to 7 1/2c. in 1842; 5 1/2 to 7 3/5 in 1834; 5 1/2 to 7 1/2c in 1844; 4 to 5c March 3 1845; 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c. In 1848 (I haven't quotations for '46 and '47;) 6 to 9 1/2c in '49. Corn ranged from 40, the lowest, 1841, to 60c. for these ten years. Corn was often sold during this time in the "un country" for 25c. from the "heap."

For this period flour averages only \$4.50 per barrel. It is quoted March 3, 1845, at \$3.25 per barrel, "dull." It is quoted in 1840 at \$4 to \$5; \$5 to \$6, 1841; \$6 to \$7.50 the highest, 1842; \$3.50 to \$4.75, 1843; \$3.25 to \$4.50, 1844; \$3.75 to 4.50, 1848, 4 to 5 in 1849. Wheat reached 1 per bushel but a single year in the decade (1841); the quotations range from 65c to 90c. for other years with the prevailing market 75c to 85c. During this period pork sold in Greensboro at 4.00 per cwt. net, and in Cincinnati, Gallipolis and Wheeling at 1.50 to 2.50 gross. In 1843 the Patriot says that "the latest news from the West is that wheat is selling at Quincy, Ill., at 37 1/2c. per bushel and at Springfield at 25c to 28c., at which price the farmers were refusing to sell." Oats range during this period from 30 to 50c. Tobacco is quoted during these years (Petersburg, Lynchburg and Danville) at 4 to 5c in 1840; 2 to 5 in 1842; 2 to 7 (extremes) in 1843; 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c in 1845; 2 to 7c in 1849. Manufactured tobacco is generally quoted at 9 to 15c; never higher. Wool ranges from 11 to 20c with prices running as low as 25 to 28c. Apple brandy could be brought from 33 to 48c. Peach brandy ruled only 5c. higher, which may account for the "good old times," in part.

In 1841 the Patriot says: "Pork is offered from droves in the upper part of South Carolina at 3.50 per cwt. net, but in our town sales continue to be made at 4." After advising farmers not to hold out

for 5, it says: "The unexampled scarcity of money through out the whole country necessarily affects the price of pork at the present. Thus the value of a pound of pork is less the worth of a dollar is more than it has been before for years." In its issue of November 5th, 1842, the Patriot, under the head of "Hard Times," has this to say: "There is the same languor in New York that there has been in all business matters; dry goods, of every kind and description, are selling at ruinous prices to the New York merchants. The Kentucky correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that 'at Lexington on the 10th inst. corn sold at from 3 to 5 per acre in the field; pork a \$1.75 net and \$1.25 gross.' The Nashville Banner states that immense sacrifices are almost daily made in middle Tennessee, and mentions by way of example that lately eleven mules, two new wagons, costing 1.50 a price, and a negro man, middle aged and likely, were sold in Franklin and brought in the aggregate but \$500." An acquaintance of an acquaintance of ours, who is acquainted with times in Indiana, writes that everybody is heels over head in debt; nobody is trying to get out; but there is but \$25 in the State; the Treasurer has that and it is expected and feared that he will retire to Texas while he is full-handed.

Was not that a strange state of affairs to have occurred in a free coinage era? If free coinage was powerless to prevent hard times when it was the law, will it prove a certain cure for the hard times we have been having?

Just as now, the financial quacks were at work in "the forties." They accused the banks of manipulating matters for their own benefit, and rode into power on the abuse of bankers. On December 17, 1842, the Patriot says: "Mr. Shepard has introduced a bill for the 'RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE' by the issue of one million Treasury notes on the credit of the State." The editor makes sport of the proposition; but on the 7th of January following (1843), upon reporting the failure of the Shepard's bill, says: "Some of our business men in this section were beginning to speak in favor of Mr. Shepard's bill, in view of the GRINDING NECESSITIES of the people; they were ready to accept ANYTHING consistent with the honor of the State that affords a reasonable prospect of relief." To hear our modern silver men speak, one would suppose that under free coinage both such a bill and such language would have been unnecessary. It is true that the country had just passed through a panic five years before when it had suffered from having too much money, the State banks alone having script out to the amount of over \$400,000,000, when they went under because they couldn't "maintain the parity." But have we not recently passed through a panic?

Such were the prices of produce and such the condition of affairs under free silver from 1840 to 1850. I will not discuss the causes of these low prices, but merely call attention to their existence and the impotency of free coinage to prevent them. The prices of produce for the decade ending in 1860 were, upon the whole, much better than those of the preceding ten years, and the fact has generally been ascribed to the beneficial effect of the walker tariff, which by this time began to be felt; nevertheless there were periods of depression. Bacon went as low as 6 1/2c., and averaged only between 8 and 9 cents. From 1851 to 1855 cotton was rarely over 7 cents and sold as low as 5 1/2c. per lb. Corn varied from 50c to \$1. (one year, 1854,) averaging about 70c. From 1850 till 1854 wheat sold at 85c. to 90c., except one year, when it reached \$1. Flour sold at 4.00 a barrel in 1853 and again in 1854, and was dull at that. From 1840

to 1855 lard rarely brought over 7c., and this was good "home-tried" leaf lard, which to-day commands 10c. and 12c. From the above it may be fairly inferred:

1. That we may have periods of depression not due to the demoralization of silver.
2. That the panic of 1893 under limited coinage was no worse than that of 1837 under free coinage and plethoric paper money, and that prices have not fallen so low as they did at that time.
3. That it is possible that some other cause than the "crime of '73" has had to do with bringing on the panics and depressing the price of produce.
4. That free coinage was not a panacea in 1840-1850, and that therefore it would be a jump in the dark to rely on its saving us this time, if we should decide to make a plunge into the financial abyss of uncertain standards and rejected methods.
5. That in view of prices from 1840 to 1855 the charge of the great appreciation of gold in the last twenty-two years falls lifeless to the ground. A gold dollar today will not buy as much of the necessities and luxuries of life as it would fifty years ago; while if it has appreciated 50 per cent., as the silverites say, it ought to buy twice as much.

Respectfully,  
J. ALLEN HOLT.

**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 nerve 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.

### Ram's Horn Blasts.

Every life is a prayer of some kind. The man who cheats another robs himself. When the heart gives, the gift is always great. The man who plows deep has God for his friends. The hands grow heavy when the heart is weak. A temptation resisted in a step taken with God. God speaks to us most in the voice to which we will best listen. No gift can be put on God's altar unless the blood of religious life has been put there first. Unbelief is the egg out of which all sins are hatched. It is easier to give God all than it is to give him a part. The pedestal means nothing until the statue is in place. Those who borrow trouble never get a chance to pay it back. The moderate drinker is helping to gravel the road that leads to the pit. There isn't a millionaire alive to-day whom an angel would consider rich. If the road to the pit didn't begin in respectability it couldn't end in ruin. It may be that God made the Dead Sea to show a stingy man how he looks. It is always safe for right to count on the help of God when it goes into battle. The devil will promise to pay any kind of interest, if we only take his note. Jesus wrote the woman's sins in the dust. Our names are written on his hands. The only thing the matter with the religion of some people is that it has no Christ. The paths of righteousness lead straight into the valley of the shadow of death.

### Washington Letter.

Correspondence of COURIER. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1895: The democratic party looks more like a winner to-day than it has at any time since the disastrous Congressional election, last November. The country is daily becoming more prosperous, and, just as the floating voters held the democratic party responsible for the "hard times", which were a natural consequence of the thirty years of republican legislation, the same class of voters will next year give the democratic party credit for their increased prosperity, and in that they will be right. The Treasury too, is beginning to feel the increase in the country's prosperity. The revenues for the month of June were \$2,000,000 in excess of the expenditures, something that has not occurred for quite a while before.

But the principal reason why the democratic party is again looking like a winner is that its members are all directions announcing their intention to get together. The split which many foresaw and others feared as a result of the silver fight within the party lines will not materialize, unless some of the shrewdest men in the party are mistaken in their calculations. The fight isn't over by any means, but it is asserted by prominent silver and anti-silver democrats that it will be over when the National Convention shall have acted upon it, and that the platform adopted by that convention and the national ticket nominated will be loyally supported by both silver and anti-silver democrats. In other words, both sides will fight to carry the convention, and will accept the decision of the convention.

Another reason why the democratic party looks like a winner may be found in existing republican dissensions. The republican party in the great states of Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York is divided into two bitterly hostile camps, warring, not for a principle, but for the supremacy of personal bosses. While democrats are hardly sanguine enough to expect the fight between the Quay and anti-Quay factions in Pennsylvania to result in the electoral vote of that state being cast for the democratic candidate, they certainly have good reason to hope that the wrangling between the followers of Foraker and those of Sherman and McKinley, in Ohio, and of the Platt and anti-Platt republicans in New York will result in both of those states in the democratic column next year.

Secretary Smith, Morton and Herbert are just at present the big three, they being the only members of the cabinet now in Washington. Attorney General Harmon is expected home this week.

With the fiscal year, beginning to-day, many changes provided for by Congress went into effect in the departments. In addition to the material reduction of force in the Pension Office, seventy-six clerks in that office had their salaries reduced in order to bring the salary total inside of the appropriation.

My! what a splutter those lame ducks are making in the pond of the Coast of Geodetic Survey, although General Duffield's gun was not very heavily charged. Every one who is at all familiar with the different phases of official life in Washington has noted the air of proprietorship which is assumed by many of the men who are employed in the alleged scientific branches of the government. These men draw salaries running from \$2,000 to \$6,000 a year, have been in office from ten to forty years, and are mostly well-to-do and some of them actually rich. The majority of them come and go when they please and spend more time working for private parties than they do working for the government. They have succeeded fairly well in the past in muzzling

criticism by calling the critics ignorant and accusing them of being unable to appreciate or understand the importance of the work done by the scientific employees of the government, but that cry is beginning to fail and criticisms are becoming more frequent. But to return to those lame ducks and their spluttering. In accordance with authority conferred by the last Congress, General Duffield, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has reorganized that bureau. He dropped six employees, two of whom had been in office forty years, and they and all their numerous social connections have begun to yell as though somebody had pulled the plug out of the bottom of the world and that the whole business would be settled in the muddy bottom of oblivion in a few hours. The scientific branches of the government are thoroughly alarmed to discover that their employees do not own the whole outfit. But the government still lives, and General Duffield has no idea of apologizing to or reinstating anybody. He believes the charges made were for the good of the service, and he ought to know.

**B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM.**  
A household remedy for all Blood and Skin diseases. Cures without fail, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Salt Rheum and every form of Blood Disease from the simplest pimple to the foulest Ulcer. Fifty years' use with unvarying success, demonstrates its paramount healing, purifying and building up virtues. One bottle has more curative virtue than a dozen of any other kind. It builds up the health and strength from the first dose.  
Write for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.  
If not kept by your local druggist, send \$1.00 for a large bottle, or \$3.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by  
**BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

### His Wife's Presentiment.

NORFOLK, Va., June 16:—A Sunday frolic cost two citizens of Norfolk their lives this morning. Shortly before daybreak [Dennis O'Brien, Henry Smith, James Dunlavy, John Messina, and Harry Story started down the river in a small sail boat on a fishing trip. While passing through the draw of the Atlantic City bridge their boat was capsized and the men thrown into the water. O'Brien and Story were caught beneath the boat and drowned. The others saved themselves by swimming ashore.

O'Brien's wife begged him not to go on the trip, saying she had a presentiment last Friday night that he would meet his death by drowning. Her pleadings were in vain, however, as he laughed at her fears and ridiculed her for believing in dreams. Besides a wife O'Brien leaves five small children. Story was a young man and unmarried.

### A Bad Condition.

We have before called attention to a great calamity threatening the people of the South. There is ground for this fear. In no section of the country is there greater need for Liver Medicines than in the South, and this has encouraged unscrupulous persons to take advantage of people's misery and offer them all sorts of stuff as a cure-all for Liver troubles. Their crime is greater because they must have accomplices to help them in this nefarious work. Their preparations are sold to the druggists at a low price. And the big profit to the druggist is the road by which they reach the public. Druggists of high honor will not be a party to such an outrage. Beware of any dealer who tells you that any Liver Medicine is just the same, or as good as Simmons' Liver Regulator, put up by J. H. Zedlin & Co. You know it by the R-O-Z on the package. These preparations are not the same as good, stick to the Old Friend. Your health and life should be worth something to you

## The One Crop System

of farming gradually exhausts the land, unless a Fertilizer containing a high percentage of Potash is used. Better crops, a better soil, and a larger bank account can only then be expected. Write for our "Farmers' Guide," a 142-page illustrated book. It is brim full of useful information for farmers. It will be sent free, and will make and save you money. Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS, 23 Nassau Street, New York.