

The Lincoln Courier.

VOL. IX.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895.

NO 12.

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 effects 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 or 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 *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.* 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.

WALTER CLARK, Associate Justice.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 26, 1894.

We have found the Electropoise very valuable—especially for children. I got one last May, and I am sure I have saved three times its cost already in doctor and drug store bills. From my experience with it, and observation, I can safely recommend it.

Yours truly, WALTER CLARK.

Investigation

Invited.

BOOK FREE.

Electrolibration Co.,

245 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

Do You SMOKE?

HAVE you SmOKED?
WILL you SMOKE?

"Old Red House"

SmOKING TOBACCO

MILD & SWEET.

Try it once. Ask for it.

THEN YOU WILL DEMAND IT.

Nice pipe and bent stem given

with each 2 oz. sack for 5 cents.

Merchants

Do you wish a quick seller?

If so write for sample of

"OLD RED HOUSE"

Smoking Tobacco Manufactured by

W. W. Brown & Bros.

HILLSBORO N. C.

We also have a good line of chewing tobacco. Write for samples and factory prices.

3m.

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

Fertilizers for Fall Crops

should contain a high percentage of Potash to insure the largest yield and a permanent enrichment of the soil.

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, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

W H Nelson, who is in the drug business at Kingville, Mo., has so much confidence in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy that he warrants every bottle and offers to refund the money to any customer who is not satisfied after using it. Mr. Nelson takes no risk in doing this because the remedy is a certain cure for the diseases for which it is intended and he knows it. It is for sale by Dr. W L Crouse, Druggist.

B.B.B. Always Cures.

.....Botanic Blood Balm

The Great Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Eruptions, Sores, Eruptions, and all SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. Made from the prescription of an eminent physician who used it with marvelous success for 40 years, and its continued use for fifteen years by thousands of grateful people has demonstrated that it is by far the best building up, Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new rich blood, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties.

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 \$2.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent freight paid by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Chamberlain's is the best of all. Vincent J. Bark, of Danbury, Iowa, has used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy whenever in need of a medicine for coughs and colds, for the past five years and says: "It always helps me out. If anyone asks me what kind of cough medicine I use, I reply, Chamberlain's, that is the best of all. 25 and 50c bottles for sale by Dr. W L Crouse Druggist.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**

Now let us see about that PERFECT EQUALITY which existed between gold and silver prior to 1873! I quote from page 84, "Coinage Laws 1792-1894": "As the bullion value of the gold coins authorized under the Act of April 2, 1792, was greater than their face value, they were exported. There-

For the Courier.

Reply to "Silver Democrat."

MR. EDITOR:—In the issue of the Courier of July 5, 1895 I find an article signed by "Silver Democrat." "Silver Democrat" takes the trouble to tell the public that he has been a life-long Democrat and a friend of the free coinage of silver. Whether or not he has been a life long advocate of Free Silver or not, I shall not undertake to say. But I should leave "Silver Democrat" and his errors alone did he not in his opening sentence "ask for space in your valuable paper to state the position of the party" on the silver question. "Silver Democrat" assumes to state the position of the Democratic party on this question by beginning in this wise:

"From the formation of our government under Washington, till 1873, we had what is known as the double standard of value. Silver and gold were both coined free at the ratio of 16 to 1 and were on a perfect equality."

On page 83 of "Coinage Laws of U. S. 1894" issued by the government printing office at Washington "Silver Democrat" will read as follows:

"Provision was made under the act of April 2, 1792, for the coinage of gold, silver, and copper coins of full weight to have full debt-paying power. Individuals were given the right to have gold or silver coined at the mint without charge, provided, however, that a deduction be made of one-half of one per cent from the weight of pure gold or silver contained in said bullion in case of immediate payment in coin. The gold coins were to contain 24.75 grains of pure gold, and the silver coins 371.25 grains of pure silver, to the dollar.

The relative value of the two metals in coinage was fixed at 15 to 1—that is to say, 15 pounds weight of pure silver was to be of equal value in all payments with 1 pound weight of pure gold, and so in proportion as to any greater or less quantities of the respective metals."

How does this statement that the original ratio was 15 to 1 harmonize with "Silver Democrat's" assertion that the ratio had always been 16 to 1 up to 1873? "Silver Democrat" either wanted to mislead those who do not know that the ratio has several times been changed, or he did not know what he was talking about, or he was careless with the facts! I seems, Mr. Editor, to be one of the favorite arguments with some advocates of Free Coinage at 16 to 1 to make this bold and unwarranted statement. It is simply not true, that is all. But let us see further as to this change of ratio. By the act of June 28, 1834, Congress reduced the gold in the gold dollar from 24.75 grains to 23.20, making the ratio 16.002 to 1. By act of Jan. 18, 1837, Congress again changed the amount of gold in the gold dollar from 23.20 gr. to 23.22 grains. By the act of March 3, 1849, Congress provided that a gold dollar should contain 25.8 gr of gold and that the \$20. gold piece should contain 5.16 grains of gold. At this ratio the \$3 gold piece authorized by the Act of 1853 contained 77.4 grains of gold. It might be interesting to "Silver Democrat" to know that the Act of 1853 withdrew from individuals the right to have silver pieces of less than \$1 in value coined on individual account, the coinage of the silver dollar, however, remained free to individuals provided they paid cost of mintage.

Now let us see about that PERFECT EQUALITY which existed between gold and silver prior to 1873! I quote from page 84, "Coinage Laws 1792-1894": "As the bullion value of the gold coins authorized under the Act of April 2, 1792, was greater than their face value, they were exported. There-

fore in order to maintain gold coins in circulation in the U. S., it became necessary to change the weight and fineness thereof." This was done by the Coinage Act of 1834, as already indicated. I quote again from the same authority: "No issue of silver dollar was made from the mint from 1805 to 1836, the coinage having been suspended by the direction of President Jefferson, owing to the fact that their bullion value being greater than their face value, they were purchased for export." The order of suspension is dated May 1, 1806 and can be found on page 84 of "Coinage Laws of U. S. 1792-1894."

All the silver coins of U. S. were full legal tender up to 1853, when the fractional parts of a dollar were made subsidiary and the wts. of these coins reduced. Then the legal tender quality of these coins were limited to \$5.

The silver dollar was abolished in 1873 as everybody knows, but the trade dollar was coined instead. This coin was to contain 420 grains of silver of the fineness of 900 and was to be legal tender for \$5 only. The Act of Feb. 28, 1878 provided for the coinage of standard silver dollars and restored their full legal tender quality. And to this day all the standard silver dollars in circulation have full legal tender quality. But how will the above facts bear out the statement that prior to 1873 there was perfect equality between silver and gold? These instances cited certainly prove that the force of law was not sufficient at any time prior to 1873 to maintain the "perfect equality" of the two metals.

Now how will the statement that we had a double standard prior to 1873 bear the test? I shall not say that there is no such thing as a double standard, but I will say that if "Silver Democrat" means by double standard that we had it from 1892 to 1873, he is simply shutting his eyes to the truth. There was no period of the time referred to when there was an equality or parity between gold and silver, except that established by law, which was ineffective, as I have shown. According to the records I have cited the case stood thus: Gold was undervalued and hence sought markets where it could command its full value. This remained the case up to 1834. From 1805 to 1836 the silver in the dollar was undervalued in the coinage and hence it was exported. It is not necessary to say more on this point. The conclusion is evident. The dearer money leaves the country when a cheaper money is put into circulation, and no force of law could prevent it prior to 1873, as I have tried to show.

The commercial value of the bullion contained in the gold and silver coins of U. S. during the period from 1792 to 1873 changed very often. This is why the coinage value of 15 pounds of silver in actual fact was more at one time than at another, though the legal ratio re-established by law remained the same and the 15 lbs made just the same number of \$1. pieces, though in the commercial world this same 15 pounds of silver would buy more in its bullion state than in its coined state. There seems to me nothing plainer than this simple fact of our coinage history. This fact that it is the commercial value of silver or gold that controls its movement has led me to doubt the ability of any nation or nations to control the value of either metal in its coinage state if there is not absolute commercial parity between the metals, or as nearly so as can be.

But I am getting away from my purpose. I would now like to inquire whether "Silver Democrat" will say that the democratic party has hypothesized its errors in the above quoted paragraph of his late article, and whether his errors of fact and history are now the position

of the democratic party on the money question. I think I have shown that the ratio from 1792 to 1873 was not always 16 to 1, as "Silver Democrat" asserts. I think I have shown that there never was during this time, except perhaps during the years 1792 and 1793, absolute parity or "perfect equality" between gold and silver. As to whether there was a "double standard," how could there have been a "double standard" during those times silver was hurrying out of the U. S. to seek the markets in which it could command its true value as money? I would like to ask the same question as to gold. Now, as to the "Crime of 1873," I would like to call "Silver Democrat's" attention to several facts of history.

Do you know that Senator Stewart of Nevada, now the high priest of free silver men, voted for that crime of 1873 and gloried with his vote at least one year afterwards? Stewart certainly had time to find out about the crime in that time. It is not necessary to quote the records of 1873—the records of the Congress which changed the standard of value from silver to gold. If there was any dark and mysterious work about that act I have never been able to find it. I do find that the bill was printed many times and laid on the desks of Senators and Congressmen. I find that many Senators and Congressmen who voted for the bill in 1873 and afterwards rejoiced over the fact and pointed with pride to their records, now go before the "dear people" and tell them of the crime of 1873. From such hypocrisy, please excuse us. I want to ask "Silver Democrat" whether he ever sat down and looked up the history of that crime of 1873 and arrived at his present conclusion in that way or whether he is taking the word of men like Stewart and Marion Butler for his authority. On this silver question (as well as on all questions), there is much error to be removed before any intelligent conclusion can be arrived at. I have a supreme contempt for any man or men who will go about this state in the guise of leaders of political thought, trying to get into power by talking of the "crime of 1873," of "Wall Street," "money devils," and the like. If "Silver Democrat" is a real Democrat, let him quit talking like a Populist and go to preaching Democracy. Do not circulate Populist errors and mistake facts and then claim that they (the errors) are the sentiments of the democratic party. I have no war to make on any true democrat who honestly believes in free silver. The only thing wrong with such a man is that he needs the grace of conversion. And, on the other hand, when I cannot honestly believe in free silver I do not want to be read out of the democratic party and put into company of John Sherman and Wall Street. This kind of business has gone just about far enough. This prescriptive spirit manifested by some silver men is the same spirit which came into this country with the Farmers' Alliance and which spirit later resulted in Populism and its attendant evils. The free silver man who, like "Silver Democrat," says, "But a North Carolina Democrat who is following the lead of Cleveland and Carlisle etc., has departed from the time honored principles of Democracy," needs to stop and think a minute before he writes newspaper articles parading other people's inconsistencies. Let me ask "Silver Democrat," if he has been a life long democrat, who he voted for in 1880 for president and whether the National Democratic Platform of that year denounced the "crime of 1873?" I would like to inquire whether "Silver Democrat" did not vote for Cleveland in 1884 and in 1888 and in 1892 and whether either one of the three platforms of 1884, 1888

or 1892, on which Cleveland ran denounced the crime of 1873 or demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1? I have taken the trouble lately to look into this matter and I do not find that such is the case at all. Then, what becomes of that "the Democratic party has been denouncing that action ever since that crime was committed"? What is the democratic party? Let us have a definition, or we shall rule out the above quoted statement of "Silver Democrat" as being erroneous.

It is amusing to see the Populists and some quasi-democrats going about the country claiming that they are engaged in a great battle for the remonetization of silver! Why, bless your life, "Silver Democrat," the Greenbackers in their national platform of 1884 claimed that they had remonetized silver and wanted people to vote for them because their agitation had led to its remonetization in 1878. You people are some years behind! But this only shows us how much we need to get back to the good old democratic doctrines and let the populists alone in their error, if we cannot convert them by preaching democracy.

Another thing "Silver Democrat" needs to study if he believes what he says, and that is, if he believes what he says, and that is, that this silver fight is sectional. We do not need any more sectional issues. Let him who could propagate sectionalism be accursed. The interest of North, East, West and South are identical so far as the functions of this government are concerned, and he who preaches any other doctrine is an enemy of the section in which he lives, whether he realizes it now or not. There is no doubt that those politicians who are leading this fight for 50c, dollars would like to make it sectional. Did you ever hear the sectional talk from the early organizers of the Farmers Alliance? You know they were going to unite the South and West against Wall street! These same men also came along with the next breath and claimed that the Alliance had done more to abolish sectionalism than anything that had arisen since Lee surrendered. But some of us wondered how both these things could be, and when we questioned the statements we were told about little ONE-HORSE LAWYERS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS WORKING AGAINST THE FORMER! Oh, dear me! Now, "Silver Democrat," don't do that thing, too. If you have been a life-long Democrat, you should be too proud of your record to talk about sectional parties now, or about uniting South and West on silver, for that means that you and Marion Butler and his crowd and Coxey's army and Senator Stewart, and all of that ilk, will be found marching to the tune of 16 to 1! Then, let me ask you, where will be your boasted Democracy, and where will be your Democratic party with a position on the silver question?

I shall have more to say later on. Very truly yours, CHAS. L. COON.

Conover, N. C., July 9, 1895.

Just What Needed.

Exclaims thousands of people who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season of the year, and who have noted the success of the medicine in giving them relief from that tired feeling, waning appetite and state of extreme exhaustion after the close confinement of a long winter season, the busy time attendant upon a large and pressing business during the spring months and with vacation time yet some weeks distant. It is then that the building up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are fully appreciated. It is a perfectly adapted to overcome that prostration caused by change of season, climate of life, and while it tones and sustains the system, it purifies and vitalizes the blood.

If you feel weak and all worn out take **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**

Every Town Has

A liar.
A sponger.
A blatherskite.
A smart Aleck.
Its richest man.
Some pretty girls.
A girl who giggles.
A weather prophet.
A neighborhood feud.
A woman who tattles.
Half a dozen lunatics.
A man-who-knows-it-all.
A justice of the peace.
One Jacksonian Democrat.
More loafers than it needs.
Men who see every dog fight.
A boy who cuts up in church.
A few meddlesome old women.
A "thing" that stares at women.

A stock law that is not enforced.
A widower who is too gay for his age.
Some men who make remarks about women.
A preacher who thinks he ought to run the town.
A few who know how to run the affairs of country.
A grown young man who laughs every time he says anything.
A girl who goes to the postoffice every time the mail comes in.

A horse kicked H. S. Shaffer, a farmer's house, Middleburg, N. Y. on the knee, which laid him in bed and caused the knee joint to become stiff. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did, and in two days was able to be around. Mr. Shaffer has recommended it to many others and says it is excellent for any kind of a bruise or sprain. This same remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism. For sale by Dr. W. L. Crouse, Druggist.

Peculiar Appearance of the Sun and Moon.

The Raleigh Press of a few days ago said:

The sun and moon have appeared hazy for the past few days, hardly reflecting a shadow. Old timers say that the sun is like it was at the time of the Chicago fire. A gentleman from the country says that the superstitious are clearing the dust from their Bibles.

Squire Jamison called the Statesville Landmark's attention a few days ago, to the redness of the sun late in the afternoon. He said he remembered its looking that way once when he was a boy and he didn't recall that it had since presented that peculiar appearance until now. However, the superstitious can rest easy. The squire says no disastrous results followed the phenomena in his boyhood and he apprehends none now.

A Bad State of Affairs.

The people of the South are being deceived in the purchase of imitation medicines. It's poor consolation to a sick man to be told that the medicine offered him certainly won't do him any harm. 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 in trying any of the many Liver Medicines which have sprung up in the South to be sold in place of Simmonds Liver Regulator put up by J. H. Zellin & 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 druggist or dealer who would persuade you that the many imitations under different names are just as good. It's not true. The people who buy them heap up their miseries. Beware!

A MILLION FRIENDS.
A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do what is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at J. H. Zellin's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.00.