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## REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

### A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED.

A Commission en Route to Washington to Ask Annexation—No Lives Lost.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Mott Smith, Hawaiian minister, has received an official dispatch confirming the report that the Hawaiian government has been overthrown and that commissioners from the new government are on their way to Washington from San Francisco to ask that Hawaii be annexed to the United States. Smith is now at the state department waiting to advise the secretary of state of the information he has received. The state and navy departments have been officially informed of the revolution.

S. B. DALE AS PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—A despatch received by Charles Brewer & Co., of this city, gives additional information that a revolution in Hawaii occurred January 14th, caused by an attempt of the Queen to abrogate the constitution and promulgate a new one. The people then dethroned the Queen and placed S. B. Dale at the head of the provisional government. President Dale, the despatch states, has been recognized by all powers except England.

WITHOUT LOSS OF LIFE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary of State received this morning advices from the Hawaiian islands to the effect that the monarchy is overthrown and a provisional government established in the interest of the whole people of the island. The cabinet was voted out on January 12th and another appointed on the 14th on which date the Queen prorogued the legislature and attempted to proclaim a new constitution disfranchising foreigners and increasing royal prerogatives. January 16 the citizens organized a committee of safety. On the 17th a provisional government was established and the Queen dethroned. The revolution was accomplished without loss of a single life. The United States troops landed in accordance with the request of the American minister to preserve the property of Americans. The new government was promptly recognized by most of the diplomatic representatives. The four men who constitute the head of the provisional government are of high character, one having resigned a place on the Supreme court bench to assume the position. The latest advices report the islands in a state of tranquility.

News From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25.—A sensation was created here today by a rumor that President Harrison will appoint Emory Speer to the vacancy on the supreme bench in place of Justice Lamar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The republican senators decided in caucus this afternoon to favor the admission to Statehood of Oklahoma, Utah and New Mexico. Arizona received "the cold shoulder." Arizona is more certainly democratic in elections than the other Territories.

Ex Judge Wm. Lindsay, state senator now, and a lawyer of Frankfort, Ky., a big, jolly, rotund and brainy man, has been elected United States senator from Kentucky to fill the unexpired term of John G. Carlisle.

The chief aim of republicans in both branches of Congress seems to be to embarrass Mr. Cleveland and the new congress as much as possible, and there are democrats who help them.

## ENGLAND MUCH WROUGHT UP.

The London Press Vigorously Questions the Right of Annexation.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Daily News says of the Hawaii revolution: "The overthrow of the Queen appears to be an American coup. Hawaii being the key to the whole group, the Americans, once they possess it, would have no difficulty in making themselves master of the others. Europe, however, has necessities in the same quarter, Honolulu being the only coaling station on the mail route between San Francisco and Auckland."

Daily Telegraph.

"The affair wears the aspect of a successful attempt by American intriguers to subvert the existing order of things in favor, first, of themselves, and next of what is impossible, annexation. We could not allow the United States to annex the islands, even if the established policy at Washington permitted the idea to be entertained. This policy, however, will not permit it. Obviously the native government ought to be restored, for the revolution is the work of discontented, selfish foreigners, chiefly Yankees."

Daily Graphic.

"Beyond dispute there has been misgovernment in Hawaii, but, except the lurid stories published in San Francisco, nothing occurred to our knowledge to justify the Queen's deposition: The revolution seems to be purely the work of a section of immigrants, numbering, at the outside, 1,500. The fact that the revolutionists were in so great a hurry to petition the United States for annexation wears an ugly look."

Morning Post.

"Annexation of Hawaii by the United States might be regarded as a counter move to fortifying Esquimaux. The bulk of Hawaiian trade being with the United States, we are not surprised that there should be a desire for closer union with that power."

Daily Chronicle.

"Europe has not any great concern with Hawaii. Nevertheless the Queen has rights which seemed to have received scant respect from the leaders of the movement. Events had not given to a section of the foreign population the right to oust the lawful sovereign. Anxiety for the welfare of the natives seemed to have been less of a motive with the American party than the desire to further their own interests."

Vanderbilt Will Wed.

A New York special says it is stated on supposedly good authority that George Vanderbilt is to be married.

The lady is reported to be a widow, young and attractive and blessed with two children, one a lad of twelve years.

The story of the meeting is romantic to a degree. Some years ago it seems that George went on a trip to Southern California. At Monterey a lovely young woman and her invalid husband were staying with their two children. Among those to whom her tenderness especially appealed is said to have been the young multimillionaire.

It is said that after the marriage, which will be a quiet affair, Mr. Vanderbilt and his bride will take up their residence with his mother.

George Vanderbilt is about thirty years of age, five feet and ten inches in height and of slender build. He is very dark and has an intellectual face. He is a German scholar of considerable ability.

Mr. Vanderbilt's fortune is estimated at \$22,000,000. He resides with his mother to whom he is very devoted, but has an estate of his own in North Carolina.

## ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

The Scheme is not thought to be at all Probable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The interview between Secretary of State Foster and Dr. Mott Smith, Hawaiian minister, today continued for some time in the diplomatic room of the state department. At its close Secretary Foster went over to the white house and had a conference with President Harrison. While, of course, no statement of the policy to be pursued by the United States in the matter will be made, at least not until after the arrival of the commissioners from Hawaii, who are to present a request for annexation to the United States, it may be said that the visit of the Hawaiian commissioners will hardly be successful if the purport thereof has been correctly stated. Aside from the innovation upon the policy of the government since its organization, which annexation would be, the interests of other countries in the Sandwich Isles, are too large to permit on the part of the government of these nations an acquiescence in such annexation. It would involve a consequence that the United States would not care and which its long settled policy forbids it to assume.

Senator Vest on Anti-Options.

"In my opinion," said Senator Vest yesterday, "the anti-option bill will pass and become law. Personally I am bitterly opposed to it, but that I believe will be the outcome. It will be reached for a vote in the senate by next Wednesday. There will be no delay nor filibustering in the senate. Of course, the senate amendments will throw it into conference, but Washburn, for the senate, and Hatch, for the house, will control the conference, and they can get together and fix up a bill between them in two hours. And there is no doubt but their report will be adopted by both houses, as they agree to make it, and the bill get through."

"I will say right here that I am opposed to this conference method in legislation and believe I can trace some of the worst law-making ever known in this country to these conferences. This was noticeably so in the last tariff legislation."

"So far as I'm concerned I am willing to try the experiment proposed in the Hatch anti option bill. It is alleged to be in the interests of the farmer. I don't believe that will be the outcome. The people who most urge its passage and send lawyers and lobbyists here to aid it are the millers and pork packers, who buy a farmer's produce as their raw material. These men want this bill. They want it, because as a result they expect to buy wheat and hogs cheaper than they do now. I believe they are right, and that the effect of this bill will be to lower the price of both wheat and hogs. If that is true and these millers and packers are right I can't see where the benefit to the farmers comes in. But, as I say: The measure will become a law, and we will then know more about it. I shall watch results with interest."

David M. Vance, son of Senator Z. B. Vance, was returning to Asheville a few days ago from New Orleans. In changing cars at Spartanburg he took the wrong train. He discovered his mistake when six miles from that station and started to return on foot. In the intense cold he was almost frozen, his feet being so badly frost bitten that amputation may be necessary. He is now at Spartanburg receiving medical attention, his brother Charles being with him.

Mr. Blaine was 63 years old.

## EMPTY TREASURY.

Secretary Foster's Statement Reveals the Plunder of Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Foster's reply to Mr. Springer's resolution calling for a statement showing the condition of the treasury shows that the net cash in the treasury, including the gold reserve, was on Dec. 31, 1892, \$129,092,588. This includes disbursing officers' balances (not available), funds now lying in national depositories and which cannot be withdrawn without disturbing trade conditions and perhaps precipitating a panic, and the subsidiary coin, which is not legal tender and is unfit for circulation.

These items, together with the gold reserve nearly wipe out the so-called cash balance. But this is not the gravest feature. In another table Secretary Foster shows that \$65,000,000 have been appropriated for various purposes, but not yet expended. This sum, to show the actual condition of the treasury, should be deducted from the apparent cash balance of \$29,000,000, not including the gold reserve. This enormous deficit Secretary Foster explains by saying that, though this money is appropriated, it will not be expended for some time to come, and in the mean time the receipts of the government will be sufficiently large to enable the obligations to be met as they mature.

With a view to showing what the probable condition of the treasury will be on June 30, 1893—the end of the present fiscal year—Mr. Foster masses on one side of the ledger the expenditures which must be made and on the other side the estimated surplus at the end of June next of \$2,000,000. Yet, in order to show even this bagatelle on the credit side of the ledger, the Secretary has been obliged to change the figures submitted in his annual report to congress. The item of pensions as given in the annual report was \$158,000,000 and the estimate of internal revenue receipts was \$165,000,000. Since Secretary Foster's report was submitted, however, Commissioner Raum has demonstrated that a further sum of \$3,335,000 will be required during the present fiscal year, and that amount has been incorporated in the pending deficiency bill. This increase in estimated expenditures would wipe out the \$2,000,000 surplus and leave a considerable deficit, but Secretary Foster in his statement to Mr. Springer's committee avoids this result by adding \$3,335,000—the exact sum of the pension deficit—to the estimated receipts from internal revenues.

Secretary Foster submits a statement showing the probable condition of the treasury June 30, 1894, at the end of the first year of the democratic administration. In order to swell the revenues so as to cover the liabilities he estimates the customs receipts at \$12,000,000 more than the receipts of this year. An increase of internal revenue receipts of \$7,000,000 is also estimated. Even with these additions there would be no surplus at all; but Mr. Foster omits the item of "contract liabilities," which includes \$47,600,000 which must be met during 1894, and is thereby enabled to show a balance of \$47,852,407.00. Mr. Foster puts in a footnote stating that the amount of contract liabilities will have to be ultimately deducted from the balance shown.

The juggling of the sinking fund is in line with the "experts" book-keeping shown in the other statements. Sixteen million dollars due to the sinking fund is credited to the national bank note redemption fund, which is supposed to be taken from the surplus revenues of the government. Of course, the result is the same in the end, but it enables Mr. Foster to make a better "showing."

## BLAINE DEAD AT LAST.

THE GHOSTLY MESSENGER CAME FRIDAY MORNING.

The Great Man and Statesman Passes Quietly Away—A Nation's Loss—The Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—At last the end has come and the death of the great statesman, James G. Blaine, occurred in this city today at 11 o'clock.

After the long and painful conflict with disease, the end was peaceful and he died quietly. His wife and children were by his bedside.

The news was spread instantaneously to all parts of the world.



Mr. Blaine's death followed one of the relapses so frequent during his long illness. Symptoms of a relapse were manifested early this morning. At 9:30 he had a bad spell, with full force, when Dr. Hyatt expressed the belief that the end was near.

Members of the family were summoned to the bedside, and remained till the end. Heart failure is the term used to describe the fatal relapse. He died of physical exhaustion, disease finally overcoming his great will and master mind.

President Harrison was notified of Mr. Blaine's death, and at 11:25 he walked to the Blaine mansion, accompanied by Secretary Halford, Lieutenant Parker and Mr. Wanamaker.

THE BURIAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Blaine's funeral took place today, and the body was buried in Oak Hill cemetery, Georgetown, by the side of his son, Walker Blaine, and his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger, who are buried there.

The funeral was to be private, at the family's request, although a public ceremony had been suggested. The exercises were in the Presbyterian Church of the Convent, where Mr. Blaine was a pewholder.

The state department was closed and draped, and congress and all the departments observed the usual forms in honor of the great statesman. The family is overwhelmed with telegrams and letters of sympathy.

The president ordered all departments closed and all United States flags at half-mast.

Public grief would not permit a private funeral, and the people turned out almost en masse. The attendance was very large and of all classes of people, from the highest to the lowest.

Ex-Gov. John Martin was elected United States senator from Kansas in a joint session of the legislature, receiving 86 votes of the 91 cast. The republicans of the lower houses who are flocking by themselves, did not participate. They claim that nine of those who voted in the joint convention were not legally members of the legislature and had no right to vote. But it appears that if these nine were left out of the count, there was present a legal quorum of members whose title is undisputed. We have no question, therefore, that this election will be held valid and that Judge Martin's title will be recognized by the senate.—[New York World.]

The anti-option bill passed the senate Tuesday by a vote of 40 to 29.