

Press and Carolinian

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THE NAVY.

The Naval Review of the four-hundredth year is over, and the most splendid pageant that our country ever saw, has faded away. Thirty-five war ships, from the battle ship of Brazil to the torpedo boat of America, formed two long lines as they stood at attention in the Hudson, to be reviewed by the President. Near two score fighting ships in fighting trim, their rigging gay with flags, their decks crowded with warriors, their officers gorgeous with lace and gold and orders, thundered forth salute after salute as a plain gentleman in black sailed up and down between their magnificent columns, reviewing the champions of ten navies assembled to do honor to his country and the day of its discovery. From the despot of limitless Russia to the little Republics of South America, nearly all friendly civilized naval powers were represented.

England and France neither of them sent their mightiest battle ships, as both knew we had none yet completed to match them. The Blake, although but an armed cruiser, yet was double the tonnage of our greatest vessel of its class. In two years, however, we may expect the Maine, Texas, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, as well as the New York, to present for inspection to other nations battle ships which for armor, guns and speed, will outrank the hugest vessels of Europe.

We suggest, as soon as our Navy is thus put in condition to invite notice and challenge criticism, that another great Naval Review be held in European waters. Such displays go far toward keeping the peace of the world. Each power knows by sight what are some of the resources of the others. We learn to respect each other more, the more we understand each other's strength.

It is idle for any of the Southern States to complain of the lack of capital and immigration or to organize meetings of Governors to make known their wants when they neglect so practical a plan for advertising their resources as a proper representation at the World's Fair would afford. Not a single State in the South has made anything like an adequate appropriation for a display, while Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and Tennessee are not represented at all. They may attribute lack of immigration and want of capital to any cause they think proper, but the chief cause is a lack of proper enterprise and public spirit. The outside world has little conception of the vast resources of the South, especially in coal and iron deposits, and it is blind folly for those States to refuse a proper appropriation to make them known.—[New York World.]

Mr. de Salol—"Don't it make you feel a little angry when a man plays you for a fool and finds you out to be one?"

Mrs. de Salol—"I don't know; how so? Why?"

Mr. de Salol—"Now that fellow took me for a fool just as sure as any thing, when he said that horse was gentle, and was nine years old. He talked about that all the time, and wouldn't tell me the horse was twenty-two and was gentle, because his leg had been broken as well as his wind."

Mrs. de Salol—"Well, why didn't you do as I told you and buy a horse like mine?"

HOLD UP HIS HANDS.

To modify a famous epigram of Beaconsfield's, a political critic is one who has been a political failure. He attempts to explain things which his past showed he could not comprehend; to advise in conditions which he can not appreciate; to condemn where he should justify, and to justify where he has been condemned.

It is to such gentry that the country owes most of the late alarmist articles on the President's personality, his domination, his masterful absolutism, and his reducing his Cabinet officers to his individual clerks.

Such men as these critics are too small to take in all that goes to make up a Man. They cannot, for very pettiness, gauge what is so great as the character of Cleveland. No matter how often they are told that the People, weary of the administration of its affairs by mediocre folks, made up its mind last fall to select its best man for the National Executive, they cannot understand it. They wanted somebody more like themselves, then they could have appreciated him. This President is altogether beyond their ken; he does things they would not have done, he leaves undone things they would have done, and so they bubble and fret and stir, and straightway we have the papers darkly hinting at mysterious evidences of personal sway, of absolutism, despotism, and what not.

Mr. Cleveland is a phenomenon to them, no doubt, but he is not a malignant or dangerous one; that he is larger does not show he is worse, or that he is strong does not make him a tyrant. The greatest man in America must, of necessity, be a wonder to small people, but so long as he does no harm, let us hold up his hands.

What a Newspaper Is.

Some people do not properly estimate the value and importance of a newspaper. How many families are there in which you find none—not even the county paper, which every one ought to read, and for which few men are really too poor to pay. It makes no difference whether you like the editor or not, or whether the paper reflects your individual ideas of politics, religion, economic and social questions, there can not fail to see much that will interest and benefit you in the course of a year's reading.

As some one has truly said, the newspaper is the cheapest thing a man can buy, and will pay the biggest returns for the amount invested, in the long run. It costs less than a postage stamp; less than to send or receive a single letter. What good does it do you? It instructs you and broadens your views. It interests your wife, and it educates your children. It comes to you every week, rain or shine, calm or storm, bringing you the news of the busy world. No matter what happens, it enters your door every week as a welcome friend, full of sunshine, cheer and interest. It opens the door of the great world and puts you face to face with its people and its great events. It shortens the long summer days, and it enlivens the long winter nights. It is your adviser, your gossip and your friend. No man is just to his children who does not give them a good paper to read. No man is good to himself and his wife, who does not take a newspaper; and the local county paper should claim his attention; challenge his admiration and command his support first.—[Ex.]

A bold, independent paper is of inestimable value, but one that can be bought with money, or dragged, by disapproving subscribers, to act against the conscience of its editor, is unworthy to enter the social precincts of the homes of American freemen.

A List of New Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following appointments are announced today at the White House: L. F. McKinney, of New Hampshire, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil; George William Caruth, of Arkansas, minister resident and consul general to Portugal; John M. Wiley, of New York, consul at Bordeaux; Harvey Myers, of Kentucky, commissioner from Kentucky on the World's Columbian Commission; J. C. Sanders, of Georgia, alternate commissioner from Georgia on the World's Columbian Commission.

Poisoning the Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Further particulars are at hand as to the poisoning of the provisional Government's troops on April 10 at Honolulu. Capt. Good, at the barracks, said the men had dinner at 6 o'clock. The bill of fare was roast beef, boiled tongue, peas, and vegetables, with tea and coffee. He could not account for the trouble. He had eaten dinner at the barracks, but he had escaped illness. The men laid the blame to the boiled tongue, and did not hesitate to accuse some one in the employ of the royalists.

Some thought the poison had been placed in the tea or coffee, but several men who had partaken of the liquids mentioned, and who had not eaten anything but cake or bread, say they felt all right.

It was pretty generally agreed by the investigators that canned peas were the cause of the trouble, but afterward it was found that no canned peas, but dried, were served at the meal, leaving the matter still unexplained.

Five Chinese are employed in the kitchen at the Government building, but no suspicion attached to them. In all about sixty men, thirty at the barracks and thirty in Company A of the National Guards, were rendered unfit for duty, but most of them soon recovered, and none are likely to suffer permanently. The royalists were very indignant, and deny the existence of a plot to destroy the Government forces in this murderous manner, and there is so far no general desire or intention to hold them accountable.

Thurston, it is now expected, will remain in Washington as the Hawaiian Minister, to succeed Mott Smith, whom the provisional Government has asked to resign. Chief Clerk Hastings of the Foreign Office is prominently mentioned for the Consul-Generalship at San Francisco. The published statement that United States Minister Stevens would relinquish his position and return home on May 24 is a further source of gratification to the anti-annexationists.

The name of his successor will be awaited with interest, many professing to believe that Commissioner Blount will be the man. The United Press correspondent called upon the Commissioner and asked him if there was any truth in the report that he intended leaving for home on the steamship Australia, which leaves on April 26th. Mr. Blount replied that there was no truth in it whatever.

"My stay here is indefinite. It may be two months; or it may be three months. If I were in the States," he continued, "I frankly say to you I would talk more freely, but here I do not wish to assist in propagating rumors."

When told that if his position were clearly defined it would assist to prevent many rumors, he said he was not giving himself any trouble about that.

"I suppose," he said, with some irony, "I should have made a speech at the lowering of the flag, but I am not making any speeches or issuing any pyrotechnic proclamations." The Commissioner would not intimate the character of the report he would formulate, and said he had not made a statement for publication and would make none.

By the last mail ex-Queen Liliuokalani received an autograph letter from Queen Victoria as follows:

"We have received and referred to our advisers your letter relating to the revolt in your kingdom. We sincerely trust that your Majesty will arrive at a happy issue out of your present troubles. We take this opportunity of assuring you of our continued good will and commend your Majesty to the protection of the Almighty."

On Friday evening as the Lenoir train was leaving the city Mr. Julius Icard attempted to board it and was dragged over the trestle South of the bank building, and some distance beyond, before the train could be stopped and the gentleman taken from his perilous position. Mr. Icard, while painfully bruised, received no fatal injuries. We trust the incident may impress upon the minds of our people the hazards to which we expose ourselves, when we attempt to board moving trains.

DONT FORGET TO REMEMBER

that impure unhealthy blood is present in all, and the direct cause of many diseases from which we suffer, Scrofula rheumatism and Specific Diseases which have ravaged the earth and poisoned the blood of nations for generations, and are the evil parents of indescribable horrors are under absolute control of P. P. P., the only infallible blood purifier known.

The P. P. P. Blood Cure has positively cured numerous cases of Scrofula and Salt Rheum in a short time, where all other blood purifiers have failed.

Pleasant to take; applicable to diseases of infancy or old age.

Sunday.

What is the use of Sunday to a business man or working man? It often seems to put a stop to his work just when he wants another day; but a sensible man knows he can not get on without his Sunday, or day of rest and change and recreation. Men have tried to do without it, and some men have no real Sunday. Napoleon tried to make his army do without it, but was obliged to give it up. The men who do not keep Sunday are generally bitter, discontented, hard, and disagreeable. Why is it so, and what is the use of Sunday?

1. Sunday is a day of rest. No man was ever intended to go on at his work day after day without change. It is not healthy. This was partly the reason why one day in seven was appointed for rest. The Sabbath was made for man. God considered man's health when he made the law. He told him to do things because they were good for him, and not to do other things because they were bad for him.

2. Sunday is a day of worship. Man is an animal, and needs rest. Man is a spiritual animal and needs to lift his mind to God and hold communion with him, and offer sacrifice and thanksgiving. Without these there is no worship, and Sunday is a day on which he can do this without the distraction of business.

3. Sunday is a day of instruction. Sermon-hearing is not worship, however much we may learn from it or be moved by it. But we ought to know whom and why and how we worship. Willful ignorance is a common vice among Christians, and many men who think that they worship God do not know as much about their religion as they could learn from a five cent catechism.

4. Sunday is a day of good works. Our Lord and Master healed the sick on the Sabbath, and preached that the right use of the day was rest from work for self, but not from work for others. Sunday may be used as a day for works of mercy. All spiritual works of mercy may be done on Sunday. To convert the sinner, instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, comfort the sorrowful, bear wrongs patiently, forgive injuries—all these are Sunday works, and every man can do some of them if he will. But that is not all. The corporal works of mercy can be done on Sunday, and few men can do them except on Sunday. A man can feed the hungry, clothe the naked, entertain strangers, visit the sick, go to see prisoners, even if he has no other opportunity.—[Ex.]

Of the First Class.

Postmaster Kerr received notification from the department at Washington that the Asheville office has been designated as a money order office of the first class, to take effect April 28th. On and after that date Postmaster Kerr will be authorized to issue certificates of deposit for such surplus money order funds as may be deposited by postmasters at money order and postal note offices.

The Asheville office is at present the depository for postal funds for about thirty counties in North Carolina.

Asheville's depository for money order funds at present is Richmond, Va., and this promotion places the Asheville office in the first money order grade along with Richmond and other of the prominent cities.—[Asheville Citizen.]

Mrs. de Salol—"I notice that you are not writing any thing for the Magazines here lately."

Mr. de Salol—"No-oh; you see, I'm saving myself up for my great work, the American Novel. It is to be one grand masterful hit. If I were to write anything and publish it now, it would make my writings too commonplace—reduce my store of information and lessen my chances for presenting something new and startling."

Mrs. de Salol—"Yes; that would be so much nicer: Write one novel and then quit."

Mr. de Salol—"Oh, no! I don't say I would quit. That would just get me started."

Mrs. de Salol—"I hope you will not find a publisher then. What did you say is the name of your great novel?"

Mr. de Salol—"I never said, but I will say: It is, 'My Budie and I.' Do you see? That takes in anybody who has a mind to chum with me; my running mate, as it were—my fellow companion or help meet."

Mrs. de Salol—"What do you want to take them in for?"

Mr. de Salol—"Now, there you are, again."

Senator Cockrell's Views.

Speaking of the Treasury situation, Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, said: "It is nothing but an organized effort by a party of sharp brokers to force an issue of bonds. These people came very near controlling Foster, and now they are after Carlisle. I hope Carlisle will fight them to the last. I believe he will, and if he does he will win. Of course, these men would like to bring about a bond issue—the more the merrier. They would get a commission for their negotiations, and these bonds would serve as a further prop-stay and argument for national banks. They would continue—that ring would, if unchecked—until the national banks were given complete control of the entire paper issue of the government."

"If I were Carlisle I would pay gold for nothing but gold certificates. If they brought greenbacks, or, in fact, anything but the plain gold certificates, they should get nothing but silver. They say that this would bring back our securities now in Europe. What of it? There is plenty of money here which, in its idleness, goes to gambling in the stock markets and the boards of trade, which would snap them up in a moment."

"Once before, in the late 70s, when we passed a silver law, our securities came trooping over from Europe, and it was the best thing that ever happened to us. They say, too, that a refusal to pay gold for greenbacks at the Treasury would prove a panic. I don't believe it. It is simply a threat. This very ring which is reaching for the Treasury throat right now, would no more dare to create a panic than any body. They would be the first to suffer; but even a panic is better than some things; it is better than surrendering the nation's finances to the control of a clique, and I sincerely hope that Carlisle will risk the worst before he ever does it."—[Philadelphia Record.]

After Ransom's Place.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 23.—The next legislature will elect the successor to Senator Matthew Ransom, who in part has represented this State in the United States senate for nearly a quarter of a century, and wire pulling has begun. *Ex-Governor Thompson H. Jarvis for years has had an eye on Senator Ransom's seat, and it was alleged at the time that the senator had Jarvis appointed minister to Brazil, in 1885, in order to get him out of the way. Now he does not seek to disguise the fact that he is a candidate for Ransom's official shoes. There are other Richmonds in the field. Among the number ex-Congressman A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, and Colonel Julian S. Carr, of Durham, have been frequently mentioned in this connection. The latter, however, is a strong personal friend of General Ransom, and will probably not oppose his re-election. And then the general sentiment at this time favors the nomination of Colonel Carr for governor in 1896.

The farmer's alliance expects to have a finger in the senatorial pie, and Marion Butler, the State president, is now canvassing the State. He denounces all political parties and although a Weaver elector at the last election, alleges that all parties are equally corrupt. At Henderson, Vance county, last week, he made use of this expression in the course of his address: "You put the politicians of the third party in power and they will do just as the others do."

The Secret of Mr. Cleveland's Strength.

Probably not since Lincoln has the country had a President who possesses so much of the sympathy and the confidence of the people as Mr. Cleveland. That was manifested in his re-election in the face of all established precedents as well as in all of the circumstances attending his restoration to power. The singular influence which he has exerted in shaping the destiny of his party and in giving direction to national politics is the fruit of the implicit faith which the people repose in his sincerity and his judgment. He carried this influence with him into his retirement, and it remained an active factor in public affairs when Mr. Cleveland was stripped of every vestige of power save that which inhered in his own remarkable personality and character. This is all there is to the "domination" of which Mr. Goldwin Smith speaks, and it is the head and front of the "absolutism" about which Mr. Cleveland's censors have so much to say. The power which the President has developed for moulding and directing American politics is in the nature of incontestable evidence that he is a man of the people, and that the masses recognize in him a safe, faithful and unselfish champion of their rights and constitutional privileges.—[From the Kansas City Star.]