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## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1897.—The President has no means of knowing to a certainty that the tariff bill will become a law inside of a month, but he feels so confident that it will that he has promised to attend the unveiling of the statue of General John A. Logan, in Lake Front Park, Chicago, on July 22nd, with as many members of the Cabinet as can make it convenient to accompany him. In order to provide against unexpected contingencies, President McKinley stipulated that his promise should not be considered binding if the tariff bill were not disposed of in time for him to reach Chicago on the date specified.

Senator Chandler, who made a record as Secretary of the Navy, was asked what he thought of the English statement that the annexation of Hawaii would make it necessary for us to largely increase our Navy. He replied: "I do not agree with the opinion that we must largely increase our Naval force because we are about to annex Hawaii. The future power of the United States will not lie in its Navy. We will be great because we have unlimited and easily convertible resources. If we want a Navy, we can get one. If a war should come in which Italy, for instance, was not concerned, we could buy the whole Italian Navy in 24 hours. There will be no larger Naval appropriations coincident with the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty, but when we want a Navy we can get it."

The ultimate ratification of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii is regarded as so certain, notwithstanding the talk of the handful of Democratic Senators who are opposed to it, that no effort will be made to push it to a vote at this session of Congress. The President is perfectly satisfied to have it go over to the regular session, as he regards the sending of the treaty to the Senate as all that was necessary to notify the world of our intention to annex the island.

Senator Hanna has grown very tired of denying the story originated by some one in the employ of a New York paper, that the wages of miners in his employ, in Pennsylvania, had been cut to the lowest price ever paid in the Pittsburg district—54 cents a ton. Speaking on the subject, Senator Hanna said: "There has been a reduction of wages, but not those of the men employed by any of the companies in which I am interested. I was asked to join and refused to do so. My men are still receiving 60 cents a ton." Of course it would be expecting entirely too much to ask that this very positive denial should operate to keep the original lie out of Democratic papers.

Senator Hanna and several members of the Ohio delegation in the House have gone home to attend the state convention. The story that Senator Foraker remained in Washington because he was opposed to Senator Hanna was, of course, a Democratic origin. Senator Hanna's election, and certain that it will be accomplished. He remained in Washington as the result of an agreement with Senator Hanna, it being thought best that one of them should be constantly in his seat in the Senate while the tariff bill is under consideration.

General Stewart L. Woodford, the new U. S. Minister to Spain, has many admirers among the Republicans who attended the National convention, which nominated Hayes and Wheeler. After Hayes was nominated, General Wheeler heard that the Indiana delegation had decided to support him for the Vice-Presidency. According to Col. W. R. Holloway, who was there, and who is now in Washington, this is what Gen. Woodford said to his Indiana friends: "No, no, gentlemen; don't think of that, Wm. A. Wheeler is a stronger man in the state of New York than I am, and I beg that you will give him Indiana's thirty votes. What we need and must have to elect Gov. Hayes, is New York's electoral vote. Don't consider me for one moment, but vote for my friend, Wheeler, and assist us to carry the Empire state for the nominees of this convention." The result is history.

While the Republicans enjoyed the accusations and counter accusations hurled by Democratic Senators against each other they would have much preferred that the time so wasted had

been put in on the tariff bill. Everybody knows how wide agart the Democratic Senators are on the tariff and many other things, but the country is impatiently waiting for the tariff bill to become a law.

## CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION.

Printers Want the Government Printing Office Relieved From Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate Committee on Civil Service resumed its inquiry today into the workings of the classified service. A letter from W. B. Prescott, President of the International Typographical Union, was read in denial of the reported statement that the union favored the continuance of the civil service rules at the Government printing office.

"It is not the union's province or purpose to criticize or comment on the civil service system generally," the letter says, "but it is of opinion that the system is not suitable for application to great productive concerns like the Government Printing Office. It is not necessary to discharge old and faithful employees in order to maintain a high standard of skill. Such is not the purpose of our organization, but it is imperative that new situations and vacancies be filled with the best workmen procurable. They bring to the office fresh ideas as to methods and results, and their presence and work will act as a stimulus, which will be profitable alike to their fellow workmen and the Government. The typographical union, after over a year's experience under civil service rules, and under which 1,000 or 1,200 of its members have been employed, is not of opinion that the people's interests are being subserved by their application to the Government Printing Office. Therefore it will use its influence to secure their abrogation and have the office placed upon the same basis as the most successful private offices.

"Briefly, the union is of opinion that better results would be obtained by making foremen responsible for the quality and quantity of the output of the respective departments, investing them with authority to employ help at will and to discharge employees, to decrease the force for competency, for neglect of duty, for violation of office rules, &c."

P. Rhodes, an employee of the printing office, testified that the civil service examinations were not practical and covered branches foreign to the qualifications of a printer. He said he could take a high school boy, coach him for a week on the proof-reading instructions found in the dictionaries, and the boy could pass the examinations, though he might never set a foot in a printing office.

Auditor Castle of the Post Office Department said that the civil service system had been honestly administered in the Post Offices throughout the country, and it would not be possible to maintain the present efficiency of the service under any other system. As regards the force of the bureau over which he presided, he was convinced that the administration of the law had been very bad. The employees depended too much on political influences and not enough on personal efficiency.

The committee adjourned till next Saturday.

Col. Carr and Mr. Washington Duke Walk for a Cake.

The cake walk last night furnished fun for a large number of people and must have proved a financial success to the management. A great many couples fell in line when fun began and marched to the strains of enlivening music. There was some graceful walking and there was much that wouldn't be called graceful. It was soon evident that two couples were far in the lead for the prize and that the contest between them would be a very close one. These were Mr. Washington Duke and Miss Spicer and Col. Julian S. Carr and Mrs. Thos. H. Martin. When the votes were counted the former won by a majority of one, the vote standing 66 to 65.—Durham special, 19th, to Raleigh News and Observer.

## MAINE POPULISTS REBEL.

THEY REPUDIATE BRYAN AND SEWALL AND FREE TRADE.

The State Committee Almost Unanimously Into the Middle-of-the-Road Camp With Tom Watson and the Genuine Populism.

AUBURN, Me., June 19.—William Jennings Bryan need cast no hopeful eyes on the prospect of populist support and fusion in Maine in 1900, judging from the overwhelming victory of the go-it-alone Populists at the meeting of the State Populist Committee here this afternoon.

Prof. L. C. Bateman of this city, erstwhile Populist candidate for Governor of Maine, able politician and relentless foe of Arthur Sewall and the Bryanite Democrats of Maine, won a great victory and took the Maine Populist party into the "middle of the road," and, incidental thereto, into the Wharton Barker Presidential boom camp.

When the coming Nashville conference was first broached there were abundant signs of a Populist bolt in Maine. Several leading Populists who had supported Bryan and Sewall opposed it and antagonized Bateman. He has downed them all and come out with flying colors. The State Committee today went almost unanimously for what they term the genuine Watson-Barker-Bateman Populism, as against what Bateman has sarcastically termed the "hypocritical, capitalistic, Sewallized wing" of the party. Maine Populism can be said to be "done with silver" and red hot for the old greenback idea.

John White of Levant, the richest Populist in Maine, wrote in a letter:

"No more silver in mine. Just think of Andrew Jackson on a ticket with a national bank President. What in God's name were our folks thinking of at St. Louis? All we have to do now is to stand firm."

These sentiments fairly express the overwhelming view of the convention, with the added assertions: "No more Democracy, no more fusion." These red-hot resolutions were carried with but two dissenting votes:

"1. The People's Party State Committee, in conference assembled, do hereby declare that the late alliance with the silver Democracy has proven a failure and should no longer be continued.

"2. We condemn in unqualified terms the brutal treatment accorded by the Democratic party to the Populists, and especially to that great national leader, the Hon. Thomas E. Watson.

"3. That the leaders of the silver Democrats have, by their insincerity and hypocrisy, proven that they are unworthy to longer lead the reform forces of this nation, and we therefore demand that there shall be no further fusion with that faction of the Democratic party."

After scoring the Republican Administration, the resolution concluded:

"That the delegates selected to attend the Nashville conference be instructed to use all honorable means to recall our party to the support of straight Populist principles, as set forth in the Omaha and St. Louis platforms."

The Southern's Reasons for Building the Mocksville Extension.

It is announced by First Vice President A. B. Andrews that the management of the Southern Railway has decided upon a simple plan for relieving the great pressure of traffic on the line between Greensboro and Charlotte, N. C., without going to the expense of the construction of a second track between the points named, through Salisbury. The Southern now owns the 29 miles of the Midland North Carolina Railroad between Winston Salem and Mocksville, and will extend the road some 30 miles to Mooresville, where connection will be made with the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio division for Charlotte. A large part of the through freight will be sent over the proposed new route.

The Rowan Knitting Mill was sold at auction at Salisbury Monday. It was bought by S. H. Wiley as trustee for a company of citizens.

Mrs. S. J. Bodenhamer, who was appointed postmaster at Jonesville, Yadkin county, a few days ago, died Friday of cancer of the stomach.

## TELLER VISITS THE WHITE HOUSE.

He Called Simply to Pay His Respects, but Many Senators Marvelled at His Presence.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado, bent slightly under the weight of 67 years, slowly walked into the White House this morning with a bashful air, like a lost sheep returning to the fold. He was dressed in a Prince Albert coat—the same style coat, in fact, that he wore on June 17, 1896, when he made his dramatic exit from the St. Louis Convention—dark trousers, calf-skin shoes, and plug hat, and carried a cane. It has been many a long day since Senator Teller entered the White House, and to-day he walked as cautiously as though he were treading on broken glass or century eggs. Every old attache of the White House recognized the Colorado Senator as he ambled through the corridor on his way to the main stairway. At the foot of the stairs he met several Senators who gazed at him in astonishment and marvelled at his presence in the White House. True, they said, Mr. Teller had the same right to visit the White House as any free born American, but it seemed strange to them to see him in the enemy's camp.

It is only two days over twelve months that Mr. Teller was on the warpath. The occasion was the meeting of the Committee on Resolutions of the St. Louis Republican Convention. Mr. Teller was a member of the committee. It was well known that he favored the free coinage of silver, and, therefore, when he made the following remark it was not surprising:

"The time has come when I shall be obliged to leave the Republican party if it declares for the single gold standard."

From that day to this Mr. Teller has been a political wanderer on the face of the earth. The Senators who met Mr. Teller at the foot of the White House stairs to-day were all present at the St. Louis Convention, and the action of Mr. Teller and his colleagues, Cannon, Dubois, Hartman et al., was fresh in their memories. They pictured in their mind's eyes the Colorado Senator, with flushed face, grizzly beard, and husky voice, standing on the speaker's rostrum in Convention Hall, appealing in impassioned tones for the adoption for the free coinage clause in the platform. They could see the man who had been conspicuous in Republican counsels for a third of a century slowly descend into the body of the convention, and amid hisses and cat-calls, file down the main aisle and out of the convention, followed by men of his ilk, never to return.

It is not astonishing, therefore, that the Senators who met Mr. Teller in the White House to-day wondered at his presence. He said he had left the Republican party for all time to come, and would never again be caught in the Republican fold. Cut Mr. Teller went into the White House to-day with a clear conscience. He did not come to make war with the President. He simply called to pay his respects.

## TO INDICT STOREKEEPERS.

Mr. Holton Proposes to Remedy Fraud in Distilleries by Indicting Storekeepers.

Mr. A. E. Holton, who was in the city this morning, tells us of a new line of tactics the government proposes to adopt in order to break up fraud and irregularities in distilleries.

It is proposed that in every instance where fraud is found in a distillery that the storekeeper and gauger shall be indicted with the distiller. This, Mr. Holton thinks, is the only solution of irregularities and differences between the government and distillers. In view of the fact that Mr. Holton has already been decided upon as district attorney, and that he has only recently had a talk with the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington, this statement is very significant and indicative of the policy the new administration will pursue.

Twenty-five bills of indictment were found against storekeepers and gaugers at the Federal court in Charlotte yesterday, and as they will be tried under Mr. Holton's administration he proposes to make it exceedingly warm for the storekeepers.

The government thinks that by this plan it will not only be able to make storekeepers and gaugers more alive to their duty but also to prevent them from countenancing fraud in any manner, shape or form.

## CUBAN SITUATION.

THE COURSE TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE UNITED STATES.

It Will Depend Upon Answer by the Spanish Government to Representations Through Minister Woodford That Prolongation of Present Condition Will Not be Countenanced.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It can be stated on the best authority that all publications purporting to outline the Cuban policy of President McKinley that have been made up to the present time have been in disregard of the fact that the case of the United States Government has not been made up, and that even in the discussions of the subject of our relations to Cuba that have taken place in Cabinet circles, the point has not been reached where it could be said that the Executive had finally determined upon any certain plan of action. At the State Department an authoritative denial is given of the statement cabled to London to the effect that Gen. Woodford, the newly appointed U. S. Minister to Spain, has been instructed to intimate to the Spanish authorities that if Spain refuses to grant freedom to Cuba she must be prepared to yield to force.

Mr. Calhoun, who was the President's special commissioner to Cuba, is still here in daily conference with Assistant Secretary Day upon the subject of our general relations to the Cuban question as well as upon the Ruiz case in particular, and it is desired that General Woodford also be given an opportunity to confer with Mr. Calhoun. Therefore, in the course of the next three days, the minister will come again to Washington from New York and begin a serious study of the history of the present insurrection from its very beginning. Of this General Woodford at present knows little more than the average close reader of the newspapers, and it is of course highly important that he should have in his possession all the information that is in the State Department, besides that which Mr. Calhoun may be able to add verbally, before he goes to Spain, as it is the intention of our government that the new minister shall carry with him when he goes the complete case of the United States. This necessarily will consume some time, and it can be stated positively that there is no expectation that General Woodford will start for Madrid until the expiration of thirty days' period allowed by the State Department to all United States ministers upon their appointment, within which to study their instructions before going to their posts. General Woodford's instructions, of course, from the peculiarities of the situation, will be much more complex than are usually given to an American minister. Not only will he be charged with all of the details of the Ruiz case, which in itself promises to present most formidable legal problems, but he will also take with him all the evidence necessary to establish the losses suffered by United States citizens in Cuba from the continuance of the war, with other data in support of the suggestion of our Government that it can scarcely continue to countenance a prolongation of present conditions. Upon the answer returned by the Spanish Government to these representations by General Woodford will depend the course to be followed by the United States. While perfectly willing to gather all information pertinent to this issue and listen to all proper representations, the administration is firmly determined not to be unduly hurried in its treatment of the case, realizing that if it should permit itself to be carried away by temporary excitement, mistakes of the gravest character might result, that would in the end weaken our position.

Judge Simonton, of the United States Circuit Court, has reaffirmed his decree in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, against the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, et al. This decision is that the railroad shall be sold as a whole, not in diversions, as contended by the plaintiffs.

Davidson Burrough, of Stanly county, aged 69 years, was convicted of counterfeiting in the Federal Court in Charlotte last week and sentenced to 15 months in the penitentiary.