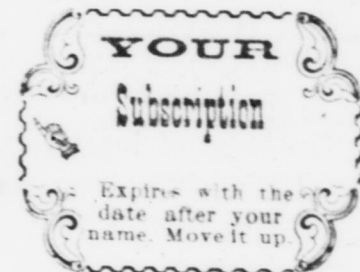




Press and Carolinian.



State Library

Volume 20.

Hickory, North Carolina, Thursday, February 13, 1890.

Number 6.

Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

The Charlotte people have a State reputation of always doing whatever they undertake in good form. Last Thursday night the Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet at which many fine speeches were made by prominent North Carolinians.

When Joe Caldwell, of the Landmark, was called upon to reply to the State Press toast, he responded as follows:

"The progress of time brings many strange things to pass. Nothing would have seemed more unlikely in the fall of 1872, than the raw recruit who was then commencing to practice journalism at the expense of this patient and long-suffering city, should rise in this presence in 1890 to respond to the sentiment which has just been proposed. And yet it can with fairness be assumed that these seventeen years of uninterrupted association with the press have carried him beyond the experimental stages of the work to which he has consecrated his life.

The press. What is it? What of it?

It is first and foremost a news purveyor; this is the first demand the public makes upon it: that it shall print the news. But it has a mission apart from this. From facts presented it is its duty to draw conclusions. Upon the wisdom and fairness with which it does this depends the measure of its influence, for the reader, more accurate, more accurate in his estimate of him than the average journalist is wont to believe, will accept or reject the conclusions of his editor according as he has learned to rely upon or to distrust his wisdom and his fairness. Thus the influence of the press varies with each fractional part of the whole, and not with the size of the audience in each separate case, but with something else, as I have sought to show. The paper must depend upon its news columns for its popularity, but it is the editorial column which establishes its character. It exerts a wide and headful influence if its editor be recognized as a man of information, judgment and integrity; if he be known to be under no outside influence; if he be free of suspicion of any ulterior design. He who looks to politicians or parties, as such, for favors, or who has his own aspirations, however secretly entertained, fixed upon politics, cannot be a faithful, single-hearted or a safe guide to others, and will lose his influence as his ambition is disclosed. The occupation, if its highest possibilities are to be attained, is to be followed, as is the higher ministry, for itself alone, and not as a stepping stone to something else, nor yet as a mere means of money getting. That editor dishonors his profession who for money ponders to a depraved or vicious public clamor when his conscience says nay. In like manner he discredits himself when he allows personal pique to control his columns; and thus we have to-day the spectacle of two or more of what are called "the great papers" of our country, practically without influence or following, notwithstanding they have immense circulation.

I am not here to discuss the corrupt, the servile or the licentious press—scoundrels of God.

The press generally is animated by high purposes. Considering its temptations, it is singularly free from venality. It is rare that it lends its countenance to a measure which opposes the general welfare. It is always in the van of progress. It throws itself into the breach when the campaign is on, and is the last to leave the trenches. For the

sake of the public, it imperils the lives and the property of its conductors when no personal end is to be subserved. It is first and last the friend and defender of its own community—a spokesman which is always loyal, an advocate which seldom needs to be prompted.

In rising, gentlemen, in Charlotte, to speak of and for the press, I bring myself into the same condemnation with him who spoke of war in the presence of Hannibal. You have a press that is all I have said a press should be—one worthy of the choicest of North Carolina's cities. It has always trumpeted your attractions and has contrived in a large measure to give your city the enviable character which it enjoys throughout all our borders."

A Cloud-Burst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The Shanghai Mercury of January 7, received by steamer Rio Janeiro yesterday, gives a brief account of a cloud burst near Nanking, of which a brief announcement was received by cable at the time. It says: On 7th of this moon, in Jantse river, near Nanking, about 11 in the forenoon, when the weather was bright, there was suddenly heard a rushing sound as of water. Two large black clouds appeared and soon enveloped everything like a fog. The waters were much disturbed, and the river was full of large waves. The two clouds eventually reached a place called Tsit Li Chow, when they bursted asunder, making a very loud report. During the disturbance many boats were destroyed, and over 100 people were drowned. More than 50 were picked up in an exhausted condition by the Chinese Life Preserving Association.

Montana Deadlock Broken.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 5.—A motion was made in the Senate to-day to consider bills from the Republican House, and a demand for the yeas and nays on the motion was made by two of the Democratic members. Seven Republicans voted in the affirmative, and the Democrats abstained from voting. Lieutenant-Governor Rickards, who was in the chair, declared that a quorum was present, on the ground that two Democrats had called for a vote on the motion, and that the motion was carried.

This broke the deadlock, and the Senate is now engaged in considering the House bills.

Gov. Fleming Inaugurated.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 6.—Governor A. B. Fleming was inaugurated at noon to-day, the ceremony taking place from the main entrance to the State House. Republicans, especially Republican members of the Legislature, very generally absented themselves from the ceremony, intending thereby to put the seal of their displeasure upon the whole affair.

Judge Kelley's Successor.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The Fourth Congressional District Republican Convention to-day nominated State Senator John E. Reytburn for the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Wm. D. Kelley. The election will be held on the 18th inst. There was no opposition.

Send Him to Hickory.

The Evangelist Wm. Fife held a series of successful meetings last week in Shelby and every church has been revived, the members aroused to better lives and hundreds have been benefited by his coming.—[Shelby Aurora.

NEWS NOTES.

GLEANED HERE AND THERE

The Queen has opened Parliament.

The Cleveland boom grows bigger every day.

Richard Croker, New York's Chamberlain, has resigned.

Secretary Tracy continues to improve. We are glad to know.

Count Tolstoi, the greatest of living novelists, is dangerously ill.

Secretary Tracy has resumed his duties at the Navy Department.

Senator Blair spoke last Thursday in favor of his educational Bill.

Don Manuel Salamanca, Captain General of the Island of Cuba, is dead.

The fortune left by the Duke of Montpensier is estimated at \$200,000,000.

The State Senate defeated the bill granting to women the right to practice law in Virginia.

A couple more wool failures in Pennsylvania. What's the matter with protection, anyhow?

Representative Cannon reported to the House the new rules. They will be debated upon and probably adopted.

The farmers of Woodruff county, Arkansas, are solving the race problem by importing white labor from other States.

The charter of the Louisiana Lottery Co. expires soon. The company has offered strong inducements to get the State to renew it.

Mayor Grant, of New York, has appointed T. C. T. Crain to succeed Richard Croker, as Chamberlain, a position paying \$25,000 a year.

Ex-Congressman Chalmers, of Miss., advocated the passage of a National Election Law before the House Committee on elections last week.

The young Duc d'Orleans tried to imitate the *coup d'etat* of the Second Napoleon in Paris last week, but only succeeded in getting into prison.

Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, has been appointed Minister to Russia. The editors are taken care of under this administration.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean had a leading editorial a few days ago on "politics and drainage." The Republican party ought to have a sewer run all the way through it.—[Wilmington Star.

North Dakota is considering whether it will license lotteries or not. A bill for that purpose has passed the Senate, but has yet to receive the approval of the Governor and the House.

The New York Herald gives a column to a sermon by a former North Carolinian, Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr. The subject was "Trades-Unions and Capitalistic Tyranny." Mr. Dixon is certainly making a reputation.

The cheap book-publishing houses of New York have undertaken to form a trust. John W. Lovell Co., Geo. Munro, and John B. Alden are interested in it. They say that there is no longer any money in cheap books—so great is the competition.

The German alleged to have been whipped at Alcedon, Miss., is said to have been discovered at Lexington, Tenn. This is the man referred to in Ingalls' attack on the South. He will be taken on to Washington to give testimony before the Department of Justice.

He Will Assist Wanamaker

AMERICUS, Ga., Feb. 7.—There is much resentment here over the nomination by President Harrison of David Dudley, a negro blacksmith, as postmaster. It was unexpected both by the whites and Dudley, as the present incumbent's term does not expire till May. This is thought to be a slip at Crisp for his work in Congress, this being his home. Dudley has been frequently seen upon the streets under the influence of drink, and has a local reputation as a bar room debater. A short time ago he was arraigned before the Mayor for drunkenness and assault and battery and fined \$50. Dudley claims to be a grandson of Martin Van Buren. His grandmother was maid to the daughter of Senator Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, and was in Washington during Van Buren's Administration. He is a natural orator, although uneducated, and in local campaigns is much sought after by white politicians, owing to his influence with the negroes.—[N. Y. World.

Vance on the Negro.

Vance a few days ago spoke in the United States Senate upon the negro question. He wedged himself in between Butler and Ingalls, and welded reason with humor and edged the whole business with keen sarcastic color. Ingalls said not a word during the delivery of the speech. This was well. We are coming to believe that Vance is not easily unfooled, and that on the negro question, he could have pruned Ingalls down as neatly as he did Allison last winter, on the trace chain question. Vance has wit, common sense, balance, and diplomacy. Meanwhile, he is to be all the more praised for modifying the asinine attribute into which the hurried and unnecessary measure of Butler and Morgan has brought the Southern States.—[Charlotte Democrat.

Washington Letter.

[FOR THE PRESS AND CAROLINIAN.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1889.—EX-SPEAKERS CRISP and RANDALL have ably presented their case in the minority report on the code of Rules, which Mr. Carlisle by his parliamentary adroitness compelled the Republican majority of the House committee on Rules to report much sooner than they had intended. It says of the cause in the proposed Rules authorizing the Speaker to count members not voting to make a quorum: "This is the most radical, and in our opinion, the most dangerous innovation proposed by the majority. It agreed to, the personal property rights of the citizens, protected heretofore by laws enacted by the votes of a majority may be impaired by the votes of a fraction of the members of Congress. In the same way enormous sums of money may be appropriated from the public treasury for the unconstitutional and improper purposes. Any rule or practice which enables the Speaker or the clerk to pass bills by counting members present and not voting will inevitably result in destroying the confidence of the people in the integrity of legislation." * * *

The rules were called up in the House to-day and nothing else is to be done until they are disposed of. Just when that will be cannot be stated yet. The Republicans seem inclined to try to rush them through and to have a final vote taken not later than Wednesday, but this programme will be vigorously resisted by the Democrats, who insist upon

ample time being given for a full and free discussion. They have taken this stand, not because they expect to defeat the adoption of the Rules, but that they may have an opportunity, through the medium of speeches, to show up every flaw in them, so that the country may place the responsibility where it belongs.

The imperative need of more public buildings in Washington has been much talked of in both ends of the Capitol, since Senator Merrill brought out the fact that \$121,700 a year was being paid out by the Government for rents in this city, and that owing to the overcrowded condition of the Government buildings the amount was continuously increasing. The sentiment in Congress seems to be in favor of erecting the buildings necessary to carry on the business of the Government, and it is probable that early action will be taken in the matter. This is particularly necessary in the case of the Government printing office, a ransackety old rat trap which will some day fall down and kill several hundred of its sardine-packed occupants if it is not replaced by a new building.

The Republicans in Congress are a long ways from being a happy family just now. Senator Edmonds threatens to resign from the Senate Committee on Foreign affairs because a resolution of his was voted down in executive session, while Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee, chuckles and says "let him go." On the House side there are oceans of trouble. Speaker Reed is hopping mad because the Republican caucus amended his code of Rules by adding a clause making pension legislation privileged at all times and he has intimated to Mr. Carlisle through a third party that if a Democrat will move to strike out this clause enough Republicans would vote with him to do so.

The hearings in the Ohio ballot-box forgeries still go merrily on, but it is expected that this week will end them. Whatever the committee may do, the impartial public has convicted Foraker and Halstead of trying to destroy a man's good name with a paper which they knew to be forged.

Belief that the new Rules are to be adopted by the House has brought a swarm of lobbyists of all descriptions to Washington in the hope of getting a part of the spoils. This is the way the matter strikes Representative Crisp, of Georgia, one of the most clear-headed men in the House: "When you consider the propositions for immense expenditures of public money that are being urged upon this Congress, and that these Rules make the way clear for them, you do not have to be a prophet to see that the money asked for by Congress is apt to overflowance that held at the Treasury."

The Democrats are taking the preliminary steps towards a winning Congressional campaign this year. Representative Flower, of New York, has been elected temporary chairman, and Representative McRea, of Arkansas, temporary secretary of the Congressional campaign committee. Great pressure is being brought to bear on Senator Gorman to accept the permanent chairmanship of this committee.

Bob Ingersoll, who is here, endorses Speaker Reed, but then it must be remembered that Ingersoll, like Reed, does not believe in a hereafter.

The Presidential proclamation opening the Sioux Indian reservation to settlement was issued to-day.

R.