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## WASHINGTON NEWS.

## UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS NEVER RETURN CALLS.

Mrs. Cleveland Retired—Aunt of the Baby King of Spain—Government Bureau—Clerks Being Regulated.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1893.—President Cleveland ardently believes in maintaining the dignity which he thinks belongs to the President of the United States, and in accordance with that belief he declined most positively to agree to the suggestion of the Spanish minister that he should follow European etiquette and return in person the official visit which the Spanish Infanta paid him on Saturday. American etiquette is good enough for him and also for the Infanta Eulalie, if her smiling and handsome face is an index of her feelings. The Infanta was met at the depot by Secretary Gresham, who as the President's personal representative welcomed the nation's guest and her party and conducted them under escort of two troops of U. S. Cavalry to the elegant quarters which had been prepared for them. Mrs. Cleveland and the Cabinet ladies returned the call which the Infanta and her party paid to the White House, and tomorrow evening the President and Mrs. Cleveland will give a state dinner at the White House in her honor, which will probably be Mrs. Cleveland's last public appearance until after the interesting event which is expected in July. This week Princess Eulalie will go to New York, and from there direct to the World's Fair. The Infanta comes to America as the personal and official representative of the Queen Regent of Spain, who was invited by Congress to visit the United States during the Columbian Exposition. The Infanta apparently has none of the top-loftical notions which the Spanish minister has so industriously been trying for several weeks to make Washington people believe were inseparable from Spanish royalty. On the contrary she appears to be a very sensible little woman, and she distinctly says that she wishes to be entertained in American style. She met many old friends here, among them Reverend Dr. Curry, who was Minister to Spain during the first Cleveland administration, and his estimable wife whom the Princess met with an affectionate kiss on each cheek, as is the custom in Spain among relatives and close friends.

"It seems a little queer," said one of a group of democrats who were discussing the appointment of a new public printer, which is now daily looked for "that the South has only put forward one candidate for this position, which is, in my estimation, the most important place below the Cabinet under the government, and which has never, I believe, been filled by a southern man." It is queer, but it is the fact, and if Mr. John P. Murphy of Knoxville, Tenn., the sole southern candidate, was as strongly backed by Congressmen from the other southern States as he is by those from his own State he would probably secure the prize. There are a score of candidates from other sections, but it has leaked out that President Cleveland has been making inquiries about men who are not candidates at all, and that has prevented the friends of any of them feeling over-confident. The term of the present public printer expired on the 15th instant.

If there are any sinecures attached to the Washington Navy Yard, which is in reality no longer a Navy Yard but a gun shop, they have got to go. Secretary Herbert has requested the commandant to report at once whether any position or positions now filled can be dispensed with, and whether any person now employed is incompetent or inefficient from any cause whatever. A similar request will probably be made of the commandants at all the government navy yards.

There is to be a big discharge at the end of the present fiscal year from the General Land Office, owing to the cut made in the appropriation by Congress. Sixty-eight clerks in the classified service and thirty-nine special agents will sever their connection with Uncle Sam's business on the 30th of June, unless they can before that time get transferred to some other branch of the service. In order to avoid the pressure by the friends of the clerks in that bureau it has been decided that the dismissals shall be made solely on the records of the clerks.

Secretary Herbert has deprived the

Nicaragua Canal Co. of its chief engineer by ordering Civil Engineer Menocal, who has been working for the Canal Co. for about four years, to return to duty.

The demand for gold for export has again brought the gold reserve fund very near to the \$100,000,000 mark, but no uneasiness is felt by Sec. Carlisle as offers of gold are still freely coming in.

After considering the matter from every point of view the Cabinet came to the conclusion that the best thing the government could do in connection with the vexed Chinese question is to devote the money now on hand and that to become available July 1, to strictly enforcing the provisions of the act of 1884, leaving Congress to say what shall be done with the Geary act.

## EUROPEAN WAR CLOUDS.

But Two Countries in All Europe—Switzerland and Russia—Are Free from Serious Complications.

The Paris representative of the New York Herald, who has demonstrated his ability, cables that paper last Sunday the following exceedingly interesting information:

While I would not have the readers of the Herald consider me a pessimist or a bird of bad omen, I am again compelled to say the situation of European affairs is far from reassuring.

Signs of coming storms may be seen on all sides of the political horizon.

There is not a single country in Europe actually without interior or external turmoil.

## GERMANY'S ARMY BILL.

In Germany the situation is particularly bad. The conflict between the Crown and the people is assuming an aggravated form, and it can be brought to an end only by some unconstitutional act on the part of the Emperor, who wishes an increase in the army, which the people have refused to sanction. New Deputies, hostile to the imperial plan, will be elected.

Grave news comes from Austria. There is an internal crisis, resulting from the constantly increasing ill feeling between the Czechs, the Magyars and the Germans.

## ENGLAND'S TURMOIL.

In England the home rule troubles are increasing, not to mention certain recent happenings in the royal family, on which it were better not to dwell.

France, hardly out of the Panama crisis, is to have next September general elections, which will upset public life.

French statesmen also have to deal with several troublesome colonial matters, including the Siamese incident, which may result seriously, not to mention many complications with England.

## ITALY'S CRUSHING LOAD.

Italy is passing through a financial crisis and also has a Ministerial crisis since yesterday. The internal situation is not auspicious and her foreign relations are weighted down by the amount of the military expenses.

Spain and Portugal have financial crises which are leading them surely and quickly to bankruptcy.

Belgium has not come to the end of its constitutional crisis.

## NORWAY MAY SECEDE.

Sweden and Norway are in open conflict, that may result in forcible division.

Servia's coup d'etat and little King have brought no quiet.

Bulgaria is in the throes of a long standing crisis and there exists a tacit hostility between the people and General Stambouloff.

## TWO COUNTRIES SERENE.

In all Europe only Switzerland and Russia are in their normal condition.

It is fortunate that Russia is regularly developing at home, which is the best guarantee of peace.

But in any event I can boldly declare that if war were fought as it formerly was, with armies composed of professional soldiers, we should have already had a war to get rid of all these internal troubles.

## DARE NOT TAKE THE STEP.

With obligatory personal service no country dares to take the initiative.

This leads to the conclusion that, in politics, only extremes result in the happiness of the people.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Not one of the crowned heads of Europe or the Continent or Orient will visit the World's Fair at Chicago. They have been interviewed on the subject and each gives some excuse, except the Sultan of Turkey, who would not give any answer.

Stock and bond securities of the United States have shrunk in market value since the 1st of January to the extent of five hundred million dollars. It is said that the stocks and bonds held by the Goulds, heirs of the late Jay Gould, have shrunk to the extent of fifty-three millions.

A three-year-old daughter of Mr. W. S. Turner of Statesville North Carolina had followed her father up stairs May 17th where he kindled a fire. He went down stairs, not knowing she had followed him, and she was so badly burned that she died in two hours. She was an only child.

At Brunswick, Ga., last Thursday morning, the presidents of the Oglethorpe and First National Banks were consulting about their condition, when Mr. Max Ullman, president of the former and a director in the latter bank, stepped aside and shot himself dead. Both banks immediately closed.

Prince George, of England, the Duke of York, who will, if he lives, be King of England, is to be wedded to Princess May of Teck, the first week in July. The wedding ring is being made of gold from the Welsh mines. Princess May was betrothed to George's elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, who died, leaving George the successor.

The two record-breaking steamships, the Paris, of the American line from New York to Southampton, which formerly held the championship, and the Campania, of the Cunard line, which, on its first voyage week before last from New York to Liverpool beat the Paris, left England last Saturday, and both are making a race for New York. May the American win.

Mrs. Marie Nevins Blaine, the divorced wife of the young escapade, Jas. G. Blaine, Jr., is to be married to Dr. Wm. Tillinghast Bull, of New York, the physician who attended her during a long attack of inflammatory rheumatism. Dr. Bull is a gentleman of wealth. It will be remembered that Mrs. J. G. Blaine, Jr., was separated from her husband on account of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Blaine.

## Looking To Immigration.

The following is from a special from Raleigh to the Charlotte Observer of Sunday.

Friday afternoon there was an important meeting at the executive office. It was a conference of Gov. Carr and a number of representative railroad officials on the question of immigration. Mr. Turk, general passenger agent of the Richmond & Danville; Maj. Winder, general manager of the Seaboard Air Line, Mr. King, of the Norfolk & Southern; Mr. Martinez, of the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina; Mr. Tripp, of the 3 C's; Col. John D. Whitford, of the Atlantic & North Carolina; Mr. A. F. Page, of the Aberdeen & West End; and Mr. W. C. Petty, of the Carthage railroad, were present. Gov. Carr presided and spoke with much force of the importance of the meeting and explained the meeting of the Governors at Richmond last month. There was a wide discussion lasting two hours, in which Messrs. Winder, Turk, King and Whitford participated. The railroad men pledged their hearty support. It was decided to devise the best means of securing desirable immigrants for North Carolina. It was stated that they would in all probability be from the Northwestern States. Gov. Carr was requested to appoint a committee to formulate the best plan for securing immigrants and report it to an adjourned meeting. The Governor appointed Col. Whitford chairman of this committee. There are reasons for the belief that effective work can be done in the Northwest to a large degree throughout the World's Fair.

The problem fiend is loose again. This one is a corker. It runs like this: I have a sum of money. Give me half as much as I have and I will give you three cents. Then give me half as much as I have left and I will give you three cents. For the third time give me half as much as I have and I will give you three cents, and I will then have no money left. How much money did I have at first.

## THE NEW SOUTH.

The Baltimore News Issues a Special Number and Shows the South and Its Resources.

The eyes of the people of intelligence and keen business foresight all over the world are being centered upon the Southern States. Whole special editions of newspapers (daily) and magazines are being devoted to the advantages, and the actual progress being made in the South. Several days ago we received a special edition of the reliable Baltimore News comprising 64 pages and from it we make the following summary of Baltimore and the South. This edition, especially of the South, was gotten up and edited by Mr. Richard H. Edmonds.

This is the largest paper ever published south of New York, and its list of contents is the most remarkable ever seen in any one issue of any daily paper. Ten Southern Governors write of the resources and advantages of their respective States. Hon. Robert P. Porter, the Superintendent of the Census, gives an official census review of the South. Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, under whose editorial charge this issue was prepared, writes of the conditions of the South prior to the war, and of its progress since then, and editorially discusses every phase of Southern advancement. Many special writers contribute special articles on the South and its varied resources. The News shows that Baltimore has entered upon a new era of progress, in fact, that the whole city is being revolutionized; that \$60,000,000 are going into new development enterprises and municipal improvements, including \$15,000,000 in the building of over 200 miles of electric and cable railways, \$6,000,000 in a belt line and tunnel, millions in building operations, half a million in the largest hog and beef packing establishment east of Chicago, etc. It also shows that Baltimore's population is increasing at the rate of about 40,000 a year, and that its manufacturing capital has increased from \$38,000,000 in 1880 to over \$100,000,000 at present. The growth of the South as shown by the figures has been simply marvelous, notwithstanding the temporary stringency which has retarded business interests since the Baring failure.

The South's gain in population from 1881 to 1891, says The News, was only about 20 per cent. With only this increase in population, which should be remembered in order to appreciate what that section has accomplished, the South increased its grain production from 404,000,000 bushels in 1881, to 672,000,000 bushels in 1891—a gain of 66 per cent.; its cotton crop increased from 5,500,000 bales to 9,000,000 bales, or 64 per cent. It practically created in that period its early vegetable and fruit business for Northern markets, which now yields upwards of \$50,000,000 a year, and largely added to its cotton, rice and sugar crops. Its pig-iron production, which was 451,000 tons in 1881, was 1,900,000 tons in 1892; its coal output rose from 6,000,000 tons to 25,000,000 tons; its cotton spindle from 667,000 to 2,500,000; its cotton seed oil industry from an investment of \$3,500,000 to about \$540,000,000; its railroad mileage from 23,811 miles to 45,800 miles; it largely more than doubled its banking business, increasing the number of its national banks from 223 to 677, and their aggregate capital from \$45,000,000 to \$102,000,000; it added to the assessed value of its property, nearly \$2,000,000,000, or 65 per cent., making the average assessment per capita in 1892 \$271, against \$187 in 1880.

## The Infanta Espania.

Princess Eulalia, the sister of the Princess Regent of Spain, whose young baby boy is King, is in this country as the guest of the United States. She is accompanied by her husband Prince Antonio and a large suite.

She repaired to Washington immediately after landing and called upon the President and Mrs. Cleveland. The latter returned the call. The President of the United States never returns a call, officially. The Princess (called the Infanta) has been viewing the sights in Washington and expresses herself as greatly pleased with her reception. She has returned to New York, where there is to be a grand and select ball in her honor. Then next week she goes to Chicago to see the great Fair. When that is over she will go West.

She will remain in this country about three months, and may remain awhile even after she ceases to be a guest of the government.

## STATE NEWS.

There was a frost in Raleigh on the morning of May 18th.

The Postal Telegraph Co. has opened an office in Durham, N. C.

The Clinton Democrat rejoices because the huckleberry crop promises to be large.

Another \$100,000 cotton factory is to be built in Raleigh, near the State Fair grounds.

The Orphan Asylum at Oxford, N. C., is crowded, and an extension is loudly called for.

Mica, of fine quality and large size, has been discovered on Lewis' Fork, in Wilkes county.

In Eastern North Carolina the papers prophesy abundant fruit but scanty cotton crops.

Mr. Montgomery Folsom has established a factory for making Sally Michael pipes in Salisbury North Carolina. He gets the clay from Burke county, and bakes about 2,000 a day.

After John Parsons, six miles from Wilkesboro, died, his wife found \$500 in silver and \$1,000 in greenbacks hidden in the house. He had been a harness maker, and had saved this sum without telling anybody about it.

## Foreign News.

As the newspapers of America are scattered from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and because of the difference of time between the two continents, ranging from five hours between London and New York to eight hours between London and San Francisco, there is scarcely an hour in the twenty-four when telegrams cannot reach some edition of a morning or evening newspaper. Thus, when the Duke of Clarence died at nine o'clock in the morning at Sandringham, it was but one A. M. in San Francisco, so that the news was in time for all morning papers west of Chicago. Consequently the regular editions of all American morning papers can be reached as late as six and even seven A. M., London time enables the correspondent to cull from the great London dailies any special news or editorial comment of interest to America. And this is one of the main reasons why London is the centre of news-collecting for America; the London dailies contain the largest and best collection of European news, which is all at the disposal of the American cable correspondents at the English capital.—[Theodore Stanton, in June Lippincott's.]

## Good Results of National Prohibition.

The outcome of a successful National Prohibition of the liquor traffic will be:

1st. Our Government policy will be more on the line of a protection of the rights of the people.

2d. Our finances and business relations will be benefited by a greater security and restored confidence.

3d. The wheels of our industrial machinery will not only run smoothly, but with greatly increased activity.

4th. Money will be plenty, labor in demand, and general prosperity everywhere.

5th. Our judicial decisions will be more in harmony with our professions of justice, and loyalty to our country.

6th. Crime will be greatly diminished, and the people more contented and happy.

7th. The good name and fame of our country will be greatly enhanced.—[From "Editorial Flashes," in Demorest's Family Magazine for June.]

## Anti-Trust Convention.

Chicago, May 20.—Gov. Nelson, of Minnesota, while in the city today, appointed a Committee on Arrangements for the anti-Trust convention to be held here June 5 and 6.

To an Associated Press reporter the Governor said that he had received acceptances from forty States and Territories, and expected by the time he got home to hear from most of the remaining ones. The meeting, the Governor says, is to be strictly non-partisan, and for business only. Able lawyers will review the decisions of the State and Federal Courts, including the recent decisions at Atlanta and New Orleans in the organized labor cases, and the decisions of Judge Jackson and Ricks in the Whisky Trust cases in Ohio. The conference may result, and likely will, in a permanent organization in the interest of the people.