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WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE STRUGGLE FOR OFFICE STILL CONTINUES.

Twenty Million Dollars a Year Saved to the Nation, an Item Worthy Our Hearty Approval.

Washington, May 29, 1893.—Why should democratic Senators and Representatives insist upon having republicans retained in office? That is a question that has puzzled the President, the members of the Cabinet and the heads of the important bureaus of the Government, and also at times very much embarrassed them. For instance, a democratic Senator or Representative goes to the head of a department or bureau and asks that a republican chief of a division be asked to resign and one of his constituents, a democrat, be appointed to the place. He is confronted with a letter from a democratic Senator or Representative, sometimes with letters from several of each, insisting and in some instances actually demanding that the republican chief be kept in office. You may imagine the embarrassment that follows. If this practice is kept up some sensational disclosures may be made when Congress meets, by those democrats who believe that positions as important as chiefs of divisions ought to be held by democrats, if democratic ideas of economy and reform are to be thoroughly carried out in the work of the Government in all its branches.

They claim that democratic Senators and Representatives have no right to allow personal friendships for republican officials, which is supposed to be the reason for their endorsement, to stand in the way of filling the important offices with democrats, to say nothing of the bad effect the retention of these republicans will have on the working democrats who have applied for these places, believing themselves entitled to them. These men make no complaint when a place they are after is given to another democrat, but they do not like to see republicans retained in the places they think ought to be filled by democrats.

Is a man who is able to earn a living at manual labor and who suffers from no wound or disability incurred while in actual service entitled to a pension from the Government? Sec'y. Hoke Smith has decided by repealing a ruling of the last administration as to the construction that the Pension Office shall put upon the "disability not of service origin" clause of the pension act of 1890, that he is not, and common sense would seem to be on the Secretary's side. In future no man will be granted a pension under that law unless he establishes the fact that he is unable by reason of his disability to earn a support by manual labor. There will, of course, be a concerted howl from the pension sharps over this ruling because it will reduce the pension payments something like \$20,000,000 a year, and their fees in a corresponding ratio; but the tax payers will not object to this saving, particularly when it is made without depriving any old soldier who is unable to earn a living because of his disability of a pension.

Senator Voorhees, who has just returned from his constituents, says there is no complaint among the democrats of Indiana because of the slowness of President Cleveland in making appointments; that they are perfectly satisfied that he is doing his full duty in a wise and patriotic manner, recognizing the fact that there are other things requiring his attention besides patronage.

Among the Gold Miners.

The gold mining industry of this immediate section has not shown much activity of late, though a new spurt of interest to all the miners roundabout is about to be made. Salisbury will be the centre of the new enterprise and The News expects to be able to give the details in a few days.

The stockholders of the Baltimore and North Carolina Gold and Copper Mining Co. have decided to pull out from active mining operations for the present. The headquarters of the company is at Baltimore, and the mine is at Matthews, this county.—[Charlotte News.]

A bad cyclone struck Ladena, ten miles west of Vandalia Mo., May 25th, killing one and wounding six. Five business houses and as many dwellings were destroyed.

Why Pork is High.

The New York Sun gives the following logical and satisfactory explanation of the present high price of pork:

Present high prices for swine result logically from the cessation of the increase of the corn area that occurred about the middle of the last decade and are likely to continue with fluctuations dependent for their range and duration upon an acreage yield of corn upon an area constantly diminishing, relatively to population, even should such yields be always at the maximum; and such prices are not likely to be any lower by reason of the fact that the swine supply of the United Kingdom has declined more than 25 per cent within the past year.

Cheap pork depends upon an increase of the number of pig growers proportionate to the increase of population, and the increase of pig growers depends upon an increase of the number of acres of corn, which seems to be impracticable, or at least wholly improbable, and has not obtained during recent years. It is true that since 1885 additions have been made to the number of farms, but almost wholly in the northwestern region where wheat is the one commercial staple and where swine production hardly suffices for home needs. We may, and probably shall, continue to add to the number of farms in the north-west, but in so doing shall add only to the wheat growers, and in the towns and villages of that region, to the pig eaters, just as in the last eight years there has been no appreciable addition to the number of pig growers, although there have, in this period, been no less than 11,000,000 added to the pig eaters; and the result, the inevitable result, is seen in depleted stocks, ascending prices, decreasing exports and some addition to an adverse balance of trade.

The folly of the farmers in the south who do not raise their own meat is growing more and more costly. Unless the production of pork is increased its price will go still higher, as the number of consumers is growing constantly.

Hog and hominy is the sign in which the southern farmer may conquer.

A Letter on Wheat Culture.

Editor PRESS AND CAROLINIAN.—I feel it both a duty and a necessity to advise the farmers, so far as I can, regarding the present condition of the wheat market and wheat culture. Present prices are far from encouraging, and almost induce despondency. To the writer the situation is neither strange nor unexpected, as low prices in the West, and low freight rates from there to this section made it only a matter of time as to when this crisis would be upon us. It would do no more good to devise plans to change the present condition than to build log fires under the moon in hopes to attract its attention.

As this state of affairs has come to stay we must prepare ourselves to grow wheat at a less cost; some will suggest less acreage, and no more fertilizers. But less acreage will not advance the price, our home market does not control that, what is needed is to reduce the cost per acre, and each individual must care for his own case, and nurse it according to circumstances. For instance, if the land is poor, improve it, take great care in the harvesting, so as to have the wheat of good quality, for in proportion as the demand for highgrade has increased, only sound wheat can be used. Some have advocated the changing of the wheat crop for some crop which will pay better. We cannot abandon the growing of products which sustain life. Keep up the the acreage, economize the cost per acre, sow high grades, harvest with care, and your wheat will bring good prices in any condition of the market.

Respectfully,

A. Y. SIGMON.

Rev. Maj. Weston delivered his lecture on Marshal Ney in Raleigh on the night of the 23rd, and the Raleigh News and Observer makes extended notice of it. From it we infer that Maj. Weston has proven to that excellent paper, of good judgment, that Marshal Ney, of France, was not executed, but that Peter Stuart Ney, who was a school teacher in North Carolina, was the identical personage.

In Hamburg, May 29th, a death is officially reported to have occurred from Asiatic cholera.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two and a half millions in gold was shipped Saturday last.

Ex-Secretary Foster, of Ohio, is reported, May 26th, as having failed—no particulars are given.

Fifteen thousand prisoners, besides women and children, await transportation, at Moscow, to Siberia.

More than \$70,000 of the funds of the Cincinnati University are missing and nobody knows anything about it.

Cotton in South Carolina is suffering badly from cold nights and worms. Much has been plowed up and replanted.

A heavy snow fell at Ishpeming, Michigan, May 25th. In the great forests thereabouts there still lies two feet of snow.

The great crevasse in the Mississippi near lake Providence, is causing widespread destitution among the people near by.

An alleged Nihilist plot has been discovered in Warsaw. Forty-eight students, eight women and sixty laborers are under arrest.

Wm. E. Quimby, editor of the Detroit Free Press, has been appointed Minister to the Netherlands. He is a native of Maine, fifty-three years old and a life long democrat.

The Cumberland Presbyterians in General Assembly, have agreed, by a vote of 175 to 3, to submit the question of women being eligible as elders, to the presbyteries for decision.

It will take a week of careful calculation, from the many "indicators" attached to the steam cylinders on the New York, to ascertain her exact rate of speed on the late trial trip.

A new locomotive on trial for the Ontario & Great Western railroad, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., ran a mile in twenty-five seconds, May 26th, or at the rate of two and two-fifths miles a minute, or 144 miles an hour.

On May 25th telegraphic communication with Moberly, Mo., was suddenly cut off on all sides, and it was reported that a cyclone had destroyed the town. Five railroads join there; it is a little north of the center of the State.

U. S. Circuit Court Judge Lacombe, of N. Y., has decided that that part of Sec. 6, of the Chinese law lately declared constitutional, was yet inoperative because it made no provision by whom or how the Celestials are to be deported to their own land. This is a new question and not raised during the previous proceedings. This will be good news for the administration.

The Grand Summit mine on Palmer's Mountain in the Okanogan mining district in Washington, rejoices in the alleged finding of almost a solid body of pure gold at 200 feet depth. A seven pound piece yielded about two pounds of gold; worth, say, \$500. The place is guarded day and night. The usual excitement prevails, and the usual rush is made for the favored locality.

The Attorney General of the United States has ordered the District Attorney at Chicago to apply to the Federal Court for an injunction restraining the directors from opening the Fair on Sundays. This is the law as passed by the Congress, and as the President and his Cabinet have been sworn to execute the laws, it is hard to see what else the Executive or his advisers could have done. The Congress did this, not the President.

The next Congress will contain twenty-seven citizens of foreign birth. Ireland is in the lead with eight—Claney, Campbell, Cokeran, Graham, and Ryan, of New York; McGann, of Illinois; Weadock, of Michigan, and McAleer, of Pennsylvania, Canada is next with five—Taylor, of Indiana; McMullan, of Michigan; McCleary, of Minnesota; Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and White, of Ohio. Germany has four—Kiefer, of Minnesota, Bartholdt of Missouri, and Barwig and Brickner, of Wisconsin. England has three—Pasco, of Florida; Crisp, of Georgia, and Jones, of Nevada. Norway has two—Boen, of Minnesota, and Haugan, of Wisconsin. New Brunswick has two—Simpson, of Kansas, and Stephenson, of Michigan. Austria has two—Goldzier, of Illinois, and Hainer, of Nebraska. Scotland has Henderson, of Iowa.

A Bloodless Revolution.

PARIS, May 29, 1893.—Let me say, at the very start, that it is imperative not to forget the date has a significance of the highest importance, for it marks the opening of a new era. The political situation of Europe is today widely different from what it was only yesterday. Yesterday the entire world turned an eye feverishly intent towards Belgium, upon the spectacle there of the decisive struggle between an established government and an unestablished proletariat. There was to be seen in Belgium the constitutional authority of an entire realm, backed by the force of arms, opposed by a militant labor democracy. On the one side, law, authority, armed force; on the other, lack of authority, of capital, and of arms; in a word, vague nothingness struggling against omnipotence. Yet it is the former that has won the day. Omnipotence has belied its name, and has been driven to the wall; the defeat has been crushing. But more than this, it has been significant. I repeat, it marks the opening of a new era.

For the world-wide association of laborers now comprehends that it holds the Old World in its hands. It has discovered the invincible power of the strike; in obedience to the watchword emanating from its irresponsible leaders. Here is a force which is negative, perhaps, but one against which nothing henceforth can prevail. Lo, a silent word of command, and the towers of Jericho fall! Before a general strike of this sort the Old World is today powerless, like the child at the breast to whom the mother refuses to give suck.—From "Europe at the Present Moment," by M. de Blowitz, in McClure's Magazine for June.

An Anti-Trust Convention.

The convention to assemble in Chicago on the fifth of June was called by the legislature of Minnesota for the purpose of considering the coal combine and of trying to devise some means of protecting the public from the extortion of the coal barons.

By direction of the legislature Governor Nelson invited the governors of the other States to co-operate in this effort, and to appoint delegates to the convention. Most of them have done so. Governor Northen has named eleven delegates for Georgia, one from each of the congressional districts, some of whom will probably attend.

The convention will consider, not the coal combine alone, but the whole subject of trusts, with a view to suggesting appropriate legislation, State and national, and in the hope of arousing public opinion against the extortions which are now practiced by various trusts.

Gov. Nelson, in his letter to the delegates, expresses the hope that the convention will mean business, and he believes that if it goes at its work in the right way much good may be accomplished.—[Atlanta Journal.]

Commencement Salem Female Academy, Winston-Salem, N. C.

On account of the above occasion, the Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., will continue the sale of reduced rate tickets to Winston Salem N. C., and return May 31st, good returning until and including June 3rd, 1893.

ELON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT, ELON COLLEGE, N. C.

On account of the above occasion, the Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., will sell reduced rate round-trip tickets to Elon College, N. C., and return on June 5th to 8th inclusive, final limit June 10th, 1893. For further information apply to agents of that company.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

For the accommodation of its many patrons who will attend the above occasion, the Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., will sell round-trip tickets to Chapel Hill, N. C., & return, from points within State of North Carolina, at greatly reduced rates, June 3rd to 8th inclusive, final limit June 9th, 1893. The following are rates from points named; and from intermediate points in same proportion.

Charlotte, N. C., \$5.25; Durham, 0.75; Goldsboro, 3.60; Greensboro, 2.40; Henderson, 2.60; Lincolnton, 6.30; Marion, 6.85; Raleigh, 1.80; Rural Hall, 3.75; Selma, 2.90; Winston-Salem 3.30.

A cyclone occurred near Anderson, S. C., May 29th. Much havoc was done among houses and crops.

STATE NEWS.

The Mecklenburg Iron Works ships mining machinery to Mexico.

Mrs. Maggie Jones is made post-mistress at Bandy's, Catawba county.

The Patapso Guano company has sued the Department of Agriculture.

Bladen county is to have a new courthouse of brick, at a cost of \$7,573.

George McCorkle, of Newton, N. C., gets a \$2,000 law clerkship in the Land office. He had a Treasury chiefship of division before.

Associate Justice Walter Clarke has taken up the task of compiling and editing the old Colonial Records where Col. Saunders left it.

The name of the liquor dealers organ will be The Plaindealer. It is said they will have a big convention and a full organization June 21st at Raleigh.

Besides Col. Thornton, Gov. Carr has appointed as delegates to the Coal Trust Conference, Messrs. Donald Gilliam, of Tarboro, T. K. Bruner and P. M. Wilson.

A convention of the liquor dealers of the State is to be called to meet in Raleigh June 21st. A monthly journal is spoken of to be called The Wine and Spirit Journal.

Near Pilot mountain, Surry county, May 20th, the six-year-old son of Jas. Haymone got at a can of whiskey, drank a large quantity, and died in great agony soon afterward.

The native born North Carolinians residing in Atlanta, Ga. and vicinity, organized themselves into a Society last Saturday night in room 507 of the Equitable building in that city.

May 25, Postoffice Inspector Wm. Conrad arrested Geo. O. Smith, assistant postmaster at Maxton, Robeson county, for stealing from the mail. The accused has been held to bail in \$500.

The Society for the Preservation of Antiquities has been organized and is on a good basis. People of the State are requested to send relics to the Governor. They will be carefully preserved.

The Forsythe county grand jury has presented the county commissioners and magistrates for failure to build a new court house, and Solicitor Barber has been ordered to draw a bill of indictment.

"Buck" Kitchin (W. H.) gets an inspectorship of customs, located in this State, at \$6 per day. After learning the ropes he is to have a roving commission in the customs inspection service at \$3,000 per year.

Col. John D. Whitford, B. M. Lacy, Alex. Sprunt, W. C. Murphy, J. T. Patrick, R. F. Hoke and T. H. Battle, appointed by the Governor, are the committee to recommend the best methods of securing immigration to North Carolina.

Col. Beasley, of Oxford, N. C., has invented a lock for mail bags, express safes etc., which registers so as to show the man who left it locked, whether or not it has been unlocked and locked again since he locked it. So if he can find out who had access to it while he was gone, he will be tolerably sure he has detected a lock-picker. The United States' Treasury and several express companies have adopted it.

The Asheville Tobacco works is not a member of the Cigarette Trust, nor does it use machinery belonging to the Trust, so far as is known. A man has lately tried to bribe the watchmen to let him into the factory at night, and even to allow him to go through the works blindfolded, so as to feel of the machinery. He is supposed to be an agent of the great Trust, employed to find out who is using their methods or machines.

The Washington correspondent of Richmond Dispatch says, about the postoffice here: With regard to Hickory, a change will be made there as soon as Mr. Henderson can make up his mind as to who shall receive the appointment; and he can be aided and relieved from embarrassment as soon as the Democrats there come to some practical agreement concerning the appointee desired. The Republican postmaster will certainly not be allowed to hold on any great length of time at Hickory.