

The amount of advertising patronage we command shows the popularity of this paper as an advertising medium.

Press and Carolinian.

ESTABLISHED
1868.

VOLUME 24.

HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1893.

NUMBER 29.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

Our Washington Correspondent Discourses Some Things About It.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1893. War talk is again heard in Washington, as usual, the naval officers are hoping that there may be something in it. It is not complimentary to the British government, which is pledged by formal treaty to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, in the Behring Sea dispute, that so many people should be willing to believe that the massing of warships and troops in the Pacific indicates a disposition to dispute by force the decision of the arbitrators, should it be against England, as it is generally believed it will be. But the British government has upon more than one occasion in the past displayed some very queer ideas of the meaning of international honor. It has been suggested here that the talk about the English not accepting the decision is all originated by the English, for the purpose of influencing the arbitrators in their decision. If so it is a very foolish proceeding, certainly as far as the American arbitrators are concerned. One of them—Senator Morgan of Alabama—has more than once expressed the belief that another war between the United States and England was inevitable, and that the sooner it came the better for this country.

Notwithstanding all the sentimental talk about the increasing brotherly relations between the great English speaking nations, no well-informed man will deny that there is greater rivalry between the United States and Great Britain today than ever before, and it is the rivalry of commercial traffic, which has drawn England into more wars than any other one thing. The commercial supremacy of the world lies between the two nations, and that either of them will surrender the field peacefully to the other is not probable. No man can mingle with the prominent representative men from all sections of the country who come to Washington without becoming convinced that a war with England would be very popular, particularly if England should be the aggressor. Nothing would please the American people more than for England to refuse to abide by the decision of the Behring Sea arbitration. Such a course would justify war and the Americans would so accept it.

HAY FOR EUROPE.

There is a Famine of Forage Crops Across the Water.

BALTIMORE, Md. July 13.—The indications are that there will be a large movement of hay from Baltimore to France, owing to reported shortage of hay and forage crops in that country. It is said that already the shortage has reached such a point that many cattle have been slaughtered, and the exorbitant price of \$45 and \$50 a ton is being paid for hay in France. Great Britain is also in need of hay, and considerable anxiety is said to exist abroad regarding the extent and character of this year's crop in the United States. Gill & Fisher have chartered the British steamship Brombough to carry 500 tons of hay, a part cargo, to the continent. She will sail this week. The same firm has also chartered the British steamship Sir William Armstrong, to load 500 tons of hay for Europe.

An Object Lesson.

Mr. T. B. Neal, President of the Loan and Banking Company, called the attention of a Journal reporter today to an express wagon standing in front of his bank, and being loaded with sixty-seven large bags of silver.

"Being shipped to New York," was the reply he made to the natural query.

"Do you owe it to Wall street?" he was asked.

Not a cent of it. We have plenty of exchange already there; just can't use silver here. We pay \$4 a thousand express charge on this \$32,000 of silver, and pay express on the currency which we get in exchange for it. That silver has been lying in our vaults and we have been losing interest on it for over a year."

"What are you going to do if we have free coinage?" was asked.

"It makes me sick to think of it."—[Atlanta Journal.]

It is stated that Carnegie and H. C. Frick have quarreled and that the latter will withdraw from the firm.

A COMET'S PHOTOGRAPH.

Several Pictures Taken of the One Discovered Last Sunday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 13.—The new comet has been photographed twice at the Winchester Observatory, Yale, by Prof. John E. Lewis. The first negative made, on Monday evening, showed extremely interesting details. The head is very bright, and the tail streams out from it a distance of seven degrees. The tail near the head is shown to be composed of several branches, one of which turns at quite an angle a little distance from the head. About the middle of the principal tail another one seems to shoot out from it, resembling somewhat Prof. Barnard's famous photograph of Swift's comet in 1892, though not so distinct. Another plate, made Tuesday evening, shows the head, but hardly any of the tail, as the sky was very hazy.

ANOTHER COMING.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 13.—Prof. Wiggins says that in two or three weeks a very brilliant comet will be seen in the northern sky. He had been watching for some weeks for a comet, which he said is the large variable star seen in Cassiopeia, as its reappearance is about due.

In 1864 Wiggins announced that Gemma's star, usually called the Star of Bethlehem, was only a large comet at its perihelion, when its tail surrounded it and gave it the appearance of a star of large magnitude. He considers that his theory has been proven now, for on the night of the 8th inst, he saw for a few minutes, between clouds and near the pole of the heavens, a star of the sixth magnitude moving rapidly sunward, which he pronounces a comet, and which is seeking a nearer perihelion than in 1570. On its return from the sun it will be very brilliant. It is now, he says, probably below the horizon.

A COMPANION.

SAN JOSE, Cal. July 17.—An important discovery regarding the comet has been made at Lick Observatory. Photographic plates reveal the fact that the celestial visitant is not alone in its glory, but has a companion. The second comet is enveloped in the tail of the first one, and shows distinctly as a nebulous-like condensation. Its tail also merges into that of the other. Director Holden and the astronomers on the mountain are much elated over the discovery. It was revealed by a photograph of the comet taken Thursday night by Prof. Hussey, and can not be seen through the telescope. It appears to move in the same orbit, exactly parallel and at the same rate of speed. The discovery makes more certain the theory that the original force which throws out comets sends out more than one at a time. This theory was before thought to be correct, from the fact that more than one comet has been found in the same or nearly the same orbit.

S'MORE SAMOA.

Annex Is the Advice Given to England by a German Paper.

BERLIN, July 14, 1893.—The Vossische Zeitung says that the only practicable way out of the Samoan complications is to be found in annexation by one of the great powers and the removal of the native King and dignitaries. England is suggested as the annexing power.

It is reported that the signatory powers have directed their men-of-war to cooperate to restore order in Samoa.

The Kreuz Zeitung will express the opinion tomorrow that the situation is not favorable to Germany. Several weeks are likely to elapse, says this journal, before the English and American war vessels will arrive at Apia, and Germany might injure her prospects seriously if meantime she should attempt to restore order with her vessel unsupported by those of other powers.

Carl Schurz's Niece.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Miss Schurz, the insane niece of Carl Schurz has mysteriously disappeared. Her Chicago relatives say she has been lost. A love affair in Germany is mentioned as having caused her mind to be unbalanced. There is considerable comment here in regard to the strange way in which the unfortunate woman appears to have been sent about.

PLATT'S PROPHECY.

He Talks of the Probable Fate of the Sherman Silver Law.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13.—Senator Platt, in an interview today, said, "Judging from my experience with former Congresses the people who entertain the idea that Congress will assemble and repeal a part or the whole of the Sherman law quickly and then adjourn are likely to find themselves mistaken. There are three contested seats in the Senate, and the filling of them may possibly determine whether the Senate will have a majority in favor of repeal. The first thing to do is to determine whether the Senate will have a majority in favor of repeal. The next thing to do is to determine whether the Senators appointed by the Governors of Washington, Wyoming and Montana, after having their Legislatures try but failed to elect, are to be given their seats. If they are, the free coinage Senators will be one stronger than now. I believe the appointment of these Senators by the Governor unconstitutional and that they are not entitled to seats. It will take considerable time to settle that question."

"Then it must be remembered that there is no previous question in the Senate and any Senator can speak on any question as often and as long as he chooses. Senators opposed to repeal will undoubtedly avail themselves of their right of unlimited debate to its fullest extent. The Republican party must not be held responsible for legislation now. I need scarcely say that I have no confidence in the wisdom or capacity of the Democratic party either to enact or to execute wise laws."

IRBY IN A NASTY MESS.

He Helps a Tillmanite Official in an Outrageous Act.

LAURENS, S. C., July 14.—Quite a sensation has been created here by the conduct of one of the Tillmanite county officials.

School commissioner Ludley P. Davenport, when traveling in the lower portion of the county, stopped at the house of a young farmer, and finding the wife at home alone, made indecent proposals to her, whereupon she screamed and called her husband, who was a short distance from the house.

The school commissioner fled and consulted United States Senator Irby and Lieutenant Colonel J. D. M. Shaw, of Tillman's staff, and through their influence a compromise was effected with the young farmer by the payment of one hundred dollars cash and a note for three hundred dollars more, indorsed by Irby and Shaw.

The Oakville alliance of that section appointed a committee of forty to request the immediate resignation of Davenport and to inquire of Senator Irby and Col. Shaw why they rendered Davenport assistance.

The latter has left and his whereabouts is unknown here.—[Journal.]

A COMPROMISE.

Vice President Stevenson and Judge Shope's Opinion of the Silver Problem

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 15.—Vice President Stevenson was requested by a reporter yesterday to state his views on the silver question. He replied that it was just what hundreds of other newspaper men had asked him to do, but he had steadfastly refused to talk on that subject, or on political topics of any kind, as he was on a trip for pleasure and health.

Chief Justice Shope, of Illinois, who is with the Vice President's party, was asked for his views on the silver question, and replied: "I have none, so far as a definite remedy for the present condition of affairs is concerned. I don't believe any man exists who is big and broad enough to tell exactly what to do. Silver men have their emphatic views, gold men their panacea, but the result must be a compromise, which will have to be an experiment. No man can tell just how it is going to work. I had several hours' talk with Vice President Stevenson on the subject and he agreed with me in the views."

The Army Bill Passes.

BERLIN, July 15.—The army bill passed the Reichstag this afternoon by a majority of 18, the vote standing 261 in favor of the measure to 186 against it.

LATEST IN PARIS.

The French Capital Excited Over a Scandal in the Bluestocking Set.

PARIS, July 14.—The facts are coming out concerning the greatest private scandal Paris has known in recent years. M. Bulose, editor and managing director of the Revue Des Deux Mondes, has absconded after paying out to blackmailers in the last three or four years the enormous sum of 16,500,000 francs. It is found that the editor of the greatest literary periodical in France has been regularly blackmailed for a long time by demands upon him based on his relations with three women contributors to his publication.

Bulose and his wife led the literary, artistic and scientific society of the French capital. The last sum which was drawn from him and which caused his flight is said to be no less than six hundred thousand francs.

The amount of shortage in the Revue Des Deux Mondes, of which company Bulose was President, is not known, but it is certain that not all that vast sum was taken from its treasury. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police today. It is not known where he has gone, and the three blackmailers have also disappeared.

DEMPSEY INNOCENT.

At Least So Declares Gallagher in His Latest Confession.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 14.—The Chronicle-Telegraph published a story this afternoon to the effect that Patrick J. Gallagher, on whose confession Hugh Dempsey, Dist. Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was convicted of instigating the Homestead poisoning plot, has made another confession, in which he declares that Dempsey is innocent.

Gallagher and Davidson, the Homestead cooks, and Dempsey are now serving out their sentences in the Western penitentiary. According to Gallagher's latest confession it was not the intention of the cooks to implicate Dempsey at first. It was not thought of until several strong bluffs and a promise of immunity to them half frightened and half coaxed them into making the "fake" confession. Davidson was seen and corroborated the Gallagher story. Dempsey's attorneys will bring the matter to the attention of the Pardon Board, and an effort will be made to have him released.

The confession, it is said, implicates a number of people, and when the whole story of the conspiracy comes out it will be one of the greatest sensations Pittsburg has seen in many days.

CAN THIS BE CHOLERA?

A Peculiar and Malignant Disease Raging in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, July 14th.—A special to the World from Raleigh, N. C., says:

"A letter to a prominent State official says Dr. Lewis, the health officer of Northampton county, reports the existence there of a disease resembling cholera. The persons attacked die in six or seven hours. There have been twelve deaths. The disease is being officially investigated."

PROBABLY A FAKE.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 14.—There is no information here of any unusual disease in Northampton county or at any other point in North Carolina. A special to the News and Observer from Garysburg, Northampton county, says there is no disease in this locality resembling cholera. The above first telegram produced a sensation all over the country, elsewhere than in North Carolina. The only sensation here was on account of the manner in which the original information was distorted. It may resemble cholera as long as it pleases, so it does not change into sure-enough cholera.

Knighted By William.

NEW YORK, July 14.—William Steinway has received from Emperor William of Germany the insignia of the Order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class, carrying with it the honor of knighthood, the first order of the kind ever sent to an American citizen from the Fatherland. The honor was conferred in recognition of Mr. Steinway's benevolent energy, exercised not only in America but also in his native country. The star is of ivory and gold, bearing the crest of the Red Eagle and the Emperor's initials, surmounted by a crown.

[The order of the Bald Eagle of the first class would have been better.]

CONGRESSMAN CRAWFORD.

He Says There is a Studied Effort To Discredit Silver.

ASHEVILLE, July 15.—Congressman W. T. Crawford has left a reply to a letter from Col. John D. Cameron enclosing a petition recently gotten up here and numerously signed asking the repeal of the Sherman law. The letter is published in the Citizen today and is as follows:

"In my humble judgment the Democratic party could make no more fatal mistake than to enact laws tending to contract the currency of the country at this critical time. I think the Bland law would restore confidence to a great extent. There is a determined effort on the part of the banks of New York to put the United States absolutely on a gold standard. What will be the next step of this school of financiers if we surrender unconditionally to the repeal of the Sherman law? Why, they will demand that the outstanding silver certificates be redeemed in gold on the ground that the silver dollar securing it is not worth a dollar. Secretary Foster advanced this idea in a speech at Delmonico's. I am no alarmist, but it looks very much like the government is preparing to make an assignment to the banks, to dictate the financial policy, at least. This was feared by many of the founders of the republic and gave them much anxiety, as you know. I am not unfriendly to the banks, but think them indispensable in the transaction of business, of course, while I am in favor of restricting them by law so that they may be a benefactor of the country and not an oppressor. It is no part of the business of the government to provide for one class of men to make money at the expense of others. Hence I believe in keeping close to the old landmark of the Democratic party. We as a party have never endorsed inflation and on the other hand were strenuously opposed to contraction, though contraction is going on daily. Very soon the millions of national bank notes will be out of circulation and in addition, if silver is to be eliminated of its debt paying quality, in God's name what is to become of men who owe debts?—and they are legion. Ninety per cent of the business is done on a credit. A gold standard without a sufficient gold currency means ruin, wide-spread and irreparable, in my judgment."

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

They Should Combine Against a Common Enemy, England.

NEW YORK, July 17th.—Almost to a unit the Russian officers were delighted with the news that Russia would have a permanent station here, though it was remarked by several that the information was in no wise a surprise. From what could be gleaned the officers of the Russian vessels regard the permanent maintenance of a fleet of their own ships in American waters as the most certain way to accentuate a feeling of comradeship between the officers of the navy of the United States and that of Russia.

Russian officers now here, when in conversation with United States officers, have pointed out that England is the greatest enemy of the United States of America. They refer to history in their argument to prove this assertion, and declare that no late events have demonstrated a sincerely friendly regard on the part of the British Government for that of the United States. Inasmuch, they declare, as England is the natural enemy of the United States and the greatest enemy Russia possesses, then the United States of America are by the nature of things bound in friendship against a common foe. The Russian officers here argue that from geographical reasons and the extent of territory of the two countries the signs all point to Russia and the United States finally possessing the entire world.

"You have," said one prominent officer in the Russian fleet within the last few days to a reporter, "your wild West. We have our wild East. Soon your wild West and our wild East will meet. The meeting will be to your westward and our eastward. Who knows but that some day our two countries may be neighbors and meet, save for the intervening Atlantic, to your eastward and our westward?"

Negroes are not allowed to live in the town of Sandoval Ill. and 75 men ordered two carpenters to have there July 16.