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VANCE WRITES AGAIN.

HIS CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

He Proposes to Put Free Coinage, for One Thing, in the Place of the Sherman Silver Law.

GOMBRON, NEAR BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C., July 27, 1893.

P. CALDWELL, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I take no exception to your comment on my recent letter to the Mecklenburg County Alliance, beyond the fact that you authoritatively designate me as differing from my party, and misrepresent my words with the letter before you. The charge that a Democrat is at variance with his party, who refuses to favor the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, depends for its truth on what the party laid down in its platform at Chicago, if promises and pledges amount to anything. Let us see: The Chicago platform demands *inter alios*, the repeal of the Sherman law, as a cowardly makeshift, an obstruction to the free coinage of silver, etc. The obvious meaning of this is, if that law was out of the way we could have free coinage (I quote from memory, having no copy of the platform before me) That is one of the things I propose to put in place of the Sherman law; and I propose to vote against repeal unless that be done. If my party is opposed to that, then its utterances at Chicago were insincere and intended to deceive; if it was sincere, then I am trying to stand on the platform. Again, it pledges the party to the use of both gold and silver, on equal terms, without discrimination against either as to coinage, et cetera. Now, if we cease to coin one and refuse to tender it in payment even of obligations which by the contract are payable therein, we do discriminate against that metal in coinage and virtually cease to use it. In opposing the repeal of the Sherman law without some substitute preserving the use and coinage of silver, I am squarely with the party and those who favor unconditional repeal are not with it but are violating its solemn pledges.

Again, the platform pledges the party to such legislation as shall maintain the parity between gold and silver, so that a gold dollar and a silver dollar shall be interchangeable and one as good as the other. Now, in objecting to the repeal of the only law on our statute books which binds us to the use of silver at all, without some substitute or condition tending to make good the promises of the platform, no honest man can doubt that I am with and against the party which made those promises. The only possible way to avoid this conclusion is to assume either that those promises were fraudulent and not binding, or that the party has since changed its position and now favors abandoning silver altogether, and of neither of these propositions is there any proof acceptable to me. The pledges of the platform are joint and not severable on the subject of silver money. You cannot select one, the repeal of the Sherman law for example, and propose to redeem it alone and denounce those who insist on the fulfillment of all, as untrue to the party or differing from it. Nor will men of common sense who are loyal to the purposes they profess surrender the advantages of their position. The law now in existence can be kept thus by the non-concurrence of either the House, the Senate or the President to its repeal; whereas, that Sherman law once repealed, the measures (whatever they may be) which are to take its place—to continue the use of both gold and silver, maintain their parity, remove the tax on State bank circulation and the like—would have to be passed by affirmative legislation requiring the concurrence of all three branches of the law-making department. No sensible man acquainted with the situation can believe for a moment that these measures could be passed under such circumstances. The power of that combined capital which has forced the calling of the extra session and is threatening to destroy again, and finally, the use of silver money, would certainly be able to influence at least one branch of the legislative department, which would be sufficient for their purposes. Be not deceived; evil communications corrupt good politics as well as good manners. The professed friend of silver money who will favor the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, trusting to

the justice of capital or the chapter of accidents to get favorable legislation thereafter, is either a traitor or a fool.

I cannot conclude my letter without expressing both my surprise and sincere regret at other statements in your editorial. Hints that my letter gives aid to Republicans and Third party men I was prepared to see, as also the coupling of my name with that of "Maryann" Butler, by such a lying money today as your "able" correspondent, "Gold-Bug," but I know of nothing in your past life or my own which led me to expect such things from you.

In the closing paragraph you speak of my letter as containing "a public and deliberate avowal of sympathy with the financial policy of the Farmers' Alliance." Now, sir, unless you assume what no intelligent man will grant, that the maintenance of silver as money is exclusively the "financial policy" of that organization, a re-reading of my letter would at once have shown you that there was not one word of truth in the statement, NOT ONE. Read the letter over and see if you are not compelled to confess that you spoke too soon.

I am squarely on the Democratic platform: I want all its pledges kept, those which favor the people as well as those desired by the bankers and brokers. If the refusal to serve them first without some guaranty that the people shall participate also, puts me out of the Democratic party, you will, my dear sir, if you live a few months longer, see the greater part of that party deliberately walk out of itself—leaving nothing behind but a smell of briar-stone and Wall street.

Yours respectfully,
Z. B. VANCE.

IMMENSENESS OF THE FAIR.

The Remarkable Courtesy Which is Universally Displayed.

The following is "correspondence" from Chicago, of the Charlotte observer. The statements and conclusions are so accurate that we reproduce them with our endorsement to our readers.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The World's Fair is not only a mighty educator; it is a great industrial and economic training school. To see how a vast population of nearly a million and a half (with suburbs) ever changing and often overflowing with mixed crowds of no less than 200,000 daily arrivals and departures—jostling each other at all points, and yet all moving like clock work, is in itself a wonderful achievement!

Then go to the railroad and other transportation stations and follow the immense masses of human beings all through the widespread grounds and watch the intense interest with which each and all seek to see and to learn! Then study the regulated air with which every man, woman and child "drops into line" and obeys the prescribed rules, and yields to the promptings of courtesy and kindness. However rough the exterior at home and however angular the corners of self-will and self-interest may be at other times and places here all is serene. Whatever may be, too, your own notions of the best way to see the fair and take it in, you soon realize the utter impossibility of the job, and you earnestly wish for counsel. The most conceited fool tones down and moves in grooves.

Then still again: See not only all the wonders of all the progressive nations and races of the world, but group, if you can, all the most remarkable inventions and discoveries of all the ages! At every turn you see some object of art, beauty or wonder, or you realize some contrivance to economize time and labor, or to furnish comfort, convenience, pleasure or joy.

But not only this: In the assembly rooms, in the congresses and the lecture halls you hear strains of thought never before uttered in popular gatherings. And all for good!

Those who have not been here will never be able to realize the age in which we live nor the world in which our destiny has been cast. Again I say "Come and see." R. B.

WINSTON, July 27.—Mr. William D. Moore, one of Winston's best citizens and an exemplary young man, died at 3 o'clock this morning, aged 32 years. The deceased was a native of Caldwell county and held the position of bookkeeper with the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. On the 26th day of January last Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Helen Bryan of Durham.—[Charlotte Observer.

ONE MORE TURKISH OUTRAGE.

Missionary Anna Melton Beaten Nearly to Death in Durree.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Letters which were received yesterday by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions contain news of an unprovoked attack upon Miss Anna Melton, an American missionary, who was stationed at the time of the outrage in a little village among the Nestorian Mountains, in Turkey. Miss Melton escaped with her life, but was mercilessly beaten by her assailants. The letters are dated from Amadia, Turkey, and were written June 14th last.

A little more than a week before that date, the Rev. E. W. McDowell, with his family, in company of Miss Melton, left Mosul, a missionary station West Persia, to go to Amadia, Turkey, a journey of five days' duration. Having reached their destination in safety, Miss Melton proposed to continue on to the mountain village Durree, some miles away. Although the route was a somewhat dangerous one, Miss Melton went unattended save by her servant and a native preacher, who was considered to be fully trustworthy.

On the night of her arrival Miss Melton pitched her tent on the roof of a house in the village, as is the custom in that country. The preacher slept on the roof, about ten feet from her tent and the members of the family owning the house also occupied places not far away.

In the middle of the night she was awakened from a sound sleep by the appearance of a man in her tent. The intruder was armed with a heavy stick. With this weapon he began to strike the defenseless woman who screamed loudly for help. No one came to her aid, however, and she was compelled to defend herself single handed. In some way she was able to break away from her assailant, and ran bleeding from the tent. The man followed, but in the darkness missed his footing and fell to the ground.

No trace could Miss Melton find of the preacher or of the others who occupied the roof with her. They had all fled in terror. She was brutally cut up about the head and body. Miss Melton managed to dress her injuries herself, and next day was carried away.

A subsequent examination of her tent showed that a few of her effects had been stolen, but robbery was evidently not the purpose of the attack upon her. Mr. McDowell laid the case before the authorities, but was able to obtain but a small measure of satisfaction: They said that Miss Melton should not have gone there comparatively unprotected. They claimed that the outrage was perpetrated by the Keords, a tribe of Indians.

It is believed that the men engaged in the attack were not the robber Keords, but citizens of the place who had been incited to the deed.

The matter has been called to the attention of the State Department at Washington, and a rigid investigation is likely to ensue.

Miss Anna Melton, the victim of the outrage, has been a missionary of the Presbyterian Church for many years. She was appointed from Bardolph, Iowa.

[Amadia is in Turkey in Asia, in the government of Bagdad, about 265 miles a little west of North of Bagdad, and 65 miles North of Mosul, the site of the ancient Nineveh. It is in one of the most orthodox Turkish provinces, where the mountaineers are peculiarly attached to their faith and customs.

The Turks are by no means barbarians, but it is barely possible that something in the lady missionary's manner or mode of preaching her doctrines may have excited a rude mahometan to try to drive her away.

We should remember that Turkish women are not accustomed to be seen on the streets or at large, nor are they allowed to take part in public worship. The fact that a woman, unveiled, was going about teaching strange doctrines in the villages, was probably something which the man with the club had never seen nor heard of before, and he might have believed it to be his religious duty to drive her away.]

Childs and Bland.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Congressman Bland told a St. Louis reporter this morning that he surely would fight for the Chairmanship of the Coinage Committee.

ROYAL BOSS OF BANGKOK.

He Capitulates to France's Terms and Peace Reigns.

LONDON, July 29.—The Siamese legation in this city has received a dispatch from Bangkok stating, in effect, that the Siamese Government, learning that France regards its reply to ultimatum as a refusal to grant the French demands, and being most desirous of maintaining peace, has telegraphed instructions to the Siamese Minister at Paris to inform M. Develle, the French Foreign Minister, that Siam accepts the ultimatum in its entirety. The dispatch adds that the Siamese Government hopes that the blockade will cease; that diplomatic negotiations will be resumed, and that an early settlement of the troubles will be effected.

This information has been verified, and there will be no war between France and Siam.

ULTIMATUM AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Bangkok, July 29.—The Siamese Government has accepted the full terms of the French ultimatum.

The substance of the ultimatum was as follows:

First—A recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia on the left or eastern bank of the Mekong river as far north as the twenty-third parallel of latitude.

Second—The evacuation within a month of the forts held by the Siamese on the east bank of the river.

Third—Full satisfaction for various Siamese aggressions against French ships and French sailors on the Menam river.

Fourth—The punishment of the culprits and provision for the pecuniary indemnity of the victims.

Fifth—An indemnity of 2,000,000 francs for various damages sustained by French subjects.

Sixth—The immediate deposit of 3,000,000 francs to guarantee the payment of the fourth and fifth claims, or the assignment of the taxes in certain districts in lieu of the deposit of 3,000,000 francs.

This ultimatum was sent on July 10, and forty-eight hours were allowed for Siam to make answer to the French demands. On July 21 M. Pavie, the French Minister at Bangkok, presented the ultimatum to Prince Devawolgsse, the Siamese Foreign Minister.

On July 23 Siam replied, stating that the King was at a loss to understand what the rights of Annam and Cambodia were on the left bank of the Mekong river. The king expressed his willingness to abandon all the territories over which the existence of these rights could be proved, and called attention to the fact that five months previously he had proposed to submit the contested territory to arbitration. In the interest of peace, however, the King agreed to surrender the territory as far north as the eighteenth degree of latitude, but no further, and proposed that the islands in the Mekong river be used in common by Siam and France. All the other points of the ultimatum were conceded.

This answer was not satisfactory to France, and subsequently M. Pavie withdrew from Bangkok on a gunboat, and the French warships in the Menam river went to Koh Si Chang, an island near the head of the Gulf of Siam, where they joined the French fleet under the command of Admiral Hamann. France then determined to blockade the Siamese coast. There is serious doubt as to the time the blockade was to be made effective. The French Government informed the British Government that the blockade would begin July 31, but the British Minister at Bangkok later informed the British Foreign Office that it had commenced on July 26. Lord Roseberry, the British Foreign Minister, on 28th asked the French Government for a prompt explanation of this conflict in dates, but the answer has not yet been made public. But with the acceptance of the ultimatum by the Siamese Government this matter ends.

RALEIGH, July 24.—Today the railroad commission, in its capacity as a board of assessors, made the following return of property for State taxes: Railroad property, \$23,644,345.77; Pullman cars, \$82,558.07; Western Union Telegraph Company, \$164,270.22; Postal Telegraph Company, \$27,082.66; steamboat companies, \$298,698. There is \$9,000 of Western Union property in towns: There is \$50,000 of steamboat property in dispute. The latter matter the commission refers to the Attorney General for decision.—[Charlotte Observer.

GENERAL NEWS.

There is no State Board of Health in Georgia, and as a consequence the government has to take charge of all quarantine regulations in that State.

The largest gold nugget ever found in Colorado weighed 13 pounds; largest in the United States weighed 151 pounds 6 ounces; largest in the world 223 pounds 4 ounces.

Speaker Charles F. Crisp arrived in Washington Monday. He is supposed to have prepared his committee lists, and there will be no need for delay in Congress getting actively to work.

Senator Zeb Vance calls it a rich man's panic, but the Senator was always a humorist. When people with money are panicky, what shall we say of us poor folks?—[Augusta News.

The boy who disobeys his parents and runs away to sea, seldom comes to any good end. George C. Perkins, of Maine, did it fifty years ago, and next week he will turn up in the Senate from California.

James T. Kilbreth and W. H. Bunn, appointed Friday, collector and appraiser respectively, for the port of New York, are both members of the Cleveland or anti-snapper wing of the New York Democracy.

The Comptroller of the Currency states that instead of 200 only 105 national banks have closed their doors since the 1st of January, and that of these 14 have already resumed business and others will do so.

GROSS CARELESSNESS.

ON THE PART OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT BRUNSWICK, GA.

Nearly Caused an Epidemic of Yellow Fever—The Marine Hospital Service Assumes Control.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In consequence of gross carelessness on the part of the local authorities which nearly caused an epidemic of yellow fever, the marine hospital service has assumed control of the quarantine service at Brunswick, Ga.

Surgeon General Wyman's official report to Secretary Carlisle is as follows:

"I have the honor to state that on June 27th I received the following dispatch from the health authorities at Savannah, Ga: 'Master of vessel died on shore on the Satilla river of yellow fever. Vessel ordered to Sapelo. No health organization will co-operate with Carter. Let us have him. Sanitary board expects the service to act quickly.'

"I will add that the State of Georgia has no State Board of Health and that the quarantine at Brunswick is of a local character altogether. I have therefore to recommend that Assistant Surgeon John W. Branham United States Marine Hospital service, be detailed immediately by the President to enforce the rules and regulations." Dr. Wyman's recommendations were approved by Secretary Carlisle and President Cleveland, and he received his letter with their written endorsements.

Revenue Appointments.

Asheville N. C. Aug. 1st.—Hon. Kope Elias, Collector of Internal Revenue has made the following appointments: S. J. Pemberton, of Stanly county, private secretary to the collector; Frank McClure, Clay county, messenger, in the Asheville office; Chas. W. West, Stanly county, brandy gauger; Sidney L. Yount, Catawba county, storekeeper and gauger; Jos. A. Witherspoon, Catawba county, storekeeper and gauger; John H. Coulter, Catawba county, storekeeper and gauger; F. J. Dellinger, Catawba county, storekeeper and gauger; F. L. Little, Catawba county, storekeeper and gauger; James T. Byrd, Yancey county, deputy collector.

Lizzie Borden in Jail.

TAUNTON, Mass. July 31.—A simple friendly visit on the part of Miss Lizzie Borden of Fall River, to the family of Sheriff Wright, at the jail here, led to the sending of sensational telegrams all over the country. An observer, without stopping to investigate, had seen Miss Borden go to the jail, and he at once announced that she had confessed the murder of her parents and surrendered to the Sheriff. Accompanied by her sister Emma, Miss Borden was simply making a visit to those who had been so kind to her in prison.