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## THAT MESSAGE.

### CALLS FOR UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL OF A BAD LAW.

President Cleveland Sends His Message to Congress, and it Should Be Followed By Prompt Action.

NOTE.—We are greatly disappointed in not being able to present the President's Message in full in this issue, but give a succinct and accurate summary of it.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—President Cleveland's message was read this afternoon and it excited universal comment, and nearly all heard so far being favorable.

In opening his message, President Cleveland said: The existence of the alarming and extraordinary business situation constrained the call for an extra session of Congress to the end that present evils might be mitigated and threatening dangers averted.

The present financial plight is not the result of untoward events or conditions related to natural resources or any of the afflictions which frequently check National prosperity. Crops are plentiful, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture when suddenly this financial distress occurs.

Many mired institutions have suspended whose abundant assets were unavailable for immediate demands, and values supposed to be fixed became conjectural.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to Congressional legislation touching the coinage of silver under the statute of July 14th, 1890, which was the culmination of the agitation upon the subject.

The President then recited the operation of the law, and said we may be considered twice as advocates of free coinage and as conservatives.

Up to July 15th silver notes were issued to the amount of \$147,000,000. Only a small quantity of the bullion purchased remains uncoined, many silver notes have been paid in gold, forty-nine of the fifty-four millions of bullion purchased have been redeemed in gold during the year of fourteen months ending July 15th.

The gold reserve of \$100,000,000 has consequently been encroached upon. This does not meet the situation, but apprehension is groundless.

Possibly if we had only to undertake the maintenance of a specific and known quantity of silver on a parity with gold, we might determine our ability to do so; but to maintain the parity, with silver increasing fifty millions yearly, with no fixed termination for the increase, the solution of the problem is no longer in doubt.

The country is entitled to a sound currency, and this is a matter far above politics. It concerns every business, calling and household. At seasons when currency is uncertain the speculators reap a harvest when the wage earner is defenceless.

It is of the utmost importance that Congress give relief quickly.

Every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present situation enlarges the trouble and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence.

Whatever else the people expect of Congress, they certainly demand legislation such as will condemn the past three years' disastrous experience, and remove the statute which caused it.

The President then strongly urged the representatives of the people to deal with these questions promptly and in a legitimate and business-like manner.

The President continued, and said it was his purpose to summon Congress early in September in order to enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, for the true interests of the country clearly demand and a large majority showed by their suffrages that the people desire and expect the accomplishment of that reform to which his administration stands pledged.

The President closed as follows: While this reform of the tariff loses nothing of its permanent importance and while it must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it seems to me that the financial condition should immediately and before all others be the subject considered. I, therefore, earnestly recommend the repeal of the statute of July, '90, for the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action be taken to put beyond doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the Government to fulfill its obligations in a money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.  
Executive mansion Aug. 7, 1893.

## COMMITTEE ON COINAGE.

### It All Depends On the Substance of Cleveland's Message.

WASHINGTON Aug. 5.—Speaker Crisp authorizes the statement that there is no basis whatever for any one of the many reports which have been circulated regarding the appointment of Chairman of committees. He has not yet decided upon a single appointment and will not do so for several days, certainly not until the caucus shall have officially designated him as its candidate for Speaker. He does not expect to announce the committees until eight or ten days after the organization on Monday. He may make an exception of the Committee on Coinage, but has reached no such determination as yet. The Speaker's sole aim is to do only that which will be of greatest service to the party. To accomplish that purpose he feels the necessity of earnest co-operation with the Administration, and as he has not seen either the President or the Secretary of the Treasury for several weeks, he will not attempt to reach conclusions until he has an opportunity to consult with them as well as with the leading members of the House, upon whom he must depend for support on the floor.

The truth is that all depends upon the tone of the message. If Mr. Cleveland shall confine his recommendation strictly to repeal, with no hint of subsequent legislation in the direction of bi-metallism, it might be considered wise to put Cochran against the redoubtable Bland, in which event Cochran would leave the Ways and Means to become Chairman of the Coinage Committee. If, on the other hand, the President should deem a more pacific policy advisable, it might be considered wise to permit Mr. Bland to retain his position, if he should care to do so, despite an opposing majority in his committee. As the composition of the Ways and Means committee will be affected by that of the Coinage Committee, especially with reference to Cochran, it is easy to see the reasons for the statement made above, viz., that all depends upon the President's policy as outlined in his message.

### Only one Grover.

WASHINGTON Post: All of Washington has been much interested during the past month in speculation about what might be going on and what was possible to be expected at Gray Gables; and in connection with this discussion there has been an interesting bit of gossip floating about. It seems to settle one question pretty definitely.

Whatever may occur at Gray Gables, there will be no second Grover Cleveland in the world at the end of the summer. Mrs. Cleveland is quoted by several of her friends in Washington as having said to them that she would never name a child of hers after her husband. "There shall be no second Grover Cleveland," she has said. "There was only one George Washington, only one Abraham Lincoln. There shall be only one Grover Cleveland."

The wide-awake Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says:

"Governor Carr today received an invitation to attend a great gathering of people who were born in North Carolina, but whose homes are now in Missouri. The gathering will be held August 19th, at Goss Springs, near Seymour, Mo. The committee sending the invitation urge the Governor to come, or if he cannot be with them on that occasion to write a letter to be read. The latter the Governor will do. He will be at Chicago on the date named."

Queen Victoria made her will in 1876. It is engrossed on vellem, quarto size, and it is bound as a volume, secured with a private lock. Several blank pages have been left at the end of the book for codicils, some of which have already been added. Thus, when the Princess Alice died, in 1878, modifications of the bequests were rendered necessary, and in the summer of 1884, after Duke of Albany's death, further revisions were imperative. One entry relates entirely to the disposal of the Queen's Jubilee gifts, which are not the property of the nation.

The September Harper's will contain an account of Mr. Richard Harding Davis's experience during a political campaign in England as the companion of a Conservative Candidate for Parliament. The lively narrative will be embellished with ten illustrations by W. Hatherell.

## STATE NEWS.

The officers of Craven county refuse to pay the expenses of the military in suppressing the James city disturbances last spring.

Mr. Z. V. Rogers has severed his connection with the Waynesville Courier, leaving Mr. Boone and Mr. Osborne, two clever young gentlemen, to run it. He will engage in the publication of a weekly religious paper—the Baptist Echo.

Mr. S. F. Houston, in speaking of the crops, Aug. 1st, said: "I have just returned from a trip to the eastern part of the State. I was in Harnett and Halifax counties, and I tell you now that they have fine crop prospects down there. Indeed, they have no room to complain."—Charlotte News.

We understand that a petition will be presented to the Board of County Commissioners at their next meeting asking them to bring suit against the N. W. N. C. Railroad. The object of the suit, as we understand it, is to compel the railroad company to complete the railroad to Wilkesboro in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company or else forfeit the bonds voted by Wilkes county.—[Wilkesboro Chronicle.]

### England Watching America.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The developments in the financial crisis in the United States are being watched here with the keenest anxiety. The fact that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has had to come to London to borrow \$5,000,000 while the Pennsylvania Railroad will negotiate a six months loan of \$2,500,000 at 5 per cent, is commented upon as showing how utter is the collapse of credit in the United States and how complete is the lock up of capital.

### Administration Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Bourke Cochran and Bynum, of Indiana, it is said, are to be the leaders of the anti-silver forces on the Democratic side of the floor of the House. It is stated that the distinguished Tammany orator, at the suggestion of Mr. Cleveland himself, has devoted his spare time during the summer to the study of the question in all of its phases.

### Free from Prejudice.

It is said that Mr. Carl Schurz is writing a history of this country covering the decade between 1850 and 1860. The work will be valuable. A learned and discriminating foreigner can perhaps write a more accurate and impartial record of that heated period than a native could do.

Willard G. Day, of Baltimore, has written a letter to John Sherman making a suggestion that goldoid dollars be coined with sixty cents worth of silver bullion and forty cents worth of gold bullion. Sherman replies by saying that when he was secretary of the treasury the experiment was tried and proved a failure, from the fact that such a small per cent, of gold in the coin would not change the color, and they could not be distinguished from the silver coins except by an assayist.

The Raleigh chamber of commerce decided not to adopt the resolutions sent out by the New York chamber of commerce, which ask Congress to repeal the Sherman act but which do not provide for any extension of the currency. Of course the sentiment is overwhelming in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act, but some thing else is needed. A committee was appointed to submit suitable resolutions.

A railroad man named George Hall, who formerly lived in Charlotte, met with an awful death in the railroad yard in Atlanta Aug. 1st. He did as so many railroad men do—stood in the middle of the track and waited for the approach of a switch engine which he wanted to ride on.

When the engine got near enough Mr. Hall attempted to step upon the front step, but missed his footing, and fell with his neck across the rail. The engine was not stopped, and passed over him, cutting his head clear off his body. It is said by railroaders who saw the horrible spectacle that Hall's head rolled down an embankment several feet, and his body jumped up and ran about fifteen feet.

## CONGRESS IN SESSION.

### The Two Houses Organized And Gone To Business.

WASHINGTON Aug. 7.—As many as 336 members having responded to their names, the clerk announced that there was more than a quorum present and that the first business in order was the election of a Speaker. Mr. Holman, (Democrat) chairman of the Democratic caucus, rose and said that he had the honor to put in nomination for that high office the Hon. "James" F. Crisp, of Georgia. The laughter caused by this slip of the tongue had hardly ceased before it was renewed when the clerk fell into the same error and announced that "James A." Crisp had been put in nomination.

Hon. Thos. B. Reed, of Maine, was placed in nomination by Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, the chairman of the Republican caucus. The mention of Mr. Reed's name was greeted with Republican cheers.

Then arose Mr. Kem, Populist, of Nebraska, and amid great laughter, speaking for the Third party, presented the name of Jerry Simpson, of Kansas.

The nominations were then closed and the clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The vote resulted: For Crisp, 214; for Reed, 122, and for Simpson, 7. The announcement was greeted with loud applause. Messrs. Holman, Reed and Simpson were appointed a committee to escort the Speaker to the chair and as the distinguished gentleman entered the main door leaning upon the arm of Mr. Holman, the members broke into cheers.

After Mr. Crisp assumed the gavel a sudden hush fell upon the House. In a clear and moved voice the Speaker said: "Representatives, profoundly grateful for this mark of your confidence, I shall try to be in some degree worthy of it by an honest effort to discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, with fidelity, with courtesy and with the strictest impartiality. (Applause.) I am now ready to take the oath of office."

The oath was then impressively administered by the father of the House, Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania.

The work of administering the oath of office to the members-elect was then entered upon in groups of two dozen.

### THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON Aug. 7.—The Senate was called to order at noon by the Secretary, Mr. McCook, who read the President's Proclamation. Those absent at the former extra session took the oath, also the new Secretary Mr. Cox who assumed his duties of office. The death of Senator Leland Stanford was announced and at 12:30 the Senate adjourned without having received the President's message.

### Gold For America.

LONDON, August 2.—During the last week, the rate for long discount has been 2; for short discount, 1. The tendency is steadily upward. It is understood that \$10,000,000 will be shipped within the next two weeks to the United States, and the belief is that several millions more will be sent over before the end of the year.

The settlement last week was the worst one of recent years. Of the ten failures, however, but one was important. Two of the failing firms paid twenty shillings on the pound.

### Arbitration Decision.

PARIS, Aug. 7. Inasmuch as the Behring Sea arbitrators have not asked the agents of either power to furnish additional evidence relating to the question of regulation, it is inferred that the decision of the court will be against England, as it had been arranged that if evidence was sought at all, it would follow a decision on the question of jurisdiction favorable to England.

### Pensioners Given More Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Judge Lochren, Pension Commissioner, has extended until October 10, 1893, the period within which pensioners whose pensions have been suspended may make proof of their right to receive them.

### Trouble For Lieut. Peary.

St. JOHN'S N. F., Aug. 2.—Information has been received here from Labrador of serious trouble in Lieut. Peary's expedition.

It is said it is so great that the trip is likely to prove a failure.

## CRISP FOR SPEAKER.

### He Makes a Ringing Democratic Speech—Sounding Democratic and Patriotic.

Last Saturday night the Democratic members of Congress met in the hall of the House of Representatives in caucus and nominated their candidates for officers of the House. Judge Charles Frederick Crisp, of Georgia, was unanimously re-nominated for Speaker. Being escorted to the chair by a committee—Messrs. Springer, Hatch and Wilson—he spoke as follows:

"The extraordinary condition of affairs throughout the country has necessitated our meeting in extraordinary session. Insofar as that condition is attributable to existing law, we are in no wise responsible therefor. Now, for the first time in more than thirty years, we are in full power. We can repeal bad laws and we can make good ones. The people have trusted us with that power, and expect us to exercise it for their benefit.

"Our financial system should be revised and reformed. The strictest economy in public expenditures should be observed and taxation should be equalized and greatly reduced. To these purposes are we thoroughly committed. We must redeem our pledges. Let us begin the work at once. Let us lay aside every other consideration than the public good, and endeavor to so discharge the duties assigned us as to restore confidence and promote prosperity, and advance the general welfare of all classes of our people.

"Sincerely grateful for your confidence and esteem, I pledge myself to devote to the discharge of the duties of the responsible position you have assigned me all the ability I possess."

The other nominations were Mr. Kerr, re-nominated for Clerk; ex-Congressman Herman Snow, of Illinois, for Sergeant-at-arms, beating Yoder by one vote; L. Dalton, of Indiana, for Postmaster of the House, and Rev. S. W. Hadaway, of Maryland, a Methodist, was nominated for Chaplain, and Hurt, of Tennessee, for Doorkeeper.

All of these nominees were duly elected on the convening of the House at noon Monday.

### Action in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The debate on the financial question will begin at once and both sides will be heard from in lively and discordant style.

Senator David B. Hill of New York got in the first whack to-day and he introduced a bill repealing sections one three and four of the Sherman silver purchase law.

Senator Stewart, of Colorado, introduced a bill authorizing the issue of forty nine million silver certificates against the bullion now in the treasury and one hundred million legal tenders to be used in the purchase of government bonds.

Senator Vest introduced a bill providing for the free coinage of silver and fixing the amount of silver to be contained in the silver dollar 464 grains of pure silver or 516 grains of standard silver.

Senator Cabot Lodge introduced a resolution directing the Finance Committee to report at once to the Senate a bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and that a vote be taken August 22 at 2 o'clock, unless it is reached sooner. Senator Lodge asked immediate consideration, but there was objection and it goes over till tomorrow.

### The Blockade Raised.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—It was announced in the Commons today that the Siamese blockade has been raised.

France thus recognizes the rights of British commerce and opens the way for vessels. This puts a stop to trouble or fear of further hostilities.

The Private life, a collection of three short stories by Henry James, will be published by Harper & Brothers about August 15th. At the same time will appear Mr. John Bonner's a child's history of France, an illustrated edition of Walter Besant's Rebel Queen, and early prose and verse, the third volume in the "Distaff Series."

The gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of fine gold and 2.58 grains alloy. It is worth 100 cents in every market in the world. It is worth just as much as metal as it is as money—coinage and market value the same everywhere.