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# Press and Carolinian.

ESTABLISHED  
1868.

VOLUME 24.

HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1893.

NUMBER 43.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

### COMPROMISE ON THE REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN LAW. NO BONDS.

The House Will Be Ready for the Bill. The Senate Rules May Not Be Changed. Van Alen's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1893.—President Cleveland and the democratic Senators—all of them—have found that common ground upon which all democrats can stand without sacrificing either the party or their individual principles concerning the treatment of silver by the government. Readers of this correspondence will not need to be told that I have never for a moment during the long and sometimes seemingly endless controversy in the Senate doubted for a moment that the final result would be such a compromise. To repeat a hackneyed phrase, "the logic of the situation" pointed from the first to compromise as the only satisfactory end to the contest, from a democratic point of view.

The compromise, which has been accepted by the Senate committee that has been wrestling with the problem ever since it was proven that a vote upon the Voorhees bill was an impossibility under the present rules of the Senate, and approved by Secretary Carlisle as President Cleveland's official representative, provides for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law to take effect October 1, 1894; for the coinage from time to time of the silver purchased and of seigniorage in the Treasury and that to accumulate by future purchases, and for retiring all greenbacks and Treasury notes below \$10 and the issuing of silver dollars or silver certificates in place of them. It was at first proposed to include authority for the issuing of low interest bonds to replenish the gold reserve at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but some Democratic Senators were so much opposed to this that Secretary Carlisle suggested that if the purchase of silver was not continued for more than a year longer he thought the bond issues would be unnecessary, so the bond issue was left out.

It is hoped and expected that this compromise will be put through both Senate and House this week and an end be put to the uncertainty. If it is not it will not be the fault of the Democrats. The Republican Senators have given no indication of how they regard the compromise, although before it was agreed upon a number of them stated that they would support no compromise that did not include the issue of bonds. The populist Senators do not like the compromise even a little bit, but unless they are assisted by the Republicans they can do no harm. If the Republicans join them in voting against the measure and Senator Irby, of South Carolina, votes with them instead of with the Democrats, the compromise may be jeopardized, if not actually defeated.

The business of the House is in such a condition that the silver compromise can be at once taken up if it passes the Senate this week. Should it be finally disposed of this week, it is altogether probable that Congress will take a recess, as many of the Senators and Representatives are anxious to take part in the closing days of the various State campaigns, and the new tariff bill is not expected to be ready to be reported to the House much, if any, before the beginning of the regular session. President Cleveland is also anxious to take a short vacation before the beginning of the regular session.

Senators Voorhees, Hill and others are so anxious that the rules of the Senate shall be so changed as to allow a majority to order a vote upon any measure after thirty days have been devoted to its discussion that the resolution of Senator Voorhees, providing for the change, may be taken up as soon as the silver compromise is disposed of. Should that be done there will be a very lively debate, entirely outside of party lines, as it has friends and opponents in both parties, and the result will be doubtful, the chances favoring defeat.

Four Democratic Senators—Martin of Kansas, Hill of New York, Vance of North Carolina and Irby of South Carolina,—voted against the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. J. J. Van Alen, to be Ambassador to Italy, but as ten Republicans voted for confirmation the nomination got through by a vote of 39 to 32. No Senator, either

Democrat, Republican or Populist, believes that there was any truth in the charge that Mr. Van Alen had been nominated as the result of a bargain and in payment for his having made a large contribution to the campaign fund of the party. The Democrats who voted against his confirmation did so for other reasons.

From the best obtainable information here the attempt of the Populists to capture Virginia will result in a Democratic majority in that State little if any short of that given Cleveland and Stevenson last November.

The legislative day of Tuesday Oct. 17th, will be a long one. From that day the Senate, for the purpose of lessening filibustering, has taken a recess every afternoon, instead of adjourning, so that the legislative day of Tuesday is still going on in the Senate and will probably continue until the silver compromise is finally disposed of.

## STATE NEWS.

Sickness has been scarcer about the Newton Cotton Mill this summer than we have known for years.—Newton Enterprise.

The Newton Enterprise says: Corn seems to be very scarce in Newton just at this time, though there is great demand for it as the time for fattening hogs is on us.

North Carolina has been awarded medals for her exhibits in the departments of mines and mining and forestry at the World's Fair. When the returns are all in it will be observed that the Old North State has done herself proud by the fine showing made at the great World's Columbian Exposition. For this splendid work our people owe a lasting debt of gratitude to Messrs. Peter M. Wilson and Thos. K. Bruner and their able and efficient assistants.—[Henderson Gold Leaf.

The owners of the drove of Oregon horses that were here have met with bad luck. They had been to Mocksville and were returning to Salisbury. At South river an attempt was made to swim the horses across the river above the dam. The river was up and the water was swift and the majority of the stock were swept down stream and over the fall. Three horses reached land safely above the dam, three others swam out after going over the dam, but the majority of the drove, thirteen in number, were drowned.—[Salisbury Herald.

Several days ago the Knights of Pythias here received a letter from the Lodge in Brunswick, Ga., asking for assistance. The appeal stated that there was much suffering in the city, among the number being fully fifty Knights who were destitute. A subscription list was immediately started, confined to Knights of Pythias exclusively, and a nice little sum was realized. Mr. H. G. Tyson, Master of Finance of the Lodge here, today sent to the Lodge at Brunswick \$43.75 as the contribution of the order here.—[Salisbury Herald.

The publisher of the Democrat has been asked dozens of times within the past few days whether or not the paper had suspended? Yes, it has been suspended for the past two weeks, but here it is again. The publisher has been doing the entire work of the office for a long time alone, and thinking an indulgent people would grant him a few days rest, he proceeded to take it. We have on hand a fresh supply of blank paper, and if its patrons do not forsake it, it will make its regular visits to the people.—[Watauga Democrat.

Two young married men in the Salem excursion to Newport last week played a rather sweet joke on their wives. Before entering the long tunnel at Elk City each was sitting with the other's wife. They agreed to exchange seats in the long tunnel, and each kiss his own wife. Well they agreed. One of the young women screamed terribly and attracted the attention of the whole car, and had a hearty laugh at her expense when the light broke in upon her, resisting fiercely and to her husband's arms. The other kept perfectly still, and she and her husband had a good laugh on each other when the light broke on them. She said she did not know but what it was her husband and did not want to give it away if it was not.—[Salem Journal.

## COMPROMISED!!

### ANOTHER "MAKESHIFT" TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE OLD ONE.

The Democrats it Seems Will Not And Probably Cannot Unite Solidly On any Vital Question.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Details of the forthcoming compromise on the silver question have been practically agreed upon, and a few minutes before 1 o'clock this afternoon Democratic Senators began pledging themselves in writing to abide by it.

The compromise agreed upon provides that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act shall take effect October 1, 1894, and that the bond question shall be eliminated entirely. All silver bullion now in the Treasury and all that may be purchased up to the time the repeal goes into effect, together with the seigniorage, is to be coined, save the amount necessary to redeem the outstanding silver certificates. All greenbacks and Treasury notes under \$10 in value shall be retired and silver certificates or coined silver dollars shall take their place.

A paper was drawn up, and addressed to Mr. Voorhees by the Senators pledging themselves that if he would move to amend his bill in accordance with the outlines given above, they would support it and then vote for the bill as amended. It was a noteworthy fact that the silver Senators signed this document, although there were some who did it under the most vigorous protestations, looking upon the compromise as they expressed it, as an abject surrender of all that for which they had fought these many weeks.

This number includes Mr. Martin, of Kansas, who has been courted by some as a Populist. Mr. Martin said that he is and always has been a Democrat, and while he did not acquiesce willingly in the conclusion reported by the conference, he agreed to it because it was the best he could get.

By the coinage of bullion and the substitution of silver certificates for Treasury notes and greenback below denominations of \$10, it is estimated the volume of silver in circulation will be increased by \$100,000,000.

One of the cabinet officers (not Secretary Carlisle) in conversation subsequently expressed the belief that without a clause in the compromise authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds up to a fixed amount, say of 150,000,000 or 200,000,000 dollars, at a rate of interest that would readily float them abroad and not have them returned to us in every little financial flurry, the bill would be unsatisfactory as a financial measure of relief.

The clause in the bill providing for the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes below \$10, was favorably received in the Treasury in the afternoon. The retired one dollar, two dollar and five dollar notes, it is understood of course, are to be converted into higher denominations, so that the present amount of these two classes of money in circulation will not be affected by the change.

The amount of United States notes that will be retired if the proposed compromise goes into effect, is as follows:

One dollar, \$3,669,195; two dollar, \$2,994,892; five dollar, \$63,958,814. Treasury notes of 1890: one dollar, \$38,201,285. Silver certificates of five dollars in circulation aggregate about \$200,000,000 and under and including five dollars, about \$130,000,000.

The plan as now understood, contemplates the issue of smaller denominations of silver certificates for the large denominations of silver certificates now in use.

The committee is anxious to put the bill through as a party measure, without calling upon the repealer Republicans for aid. The Republicans reciprocate this design because the bill doesn't commend itself to either the silver or repeal faction of the Republicans. A similar state of feeling prevails on the Democratic side for this is preeminently a case that fits the definition which somebody has given of a compromise, an agreement by which neither party gets what it wants.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett is still confined to his room in Paris from the effects of the accident which he met with while driving a coach four months ago, but an effort will be made to move him this week to the Riviera, in the hope that a change may do him good. His friends, however, are very apprehensive that he will never make a full recovery.

## HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

### TRAINS COLLIDED AND CARS BURNED ON GRAND TRUNK LINE.

Twenty Seven Charred and Mangled Human Bodies Taken From the wreck—Poor Mrs. Van Dusen.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. Oct. 20.—A frightful accident the worst of the year occurred in the yards of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry. in this city early this morning. At least twenty-five persons lost their lives and double as many more were badly injured. A Raymond and Whitecomb special train of passengers from New York and Boston were returning from Chicago. The train was in charge of Conductor Scott, of this city, and Engineer Woolsey, and took orders at this station to meet at Nichols No. 9, the Pacific express going West, due at this station at 1:35 o'clock this morning, but which was three hours late. The conductor or engineer, or both, of the Raymond special disobeyed orders and passed Nichols' station and collided with the Pacific express coming West at the rate of about thirty miles an hour. The two engines were driven into each other and are a total wreck. When the collision took place the second and third day coaches on No. 9, the train going west, were completely telescoped. It was in these cars that the horrible sacrifice of life took place. The second coach cut through the third coach like a knife and the roof passed over the heads of the sleeping and ill-fated passengers were completely entombed. The passengers of the four coaches were more or less injured, and in one of them, there were twenty-five dead bodies taken from the wreck this morning by the firemen. They were pinioned under the seats and jammed up against the end of the coach by the next coach, which had telescoped it, and then burned like rats in a trap. The accident was a mile from the fire station, and before water could be turned on the cars were all burned.

The most awful experience of this terrible affair was that of Mrs. C. C. Van Dusen, of Sprout Brook, N. Y., who was burned to death with hands free and in full possession of her senses in spite of the utmost endeavors of the party of rescuers. Soon after the wreck occurred Mr. Van Dusen was removed from beneath a pile of debris and taken to the hospital, where he died in a short time. He was conscious to the last. He left his business affairs in the hands of Rev. George Culp, of this city and died without knowing that his wife had met the most awful fate of all.

Mrs. Van Dusen was penned in the telescoped car and at first had no doubt of her rescue. As she looked out of the window and awaited her rescue the alarm of fire was suddenly given. "Hurry up, please hurry up," she said as the fear crossed her mind that perhaps she was in danger of burning. A minute later while the strong men were straining to extricate her, the possibility became a probability that she would burn and the flames crept rapidly toward the imprisoned woman. "You shan't burn; we'll get you out," said the men heroically as they wrestled with the splintered timbers.

There was a hull of speech for five minutes. The men had become giants in strength and mad men in desperation, and they struggled wildly with tangled masses of wood and iron. The woman was silent and gazed imploringly and inquiringly into the faces of the firemen. "My God! Oh, my God!" suddenly burst from the lips of one of the heroic workers and in this despairing cry the helpless woman read her death warrant. She gave one agonizing wail and then her woman's weakness gave way to a martyr's strength. "I can die—oh, yes, I can die, if I must," she said soothingly to the men who were weeping in their impotent strength. "I am a Christian," she said resignedly, and a moment later her voice was raised in prayer. The flames now completely encircled the helpless victim and the firemen were driven away. As the blaze caught her arm and as she fought to keep the flames from her face, she told her name and address and left messages of love for her husband and family. The closing minute was a pathetic struggle against the inevitable, but it was the flesh that fought and not the spirit. The white face of the woman gazed heavenward and her lips moved in prayer. Even the furious flames that wretched

her lips and blistered and curled the white flesh of her arms were powerless to cause a scream.

Suddenly there was a crashing of timbers, a wild groan burst simultaneously from the lips of the spectators and strong men wept. Through their tears they saw the flames sweep around the face of the martyred woman and her hair burned. Her head dropped to one side as the victim inhaled the flames and the soul of Mrs. Van Dusen had passed beyond the fury of the elements of earth. An hour later the husband, for whom she had left a loving message, joined her in the world to come.

In front of him sat a lady with a baby. He pulled her through the window, when she cried out to save her baby, but the little one was fastened beneath the seat and perished, while the crazed mother had to be taken away by force.

## GENERAL NEWS.

U. S. Judge Hugh L. Bond died day before yesterday in Baltimore.

The House has up the Bankruptcy bill of Mr. Oats and will continue until disposed of.

Ex-Marshal MacMahon and ex-President of France died last week and was accorded a public funeral in Paris.

The price for cotton took a tumble last Monday and went as low as 8:10, closing at 8:11. There is little prospect of it advancing much.

Senator Hill has been in New York this week and made a speech in Brooklyn, opening the Democratic campaign. When he returns to Washington it is said an attempt to force a vote will be made.

John W. Dutton was hanged or choked to death at Cartersville, Ga., last Friday for the murder of Mrs. Sallie Mobbs. He protested his innocence of the crime and declared that he saw the murder committed by Mrs. James Massey and he helped her hide the body. Gov. Northern refused to interfere.

## APPOINTMENTS.

- By the Assistant Bishop of North Carolina.
- OCTOBER.
- 29th-29th—Saturday, Sunday, Candler's, to meet the Convocation of Asheville.
  - 30th—Monday, a. m. Beaver Dam.
  - 31st—Tuesday, p. m., Murphy.
- NOVEMBER.
- 1st—All Saint's, a. m. Murphy.
  - 2nd—Thursday, a. m. Bryson City.
  - 5th—Sunday, Franklin, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., St. Agnes'. 3:30 p. m., St. Cyprian's.
  - 6th—Monday, a. m., Nonah.
  - 7th—Tuesday, p. m., Highlands.
  - 8th—Wednesday, a. m., Highlands.
  - 9th—Thursday, p. m., Cashier's Valley.
  - 12th—Sunday, Cullowhee.
  - 13 Monday, a. m., Sylva.
  - 14th—Tuesday, a. m., Waynesville. P. m., Mica Dale.
  - 15th—Wednesday, a. m. Church of the Redeemer, near Asheville.
  - 16th—Thursday, a. m., Hendersonville.
  - 17th—Friday, a. m., Bowman's Bluff.
  - 19th—Sunday, Brevard.
  - 21st—Tuesday, a. m., Haw Creek.
  - 22nd—Wednesday, a. m., Old Fort.
  - 23rd—Thursday, a. m., Marion.
  - 24th—Friday, Morganton. 11 a. m., St. Stephen's—consecration. 7:30 p. m., Grace Church.
  - 26th—Sunday, a. m., Lenoir. P. m., The Happy Valley.
- DECEMBER.
- 7th—Thursday, St. Mark's Mecklenburg.
  - 8th—Friday, St. James, Iredell county.
  - 10th—Sunday, Christ's church, Rowan county.
  - 11th—Monday, p. m., St. Peter's Rowan county.
  - 12th—Tuesday, a. m., St. Matthew's, Rowan county.
  - 13th—Wednesday, a. m., St. Jude's, p. m., St. John's Rowan county.
  - 14th—Thursday, a. m., St. Mary's, p. m., St. Paul's Rowan county.
  - 15—Friday, a. m., St. Andrews, p. m., St. George's, Rowan county.
  - 17th—Sunday, Salisbury.
  - 19th—Tuesday, p. m., Statesville.
  - 20th—Wednesday, p. m., Hickory.
- Celebration of the Holy Communion at all morning services. Offertory at all services for diocesan missions. Where no time (a. m. or p. m.) is indicated for the service the whole day is at the disposal of the minister in charge, to make such appointments for service as he may deem most desirable.
- Tarboro, N. C., St. Luke's day, 1893.