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WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Gresham's official report to the President showing that great injustice was done to the native Hawaiian government by the action of the U. S. Minister to that government under the last administration, in practically compelling the Queen by a display of marines from the U. S. S. Boston to abdicate in favor of the Provisional government which was formed, it is believed largely if not entirely by the advice and connivance of that minister, for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of the annexation of Hawaii, which played such a conspicuous part during the closing days of the Harrison administration, has for a time relegated the financial and tariff questions to back seats, and everybody is discussing the Hawaiian matter.

The report concludes with the recommendation, which was approved by the President and the other members of the cabinet, that the wrong should be righted as far as lay in the power of this government by restoring the native government of Hawaii to the position it occupied before the Queen was forced by a U. S. Minister, not by the Provisional government, to abdicate. This was a bold and fearless step for the President to take, but believing it to be right he took it and issued the necessary orders to Minister Willis, who having accidents arrived at Honolulu more than a week ago, to carry it into effect, although he knew full well that it would at first be unpopular, particularly with those who would only look at the surface of the question and regard it merely as the use of the power of the United States to overthrow an alleged Republic and set upon its feet a deposed monarchy. But those who know the President were not surprised that he should prefer being right. He has been doing that sort of thing ever since he has been in public life.

There are not many democratic Senators and Representatives in Washington, but some of those here who were at first disposed to criticize the action of the President have already changed their minds, and it is believed that when the next news arrives from Hawaii they will all be disposed to acknowledge that the administration believes, the provisional government only existed because the native Hawaiians believed it to have been created and supported by the power of the United States, it would at once cease to exist as soon as Minister Willis officially announced the contrary, as he arrived at Honolulu. If the Queen should then be unable to maintain herself in power that will be her own affair, as neither she nor those who might attempt to overthrow her government would receive aid from the United States. In other words, the action of the United States is merely intended to allow the Hawaiians to govern themselves in any way they may see fit without any outside interference, and as the first step towards that end it was necessary that things should be restored to the same condition in which they were when Minister Stevens instituted to overthrow the old government. The question of monarchy or republic had nothing to do whatever with it, nor was sentiment allowed to intrude. It was only a question of right and wrong, and the administration, acting upon the information gathered by Mr. Blount during his long stay and investigation in Hawaii, has only done what it believes to be right, and what it believes the American people, regardless of politics, will in the end endorse. The power of the United States is too great to be exercised to the detriment of its weaker neighbors, and the sense of fair play is too prevalent in the United States for the people to wish a wrong perpetuated because it was done by a United States official.

President Cleveland is devoting nearly all his time to writing his annual message to Congress, and in order to work without interruption he will only come to the White House on cabinet days until it is completed. There will be some surprises in the message for those who think that the results of the recent state elections will have any effect upon the President's policy.

Assistant Secretary Curtis will act as Secretary of the Treasury until Secretary Carlisle completes his annual report, to the preparation of

which he is now devoting his entire time.

The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster General Jones, recommends that the experimental free delivery in small towns and villages be discontinued at the end of the current year, the annual outlay of \$10,000,000 not being justified by the results of the experiment, which he regards as a failure. Another great Republican scheme—the ocean mail subsidy—is also reported to repeal the law authorizing it.

MUST FIGHT OR APOLOGIZE.

Honduras Asked to Explain Its Insult to Our Flag.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A Herald dispatch, dated San Salvador, says Minister Young has telegraphed to the Honduran Minister of Foreign Affairs asking if his Government accepts the responsibility for the act of the commander of the Port of Amapala, when he fired upon the Pacific mail steamer Costo Rica, though she was flying the American flag.

Not a Republican Triumph.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The World will tomorrow print a letter from ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, giving his views of the recent elections. He says:

"Last Tuesday's voting was, in my opinion, negative, not positive. The result was a democratic defeat, but not a republican triumph. The people had no intention of rescinding their emphatic and well-considered repudiation of vicious republican policies. They could not, however, refrain from, and cannot be blamed for, expressing their dissatisfaction with existing conditions, so they voted against the party in power."

"It is true that the democratic party was not responsible for the conditions, but they existed nevertheless. The party to suffer was necessarily the party in power. It had had no opportunity to put in force a new policy and show a beneficial effect, but discontent from whatever cause is visited naturally upon the party in power. The check in view should be, and I believe will be beneficial in result. After such a period of distrust as we have just experienced the stability and conditions of trade are the first essential evidences of a return to prosperity. Congress owes it to the country not only to reform the tariff but to reform it at once, in a conservative and capable spirit, and at once the redemption of all party pledges is necessary. But quick redemption of this greatest of party pledges is more than necessary—more than sound policy, more than wise partisanship. It is a patriotic duty. In accordance with speed and wisdom with which this duty will be discharged will, in my view, be the future of the democratic party."—[N. Y. Sun.]

They tell the Citizen that, like true Tarheels, the most gratifying things they saw were the placards in the Mining building which announced that North Carolina had awards for iron ore, rare crystals, native gems, kaolin granite corundum, mica mines, ground mica, copper, ingots and gold ores. They say, also, that North Carolina's exhibit of hard woods in the Forestry building was a most excellent one, far more varied than those from other states, but they were not displayed with as much artistic skill as some other displays. North Carolina, they say, should indeed feel proud of her part of the great Chicago fair.—[Asheville Citizen.]

"Yes," said the old man, addressing his young visitor, "I'm proud of my girls, and should like to see them all comfortably married; and as I've made a little money, they won't go to their husbands penniless. The other day, 25 years old and a real good girl, I shall give her a thousand pounds when she marries. Then comes Bet who won't see 35 again, and she shall have two thousand, and the one who takes Eliza, who is 49, will have three thousand with her." The young man reflected a moment or so, and then nervously inquired: "You haven't one about 50, have you?"

A kiss comes high in Massachusetts under certain conditions. A member of the Senior class of Harvard University recently kissed a pretty maid who was showing him a suite of rooms that he proposed renting. She complained to her mistress. He was fined \$300.

STATE NEWS.

The North Carolinian says it is estimated that 2,500 people from North Carolina attended the World's Fair.

Judge Arnfield has appointed Judge McCorkle, of Newton, receiver of the Newton Cotton Mills, which assigned several weeks ago. It is believed that the factory will soon resume work.—[Morganton Herald.]

A chrysanthemum exhibition was given at the Morganton hospital last Thursday by Mr. E. J. Bush, florist of the State Hospital. The Morganton Cornet Band gave its services gratis and discoursed some excellent music.

The surface mica mining has paid well for years in Cleveland county, where the mica is near the top of the ground and not one hundred feet under ground as in Mitchell county where mining is so costly. M. J. S. Groves has a mica mine on the D. A. Elliott farm three miles west of Shelby and he has sent here Mr. Sam J. Kennedy of Roanoke, Va., who is now working a small force.—[Shelby Aurora.]

The Winston Sentinel states that North Carolina will reap much from its exhibit at the World's Fair. Several mining men from the West purpose coming to this State, the Russian commissioner is desirous of placing a colony of farmers in Eastern Carolina and the Japanese commissioners to the Fair have in mind the settling of artisans to utilize the kaolin deposits of which porcelain is made.

It is reported that Thomas R. Powell, Esq., a well known Raleigh lawyer, and Mr. Robert L. Burkhead, of the treasury department have secured an "option" on the use of the State's convicts, the option not to begin until January 1st, 1895. They are for the use of the convicts within the great prison including the use of building manufacturing purposes; or at the phosphate mines, etc., and include all the 1,200 convicts.—[Exchange.]

There is a lazy man in Butte City, Montana, who makes his chickens do his mining for him. He killed one, and on dissecting its gizzard found some gold. He then slaughtered the thirty-one chickens he had and got \$387.75 worth of gold from the lot. He is now buying chickens, turning them loose, and when he thinks they have filled up on gold he entices them in and murders them. This is a fowl business.—[Wilmington Star.]

The architect of the building for deaf mutes at Morganton says it will be the handsomest public building in the State, surpassing the Western Hospital. The roof and tower are up. The slate roofing is being put on. The clock towers, each 100 feet in height. Rapid work is being done. The character of the work and of the materials is first class. By next summer the building will be ready for occupancy.—[Morganton Herald.]

Very few people know anything about the Indians in Western North Carolina—the Cherokees. There are 1200 of them, and they are increasing in numbers. They own 73,000 acres of land, and very fine land. Their new chief is Stillwell Sounooke, and he cannot speak English at all. There are some native preachers and four schools, the government maintaining the latter. There are other Cherokees, but they are not included in the 1,200, as they live elsewhere than on the reservation.—[Mt. Airy News.]

It may be that North Carolina will have another industry—the manufacture of beet sugar. Prof. W. F. Massey, of the Agriculture and Mechanical College, has accompanied Congressman Alexander on a trip to the West, for the special purpose of looking into sugar beet culture and manufacture. It is said that the beetgrowers find that the seasons in the North and West are two short, and that one company, at least, with large capital, wishes to establish the business in North Carolina. Sugar beets grow well here, and some very fine ones were shown at the recent State fair.—[Exchange.]

Revolt in Hayti Reported.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Nov. 11. Bulletin—It is reported here that there is an uprising against President Hipolyte in the southern part of Hayti, the rebels having declared in favor of Gen. Manigat. The rebellion is said to be headed by Jean Gilles. No details are as yet obtainable.

QUEEN OR PRESIDENT?

Resident Hawaiians May Have a Chance to Vote Their Preference.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—In the absence of any information except that derivable by inference from Secretary Gresham's report to the President as to what instructions have been given to Minister Willis and Admiral Irwin, there is a wide field for speculation opened as to the means which, in all probability, have by this time been used to "restore the legitimate Government" of Hawaii, and thus "repair the wrong done to a feeble, but independent, State by abuse of the authority of the United States."

In some of the earliest intimations given as to the possibility of a course of action such as is now recommended by Secretary Gresham and made public with the approval of the President and the rest of his Cabinet, statement was made, as if coming indirectly from Minister Willis, who had just had a personal conference with President Cleveland at the White House, that the question of which form of government they preferred ought to be submitted to a vote of the people of Hawaii.

This view of the matter, it is noticed is brought out quite prominently in Secretary Gresham's synopsis of Commissioner Blount's report, in which he says: "Mr. Blount states that while at Honolulu he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed willingness to submit the question to a vote of the people, nor did he talk with one on that subject who did not insist that if the islands were annexed suffrage should be so restricted as to give complete control to foreigners or whites, and representative annexationists have repeatedly made similar statements to the undersigned."

Reasoning from these tender bases of fact, and without any other direct official statement to either confirm or contradict the hypothesis, it is thought probable that Minister Willis' course has been to advise the provisional government that it is the desire of the United States that the question as to which government is preferred by the people of the islands—that of Queen Liliuokalani or that of President Dole—shall be submitted to the vote of all those residents of the island who have a right to vote under the Constitution of 1857.

Whether or not, pending this appeal to the people, Admiral Irwin and Minister Willis have received direct instructions to reinstate the constitutional sovereign will probably not be authoritatively made known until the next Honolulu mail arrives in San Francisco.

THE PRESIDENT APPROVES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Inquiry at the Department of State warrants the statement that the President has given his approval to the Secretary's findings in the Hawaiian matter, based as they are upon searching inquiries conducted by his Special Commissioner, Blount. And while it has not been regarded as expedient at this moment to make public the instructions given to Mr. Blount's successor, Minister Willis, or the orders issued to Admiral Irwin, who has by this time assumed command of the United States Naval forces at Hawaii, it is intimated that in each case the officers have gone to Hawaii to do all that is necessary to restore the status quo ante bellum.

Ransom And The Judgeship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The ways and means sub-committee is considering the whiskey and income taxes. An increase, it is thought, will be made on whiskey.

The Battle delegation, the last of whom left today, are all personal friends of Senator Ransom. One of them had a statement from him two days ago to the effect that he did not want the judgeship, and yet, after they had come on here, some of them said they thought Ransom would like to have the place offered to him. It is said by some of his friends that he is not doing a thing to get it, but he really wishes it to go to the State, and rather than that it should go elsewhere, will take it if tendered.

"Now is the time to work in the Fayetteville postmastership matter," said a Cape Fear Democrat to-day. "While everything else is quiet and most Congressmen are out of town, a delegation could accomplish something." I seriously doubt this.

GENERAL NEWS.

There does not seem to be any money stringency to hurt down in Jacksonville. They have raised \$20,000 there for the Corbett-Mitchell mill.

Emil Lindburg, a wealthy Swede, residing in New York, is reported to have contracted for 30,000 acres of land in Central Alabama, which he proposes to colonize with Swedish farmers.

It is said that there are now three thousand tramps on the road from California eastward by the Southern route, which is a pleasanter route to tramp at this season than the Northern one. They organize in gangs of 100 or 150, and when a freight train comes along coolly take possession of it and get a lift.

BRUNSWICK, GA., Nov. 13.—Five new cases of yellow fever were reported today, one of which is white. The health board officials announced daily that from 125 to 135 patients are now under treatment. This is a mistake. Brunswick carefully canvassed could not now produce 100 cases of yellow fever. Some of the physicians are, and have been, negligent in reporting discharges.

MACON, GA., Nov. 14.—Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, is here today in attendance on the Superior Court representing the bondholders of the Georgia Southern and West Florida Railroad in their petition of the foreclosure and the sale of the road. The hearing will last several days. The whole of today's session was taken up with preliminary skirmishing. A large number of prominent attorneys are in attendance representing different branches in the suit.

FIGHTING SHIPS.

Brazilian Flotilla, Fully Equipped, Making Preparations for Departure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Salvador de Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, visited the El Cid. He remained on board only a few minutes. Mr. Mendonca returned to Washington on the midnight train.

"The fleet to leave New York as near November 12 as possible will consist," he said, "of El Cid, Britannia, the Destroyer, the Javelin, the Feisen and the Yarrow torpedo-boat, which will arrive from England in the meantime. The flotilla will fly the Brazilian flag, sailing as merchantmen under extraordinary clearance papers. They will register at some North Brazilian flag port, of which I am now in ignorance, where the ships will be manned by their fighting crews. We are shipping only common sailors in this port and offering no extra inducements. Of course, if the fleet is attacked en route it will show its strength, but there is no expectation of any such occurrence."

The Peixoto Government will be informed immediately of the completion of the fleet in this country, and not till then will Mr. Mendonca be instructed as to its precise destination or time of departure. Probably not less than \$1,300,000 will have been expended in buying and equipping the squadron to leave New York. Charles R. Flint & Co. are negotiating for another modern device in naval warfare. It travels below the surface of the ocean and does its destructive work underneath the waves.

Polycarp's Last Prayer.

Polycarp was the martyr who, when advised to curse Christ and live, replied: "Six-and-eighty years have I served him, and he has done me nothing but good. How could I curse my Lord and Saviour?" While the crowd was gathering fuel to burn him with, he calmly prayed: "Thou God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom I have received the knowledge of thee! O God of the angels and powers, and of every living creature, and of all sorts of just men that live in thy presence, I thank thee that thou hast graciously vouchsafed this day and this hour to allot me a portion among the people of Christ, unto the resurrection of everlasting life; among whom I shall be received in thy sight, this day, as a fruitful and acceptable sacrifice! Wherefore, for all this I praise thee, I bless thee, I glorify thee through the everlasting High Priest, Jesus Christ, thy well-beloved son; to whom, with thee, the Father, and the Holy Ghost, be all glory, world without end. Amen." He was martyred A. D. 166. He had been taught by John.—[Hezekiah Butterworth.]