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CHROMATIC PRINTING
IN COLORS.

VOLUME 26.

HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895.

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GENERAL NEWS.

An earthquake caused great excitement at Helena, Mont.

The sugar bounty case, there is now no doubt, will go to the Supreme Court.

"Bill" Williams, the noted desperado and express robber, has been captured in Colorado.

The United States is to conduct the Cheng Tu investigation independently of other nations.

Customs revenues at New York during August were \$1,500,000 greater than in August, 1894.

Six attaches of Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show were injured in a railroad accident at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Keir Hardie, the English labor agitator, in a speech at Chicago urged that the red flag be used.

The leader of the Ku Cheng massacre has been arrested as have 130 other Chinese who participated in the outrage.

Cincinnati mercantile men are up in arms over an increase in freight rates on pig iron from the South, also Chattanooga.

Ex Collector of Customs Logan, convicted at Portland, Ore., of conspiracy to illegally land Chinese, has been fined \$8,000.

Western bar iron manufacturers met in Cleveland, Ohio, and it is understood will advance prices. The iron trade has not been so active for years.

Agents of the Panama Canal company have engaged 500 laborers in Jamaica for work on the canal. They will be paid a dollar a day in currency.

Secretary Turner, of the Jacksonville Fruit Exchange, estimates the crop of oranges in Florida at not over 100,000 boxes against 5,000,000 for the season of 1893-94.

At Sullivan, Ind., James Ward decapitated his father-in-law and brother-in-law and kicked their severed heads around. A mob pursued him, when he took his own life.

Charles Conn, a weak-minded young man, killed his brother at Sandy Hook, Ky. He was told that his gun was loaded with gooseberries and would only make his brother jump.

Ex Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, has begun his canvass for his return to the Senate. He is friendly to silver and wants presidents and senators elected by the people.

At the Illinois State fair grounds at Springfield, the west tower on the great machinery hall, collapsed and fell in, burying several men beneath its ruins, one day last week.

It is stated that the Japanese government has contracted with a shipbuilding firm at Glasgow for the construction of five warships, the cost of which will be nearly \$5,000,000.

There is evidence that Great Britain is manufacturing evidence of a boundary for Alaska. The snap was given away by one of the young Englishmen who has been making the surveys.

It is asserted by a Madrid newspaper that Spain is to send a squadron to the United States to enforce her demands in the Alliance affair. At Washington nothing is known of any such demands.

Mr. Hurlburt, who formerly was connected with journalism in New York city, died in Italy the other day. Although born in the South Mr. Hurlburt wrote some very bitter things about the South and the people of the South.

Insure in a N. C. Company.

A black squall Saturday afternoon and an earthquake Sunday morning may serve to remind New York that there are dangers which even a bond syndicate cannot guard against.—Washington Post.

THE SOUTH IN THE SWIM.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS IN NEW COTTON MILLS.

Phenomenal Activity in Iron and Coal Industries—Higher Prices for Cotton and an Enormous Cotton Crop—Prosperous Season Certain.

BYLTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The Manufacturer's Record says that the announcements of new cotton mills projected in the South during the last three months exceeded that of any similar period in the history of cotton mill building in this section. There were reported 77 mills, which will have an aggregate of over 300,000 spindles, which added to the 500,000 spindles to be put into mills that had been reported prior to May 31, makes a total of about 800,000 spindles to be added to the number now in operation in the South. If these mills are built as indications promise, the aggregate investment will represent something over \$15,000,000.

The rapid expansion of the textile interests of the South and the phenomenal activity prevailing in iron and coal matters, coupled with an increasing demand for farm lands for settlement by Western people, is bringing about an unusually healthy business condition throughout this entire section. With the continuation of high prices for cotton, the enormous grain crop which has been produced and these active conditions in industrial interests, the South bids fair to have the most prosperous season which it has enjoyed for many years.

A SILVER CONVENTION.

Leading Democrats of North Carolina Call a Silver Conference—Promises to Be a Big Affair.

The following call was issued in Raleigh last Friday night signed by Ed. Chambers Smith, N. B. Broughton, B. R. Lacy, S. A. Ashe, John C. Scarborough, W. C. Stronach, B. C. Beckwith, Charles M. Cook and others: "Whereas, A great many prominent Democrats from different portions of North Carolina have signed and sent to us a recommendation for the holding of a State convention at some early date of all persons opposed to the single gold standard. Now, therefore, in obedience to this request, we hereby invite all persons who believe that the unit of value which existed prior to 1873 should be promptly restored and who believe in the immediate free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, irrespective of the policy or action of other nations, to meet in convention at Raleigh September 25th instant for the purpose of consultation. This invitation is intended to embrace members of all political parties, regardless of their convictions or other subjects."

VISITING STATESMEN.

Look What a Bar in This Judicial Circuit—Ought to be Able to Acquit or Convict Any One.

The following is from the Morganton Herald:

The attorney's from other towns who are attending Burke Superior Court this week, are as follows:

Hon. R. F. Armfield and W. D. Turner, of Statesville; E. B. Cline, W. A. Self and M. E. Thornton, of Hickory; P. J. Sinclair, E. B. Justice, J. F. Morphew, M. A. Newland and Hudgins, of Marion; W. C. Newland and Edmund Jones, of Lenoir; Hon. R. Z. Linney, of Taylorsville; Hon. G. N. Folk, of Caldwell; Hon. Matt McBrayer, of Shelby; Col. Hay, of Camden, S. C.; R. L. Durham, of Rutherfordton, and others.

SUIT AGAINST MRS. STANFORD.

Judge McKessick Completes Argument in the \$15,000,000 Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—Judge L. D. McKessick, special counsel for the United States in its \$15,000,000 suit against Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, has completed his argument and brief for the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. If the government wins the suit, it will in no manner interfere with the bequest of Gov. Stanford to the University, for Mrs. Stanford will still have an estate of from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it.—The DEMOCRAT, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by O. M. Royster Druggist. 4t

NATIONS BOW TO THEM

Rothschilds, More Powerful Than Armies and Navies.

THEIR GREAT POSSESSIONS.

THE ELEVEN BARONS WORK IN CONCERT FOR GAIN.

Golden Rules Laid Down by the Founder of the Fortune a Century Ago Are Religiously Followed To-day—The Art of Silence Carefully Cultivated.

When a Parisian anarchist sent an infernal machine to the head of the French Rothschilds a couple of weeks ago, the financial universe trembled the next day, when the cable flashed the news to all quarters of the globe. How intimately the nations of Europe are entwined with the fortunes of the Rothschilds is a question. That the connection is very close indeed can be easily seen by a glance at the history of Europe. One nation may declare war upon the other, but not the most powerful of them all has the courage or hardihood to declare war upon the Rothschilds. Such is the power of money when guided by the hereditary genius of this strange family.

In all the European wars of the past century the Rothschilds were a most potent factor. They practically held in their hands the power to give defeat or victory to either side, by withdrawing their support from the one and concentrating it upon the other. But this is not the policy of the Rothschilds. They have no desire to make an empty show of their power. War in the past has always meant untold millions to them. Carnage coins gold for them.

What the wealth of this family is, can only be roughly estimated. It may be \$1,000,000,000 and it may be \$2,000,000,000; it is somewhere between those figures. There are eleven barons, each one of them, among the richest men in Europe and with their respective fortunes so fixed that they can be used as a unit if need be.

All this wealth sprang from the genius of the son of a poor dealer in furniture and cheap bric-a-brac at Frankfurt. This genius was named Meyer Amschel Rothschild and he was the founder of a fortune which has no equal in contemporary history. In a small way this man started a banking business. It was a little concern and for the first few years he had a hard struggle to keep it from going to the wall. From the first he mapped out certain rules which he absolutely adhered to and which are just as potent in the management of the numerous banks to-day as they were then and for that matter they will probably be in force a dozen generations from now. One of them is: "A man will not tell what he has not heard." Another is: "Gold never repeats what it sees." Absolute secrecy in all dealings is the rule of the house. Let a clerk in any of the banks be discovered talking about the most trivial thing connected with the affairs of the business and he is at once discharged. As far as possible the Rothschilds employ clerks from the same family generation after generation. The great grandson of a present clerk may be keeping the same accounts a hundred years hence that his forefather is working over to-day. In time the capacity for saying nothing becomes hereditary.

The Rothschilds employ a skilled professor of finance to instruct their growing sons. Finance with them is everything. A few Americans have studied under this genius. Henry F. Gillig, the founder of the American exchange in London, was one of these, but he did not follow his teachings strictly, for after building up a great fortune in London without having a cent of original capital, he failed seven years ago for \$6,000,000, leaving hundreds of touring Americans stranded in all parts of the globe.

At the time of the Napoleonic invasion the great Rothschild had built up a local reputation as a financier and had already established his son Nathan Mayer Rothschild in London, for those were unsettled times, and the prudence of the man discovered the necessity of having a place to fly to, if occasion required.

When the news of Napoleon's coming reached Frankfurt, the elector of Hesse placed 15,000,000 francs in the custody of the elder Rothschild for safe keeping. This sum was sent to the son in England. Napoleon heard of it and tried in every way to induce the banker to give it up.

A commission went to his establishment and minutely examined the vault and the books. Menaces and intimidation were in vain, however, in persuading Rothschild to divulge the whereabouts of the treasure and the commission undertook to play upon his religious scruples by demanding an oath. He refused to take it and there was talk of putting him under arrest. Napoleon did not quite care to venture such an act of violence and an effort was then made to

win the old man by the promise of gain. They proposed to him to leave him half the treasure if he would deliver the other half to the French officials. They promised him a receipt in full, accompanied by a certificate proving that he had yielded only to force and that he was blameless for the seizure of the entire amount. But the banker had already decided that all trusts were sacred and refused.

In 1814 the elector returned to Frankfurt and the 15,000,000 francs were paid back to him. The terms of the deposit gave the Rothschilds the interest on the money while it was in their custody and this considerable sum was in reality the cornerstone of the family fortune.

Wealthy marriages has also been part of the creed of the family. In 1806 the son who had settled in London married the daughter of a rich banker, Levi Barnett Cohen.

This Nathan Rothschild was on the battlefield of Waterloo and by a wonderfully quick trip reached London before the real news had been received by the government. He was on the staff of Wellington and the minute he saw the defeat of Napoleon was certain rode at breakneck speed to Ostend, crossed the channel at the risk of his life, and was on the stock exchange next morning. At that time England only knew of the first part of the battle, when it seemed that Napoleon was again destined to conquer. Rothschild's gloomy air and the adroit rumors put in circulation argued the worst for England. The prices of securities fell at a terrific rate. At the proper time Rothschild put his agents at work buying everything in sight. Later came the news of Wellington's victory. Rothschild is said to have cleared \$6,000,000 by the deal.

Bismarck has been forced to bow to the moneyed power of this family. In 1866 the Prussian government demanded an indemnity of \$25,000,000 from the city of Frankfurt. The Rothschild sent word to Bismarck that if any attempt was made to enforce the levy, they would break every bank in Berlin. This was no idle threat, as Bismarck well knew, and he succumbed to the inevitable.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild to whom the infernal machine was recently sent is the head of the Paris bank. He has strong ideas on the labor question and has made many enemies in consequence. Three years ago he expressed these views on the labor problem:

"I do not believe in the so-called labor movement. I am confident that the workingmen, generally speaking, are satisfied with their condition and have neither cause nor desire to complain. They are, I am convinced, indifferent to socialism. To be sure, some agitators make plenty of noise, but that amounts to nothing; they do not influence the honest and reasonable workingmen.

In considering the so-called labor movement it is necessary, however, to distinguish sharply good from bad workmen. Only the idle good-for-nothings desire the eight-hour day. Serious men, fathers of families, work as long as they think necessary for their own and their children's needs. There is much loose talk nowadays about the danger of so much capital in the hands of a few men. This is all rubbish. Some men are richer; others are poorer. To-morrow this is all changed by vicissitudes which nobody can control. It is the money which circulates which fructifies, and money circulates with the same risk to all. It is money which one lends in confidence for so-called good things which do not always turn out to be good. All that applies to the great as well as the small ventures.

"Frighten and threaten capital and it vanishes. Capital is like water. Grasp it violently and it slips through your fingers; treat it gently, dig a canal in which to lead it and it runs wherever you will. Capital is a country's fortune. It represents the energy, intelligence, thrift and labor of the people. Capital is labor. Apart from unhappy exceptions, which seem to be unavoidable, each share in the people's capital according to his intelligence, energy and work accomplished. If a workman be discontented with his share he may strike.

"It is unjust to compare a man with capital and intelligence, organizing faculties, invention and knowledge with any gross, brutal workman, who applies to his work only the unintelligent work of his hands."

These views were not pleasant to the excitable masses of Paris. Perhaps the infernal machine was an echo of them.

Of the eleven barons, Nathaniel, Alfred and Leopold are located in London; Alphonse, Gustav, Edward, Adolph and James in Paris; Nathaniel in Vienna and William in Frankfurt. The Belmonts are the agents in this country.

Some idea of their riches can be had from the fact that since 1815 they have raised for Great Britain alone more than \$1,000,000,000; for Austria, \$250,000,000; for Prussia, \$200,000,000; for France, \$400,000,000; for Italy, nearly \$300,000,000; for Russia, \$125,000,000; for Brazil, from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 and they took through the Belmont-Morgan syndicate about \$15,000,000 of the issue of United States bonds last February.

The latest and most recent attempt against the peace and quite of the Rothschilds in their Paris Banking House was made only last week by a

poor tramp deserter from the French Army who was seized by the Detective in the Bank, as the crazy man was attempting to light the fuse. It was found that the bomb was harmless as it would not explode.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. J. H. Lockhart, a brother of Congressman J. A. Lockhart, died very suddenly and without warning at his home in Wadesboro last Sunday afternoon. He had been reading his Bible, as it was found at his feet.

We learn from the Evening World, of Salisbury, that Secretary Sherrill, of the N. C. Press Association, has just returned from Atlanta after making arrangements for the Association to visit the Exposition. He states that they will leave Oct. 15th.

The Evening World, a new newspaper, Vol. 1, No. 1, published at Salisbury, our next door neighbor, has been received. Mr. John M. Julian is the first-class Democratic editor and to be commiserated proprietor. Success to him and his venture.

Capt. A. D. Cowles, of Statesville, became violently insane at Durham one day last week and had to be incarcerated. His recovery is confidently hoped for. The Statesville Landmark of the 10th puts quite a different coloring upon the incident from that which was telegraphed broadcast. Capt. Cowles, it is thought, did not attempt suicide. Of his own volition he went to the Keely or Riley cure.

The Asheville Citizen tells of a serious accident to Mr. F. W. Graham and his wife one day last week. Mr. and Mrs. Graham were driving down South Main behind one of Mr. Graham's fine horses, the animal ran away, starting in front of the Southern Express office. It ran into a telephone pole near the top of the grade and Mr. and Mrs. Graham were thrown to the pavement. Mr. Graham was severely hurt, being cut on the back of the head, and Mrs. Graham was badly bruised. They were taken home soon after. The horse was so badly injured Dr. J. W. Rollings, the veterinary surgeon, said it would have to be killed. Before this could be done, however, the animal died.

AMERICA'S YACHT NOT BEATEN.

Why of Course; Who Said it Would Not?—America is Independent Except for the Gold Cranks and Sharks.

We have not cared whether the blasted Britisher beat the cup Defender in the America's cup race or not. In fact we thought the superior financial ability of the English you know would knock the socks off and the darned Yankee into a cocked-hat, or something like that. But bless your sweet smiling soul, here comes the representative of the Yankee, the Hon. C. Oliver Iselin, into port with a determined man and a first-class haunter, notwithstanding one of his over exuberant chums on board the successful yacht Defender had chummed him around the neck with a brace of male, but otherwise effeminate arms. The Yankee boat beat the Britisher 8 minutes, and all America yelled a very vociferous yell. The truth is we have the contagion, hence these few lines as well as no tears, and dunder em blitzen! We are a Yankee.

Is the Government Deceiving?

Madrid, September 8.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, minister of foreign affairs, utters a denial of the representations made by the United States with reference to the language of the Spanish newspapers in regard to the Alliance incident.

HICKORY IN ARRIVALS.—T. W. Sydnor, Lewis W. Porter, John R. Livesay, John F. Lay, Jr., T. L. Angus, Richmond, Va.; A. G. Craig, wife and children, Charlotte; J. P. Lockwood, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Newcomb, Washington, D. C.; G. W. F. Harper, Lenoir; P. H. Pelletier, New Berne; B. Cashriel, T. J. Bauer, New York; Hon. M. W. Ransom, R. Ransom, J. F. Spainhour, North Carolina; Mrs. Giemer Brenizer, Miss Sudie Brenizer, Mrs. J. W. Sluder, Miss Frances F. Carter, A. L. Wiley, Asheville; Miss West, Savannah, Ga.; E. Berkeley, S. C.; Mrs. S. H. Gerilford, Miss Gerilford, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. L. Leftwich, Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Carraway, Charlotte; T. R. Tuell, Sweetwater, Tenn.; R. P. Spencer, Columbus, Ga.; Mrs. Mahone and daughter, Petersburg, Va.