

# The North Carolinian

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## IS EASY FOR EWART

Can Be No Doubt of His Appointment.

### A GREENSBORO BUILDING

A CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION AT STATESVILLE.

EXAMINATION AT ASHEVILLE, ALSO

Applicants to Fill Positions of Internal Revenue Collectors.—The Date is February 19th and Applicant Must be Stenographer and Type-Writer.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—Judge Ewart's name was not sent to the Senate to-day as expected, but there can be no doubt of his appointment, as the President said to-day he would not appoint Lusk, and Judge Ewart has the inside track.

Congressman Harry Skinner was at the White House to-day and had an interview with the President. Mr. Skinner has a candidate for the office of steamboat inspector of the Third Supervising Inspector's District. If he receives assurance that his candidate's claims will be considered then he will make known the name of the man he has been backing.

Senator Butler to-day introduced a bill to appropriate fifty thousand dollars for the improvement and enlargement of the public building at Greensboro. He says this is an urgent case and one that needs the immediate attention of Congress. He will endeavor to have the \$50,000 tacked on an amendment to one of the appropriation bills.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on February 17th an examination will be had at Statesville to establish an eligible register from which a selection may be made to fill a vacancy in the position of janitor of the Federal building in that city.

This examination will consist of a very light educational test. Attention is invited to the fact that it is the practice of the departments to appoint only persons who are legal residents of the place or vicinity where the vacancy exists. Persons desiring to enter this examination should at once apply to the postmaster in Statesville for application blanks, which should be properly executed and promptly forwarded to the Commission at Washington. No application will be accepted after the hour of closing business on February 12th.

The United States Civil Service Commission also announces that on February 19th an examination will be held in Asheville for the position of deputy collector, with the qualifications of stenographer and type-writer, in the internal revenue service at Asheville. Persons desiring to enter this examination should apply to the secretary of the board of examiners at the postoffice in Asheville for application blanks, which should be properly executed and promptly filed with the secretary of the board at the postoffice at Asheville.

### DENIAL BY JUDGE EWART.

Was Never a Southern Railway Attorney, But Has Often Appeared Against Them.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—(Special Correspondence.)—I learn that Judge Ewart thinks I was not fair to him in putting him down as a Southern Railway candidate for judge. His friends say he never wrote an editorial in The Tribune on the lease question, and never attempted in any manner, shape or form to influence a vote on the question; that he voted for a Railroad Commission when in the Legislature of 1897, and has not "hopped over" that he was never a Southern Railway Attorney, but has often appeared against them; and in his race for Congress he was opposed by that corporation.

I sent what I learned from North Carolina Republicans, coming here to get office, and am glad to send the denial made by Judge Ewart. I know nothing about these matters except this: If Judge Ewart cannot get Col. Andrews to give his consent to the appointment, he will not land even if McKinley is limited to appoint him, as it is well known what the President desires to do. There hasn't been a first-class appointment made here that did not have the Southern Railway O. K. mark on it. That was the understanding when Col. Andrews managed the road in the interest of McKinley.

### THE ALGIERS RIOTS.

Fresh Demonstrations Break Out on the Burial of the Christians.

Algiers, Jan. 25.—About 10,000 people witnessed the funeral of those who were killed during the recent rioting. Their remains were interred in the Christian Cemetery, outside the town; but, on returning there were renewed demonstrations, with the usual cries. The mob attacked an omnibus upon which two Jews were riding. They recognized the latter and they were badly beaten and stoned. A few other Jews were similarly maltreated.

Chelat, one of the Jews who was stoned, died tonight. His skull was fractured. Today eighty of the rioters were condemned to terms of imprisonment, varying from three months to a year; and one, who was caught in the act of pillaging, was sentenced to five years in prison.

### CORBETT SIGNS ARTICLES.

George Considine Confident he Can Get Fitz. to Sign.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25.—James J. Corbett to-night signed articles calling for a fight with Robert Fitzsimmons, which George Considine, of Detroit, is confident he can pull off next summer.

The articles are identical with those governing the fight at Carson City with the exception of the purse which in this case is \$25,000 as against \$15,000 at Carson City.

Considine agrees to post a forfeit of \$5,000 to go to the men in case he fails to pull off the fight. In return he demands a forfeit from each of \$2,500.

Considine expressed great confidence in his ability to have the fight without interruption and said that beside the purse for Fitzsimmons and Corbett, he would offer \$15,000 for "Kid" McCoy to go against Choyinski, Jeffries, Maher or Kullin. Kid Lavigne, he said, had promised him that he would fight McPartland at 133 pounds. For this event a good purse will be offered, Mr. Considine declared.

Considine is to meet Fitzsimmons in Detroit on Sunday, and expresses himself as sure of being able to induce the champion to write his name beside that of Corbett on the articles of agreement.

### PHILADELPHIA TRADE LEAGUE.

Secretary Gage Makes an Address on Subject of "Finance."

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25.—The seventh annual meeting of the Trades League of Philadelphia, was held to-night in the Academy of Music, at which the principal speaker was Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury.

In his holding tonight's meeting the league makes a departure from its usual custom of transacting purely routine business at its yearly session. The purpose in doing this is to enable the members to be addressed on subjects kindred to their association by prominent men. Secretary Gage was warmly received and held the attention of the large audience throughout. He spoke on the subject of "Finance," and his remarks were frequently punctuated with applause.

As soon as Secretary Gage had finished he left the hall to attend the banquet of the Commercial Exchange in the Hotel Walton.

### PRESIDENT DOLE'S PROGRESS.

He and Party on the Way to See President McKinley.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25.—Sanford B. Dole, President of Hawaii, after a visit of two days, left Chicago for Washington to-day. The President of the island republic went out as he came in under the wildest escort of a Northwestern blizzard.

The Presidential party left by the Baltimore and Ohio with which company special arrangements had been made for conducting the party to the capital. The party was in charge of T. W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State and Maj. Heistand, military attaché of President McKinley. The party included besides these gentlemen President and Mrs. Dole, F. M. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister; Commander Phelps, and Maj. Laukea, President Dole's secretary.

### A TWO MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

3,000,000 Bushels of Grain and Elevator Burned, Besides 85 Cars of Corn.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25.—The Union Elevator, which is situated in East St. Louis, and owned by the United Elevator Company, at St. Louis, was totally burned to-night with the contents, about 3,000,000 bushels of grain. A great part of this is corn. Eighty-five cars loaded with corn destined for Newport News, and owned by E. B. White and Company, were also consumed as well as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight house adjoining the elevator. Numerous cottages to the east of the elevator were also burned. The total loss, it is estimated, will not be far from two million dollars.

### LUETGERT STEPS DOWN.

The Life, Morals, Motives and Actions of the Prisoner.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25.—Adolph L. Luetgert has completed his personal testimony. He stepped down from the witness stand shortly after 7 o'clock this afternoon when State's Attorney Deussen brought the cross examination to a abrupt close.

Details of Luetgert's life, his morals, motives, and actions were entered into but few of them had any direct bearing upon the actual disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert.

### TOM WATSON FOR GOVERNOR.

The Georgia Populist Leader Has Already a Majority of Delegates.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 25.—Thomas E. Watson was the Populist candidate for Governor of Georgia. The State Convention will meet on March 6th, and a majority of delegates already elected are said to be in favor of Watson for Governor.

### A DEADLY GALE OF WIND.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—A gale of wind reached the highest velocity of any experienced here since the tornado of May 27th, 1896, when the destruction of life and property was so great, prevailed here to-day. Its velocity was sixty-six miles an hour, 14 miles less than during the tornado. Two deaths, one fatal injury and several minor casualties were reported, as well as considerable destruction of property. The dead are:

August Weymeyer, aged 37, a carpenter, who was blown from the roof of the Shields' School; he lived but ten minutes after being taken to the city hospital.

Thomas Joseph Peterson, four years old, blown from the roof of a porch at 2500 Franklin avenue and killed.

Amiroud, Mrs. Sarah Lorin, of 3840 La Cade avenue; spine crushed and she may die; injury caused by blowing down of fence.

## TWO PAPERS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.

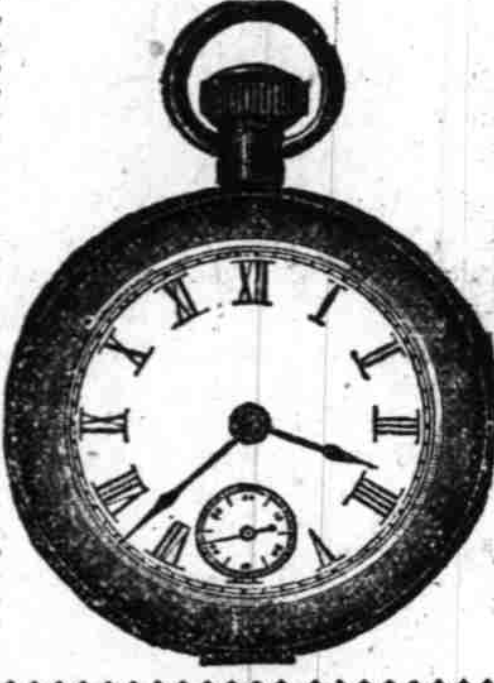
Some of our subscribers, who have mails twice a week, have been desirous of securing a paper from the capital twice a week, and we once thought of issuing the North Carolinian semi-weekly.

Better than that, however, we have arranged to give to every subscriber of this whose subscription is paid up in advance the weekly Farmer and Mechanic, free of charge. It is issued on Tuesday of each week and is the best farm and family paper published in the State. Are you behind? If so, send us a dollar at once and you will get two papers a week.

We will send a good watch to every subscriber who sends five new subscribers—four besides his own.

### GET UP A CLUB.

The person sending us five new subscribers to the North Carolinian and the Farmer and Mechanic, the best farm and family journal in North Carolina, will get this watch as a premium. Five subscriptions to both papers and this watch—all for \$5.00.



## PROSPERITY OR NOT SILVER IN SENATE

Spicy Debate on Both Sides A Heated Discussion of the Teller Resolution.

### SOME STRONG FIGURES TELLER'S RESENTMENT

A DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF 100 COMMODITIES. HE DENOUNCES THE BOND ROBBERY OF THE TREASURY.

### MR. RICHARDSON VEXES REPUBLICANS

The Strike of 125,000 Men in New England Used With Good Effect Against Stone—Mr. Dockery's Theory of the Present Strike.

### HOAR, LODGE AND ALLISON OPPOSE

Mr. Teller Favored the Payment of the Debts of the Government in Silver, Even if That is the Cheaper Metal—Lodge's Amendment.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Under the parliamentary fiction of dispensing the Indian Appropriation bill, the House devoted almost the entire day to a political debate in which the main question was whether prosperity had come to the country as a result of the advent of the present administration. As the speeches were limited to five minutes each, many members participated and partisan spirit kept the interest keyed up to a high pitch. The acrimony which usually characterizes such debates was almost entirely absent but although good natured, some hard knocks were given and received.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.), speaking to a pro forma amendment advanced figures and financial authorities to prove that prosperity had not yet appeared. He quoted Mr. Wharton Barker to prove that there had been a decline equal to one per cent in the price of 100 standard commodities.

"If prosperity had not returned," asked Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Pa.), "how does it happen that in all the industrial regions men are employed and are not supported by charity as they were under the Cleveland administration?"

"The trouble with the gentlemen," replied Mr. Richardson, "is that his premises are all wrong. Labor is not employed in all the industrial regions. In New England 125,000 workers are now out on a strike."

Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Stone, Mr. Dingley and other Republicans all arose to reply and in the confusion Mr. Richardson called out that he had no desire to interfere with Mr. Stone's gubernatorial boom.

Proceeding Mr. Richardson said he was reminded of a colloquy between a minstrel and an interlocutor in which the former in reply to the latter said there were only two things exactly alike—the Cleveland panic and the McKinley prosperity.

Mr. Grosvenor raised a laugh by saying it was a very poor case which had to be bolstered up with the arguments of Wharton Barker and illustrations from minstrelsy. Mr. Grosvenor cited the wool raising industry and examples of what the Dingley law had done.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.), in discussing the cotton mill strike contended that the strike had been urged by the operators in order that they might dispose of their surplus stock. The trouble was we were enormously over-producing in this country and in the face of that fact the Republican party was restricting and narrowing our markets. The time was coming when this policy would be reversed. The growing trend of public sentiment could not be stayed. Eventually the tariff barriers would be broken down and our products would go out upon the seas of the world.

The political debate continued for an hour, the Republicans maintaining, and the Democrats denying the existence of prosperity.

ought to be willing to live up to their contract and accept coin in payment.

Mr. Lodge (Massachusetts) said that it was well understood that the bond purchasers were to be paid in gold as they paid gold for the bonds, and he quoted from a speech of Mr. Teller showing that the (Teller) had the same idea.

Mr. Berry denied that there was such understanding and he would defy anybody to establish as a fact that there was such.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Berry said that the country had before it the spectacle of a Secretary of the Treasury who wanted to redeem silver dollars in gold and firmly to fasten the gold standard upon the country, yet the President had not the nerve "to kick him out of the cabinet."

Mr. Teller (Colorado) followed in an extended speech in support of the resolution.

Mr. Hoar dissented from Mr. Teller's proposition that this resolution involved only a question of law and urged that it had come now to a question of honor.

"This is not a question of law," said he. "Mr. Teller contended that he had quite as much regard for the national honor as had other members of the Senate. 'I am getting tired,' shouted Mr. Teller, 'of the position assumed by certain Senators here because they live in the eastern part of this country. They are no more honest, they are no more strenuous in upholding the public honor than I am. I want to say here and now that I believe in paying the debts of the government in silver, even if that is the cheaper metal.'

"The Secretary of the Treasury is now bound by law to regard the interests of the people, but that department has been making law to suit itself for twenty years."

Mr. Teller held that there could be no degradation in paying the debts of the government in silver.

Mr. Fairbanks arose and endeavored to propound a question to Mr. Teller. "Sit down," cried the Colorado Senator. "I've been hanged enough."

As Mr. Fairbanks sat down Mr. Teller said he would to-morrow answer the question, but he did not now desire to be interrupted.

Mr. Teller declared in conclusion that he had seen the National Treasury robbed—a transaction the most disgraceful ever accomplished by a national administration. In view of that fact he thought that the arrogation to themselves by the opponents of the resolution of all honesty was not warranted by the facts.

Mr. Hoar replied to Mr. Teller in a speech in which he deplored the "remarkable effort" of the Colorado Senator. He contended that the question was not one of legal power, but of honor and faith. He would not say that the Senator from Colorado had "squirreled out" of the question, nor would he order him "to sit down" as he had ordered the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. Teller: "I will strike that out of my speech."

"If I were the Senator," said Mr. Hoar, "I would have the entire speech stricken from the record."

Mr. Hale (Rep., Maine), declared that the debate during the day had settled the fact that it was the desire of the advocates of the resolution to bring the country to a silver basis and to make the payment of all debts public and private in silver which was now worth less than half what gold is worth.

Mr. Hale then moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Vest (Mo.), insisted that the Maine Senator should withhold his motion, as his remarks had placed the advocates of the resolution in a false light.

"We are not non-metallicists," said he, "but bi-metallics."

Mr. Allison asked Mr. Vest whether he thought the Bland-Allison act in substantial compliance with the concurrent resolution of twenty years ago.

"This is no financial kindergarten," said Mr. Vest. "The Senator from Iowa ought to know what the Bland-Allison act meant, as he framed it himself."

"I want it understood," declared Mr. Allison, "that the resolution of 1878 did not mean the free coinage of silver as the Senators from Colorado (Mr. Teller) and from Missouri (Mr. Vest) have both said that this resolution means. I want an answer to my question and if it requires a financial kindergarten to obtain an answer, I would like to have the Senator from Missouri open such a school now."

Mr. Vest did not deem it necessary, he said, to extend the colloquy further at so late an hour, but he asked that an amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. Lodge earlier in the day be read for information.

The amendment provides that all of the resolution except the resolving clause be stricken out, and the declaration substituted that the bonds of the United States are payable, principal and interest, in the money which is the highest money of the world, in gold or its equivalent, whether that be silver or paper.

The Senate then at 5:45 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

### A \$1,000,000 STEEL PLANT.

An English Syndicate Said to Have Closed a Deal at Birmingham.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25.—A special from Birmingham, Ala., says: An English syndicate whose agents first visited the Birmingham district last spring and made a careful inspection of its coal and iron resources, has, it is said, practically completed arrangements for the erection here of a million dollar steel plant. The details of the deal, have not yet been disclosed, but it is known that extensive options on mineral lands near here have been secured by the foreigners, and that negotiations for the building of the steel plant have been practically concluded.

### GOV. GRIGGS CONFIRMED.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The nomination of Hon. John W. Griggs to be Attorney General was confirmed by the Senate to-day in an executive session, which did not continue for more than five minutes.

## POLICY AS TO CUBA

Administration Congressmen Give a Probable Outline.

### THE PLAN IS TO WAIT

NOT ADEQUATE TIME TO TEST AUTONOMY IN CUBA.

### TO GUARD AGAINST SUDDEN EMERGENCY

The Intelligent Judgment of Consul General Lee is Much Relied On—De Lome Disquieted by the Agitation and Debate in Congress.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Gentlemen in Congress, who, by reason of their position, have reason to be accurately informed on the policy of the administration as to Cuba, say that this policy is in substance as follows:

At the present moment it is felt that the same material conditions prevail that existed when the President sent his last message to Congress. At that time it was stated that the plan of autonomy having been inaugurated it was the purpose of the executive branch to give proper time for this plan to be tried. The administration is said to entertain the same sentiments to-day. The autonomous plan was inaugurated only three weeks ago, namely on January 1, when the autonomous cabinet took office, so that it is felt that there has not been adequate time up to the present moment to form any fair judgment as to the merits of the plan as a means of ameliorating conditions on the island. The recent occurrences at Havana are looked upon as affording evidence of discontent with the plan, but whether this will be sufficient to overcome the plan itself is not considered as established with any degree of certainty, or even approximate accuracy. In the meantime, while closely observing the progress of the autonomous plan, the administration has adopted every precaution to guard against any sudden emergency, such as an uprising that will threaten American interests. (This is not expected to occur, but if it should come, it is said that the naval vessels of the United States are so disposed as to be in the harbor of Havana within six hours of any crisis which would imperil American interests. In order that there may be no delay should an emergency arise, it is said that Consul General Lee has been empowered to make direct request to the commanders of the war ships that the vessels could start on receipt of word from him, without the delays incident to having his requests pass through the official routine at Washington. To a great extent the intelligent judgment of General Lee is relied upon as to determining if an emergency requires the presence of American vessels. This, however, applies solely to the question of tumult of a critical nature, and has no connection with the general question of intervention for the purpose of bringing the war to a close. Such a step is not under immediate consideration, for, as already stated, it is predicted on the failure of the plan of autonomy, which result, it is said, the administration does not regard as established by the evidence at hand.)

The Spanish Minister, Senor Dupuy De Lome, called at the State Department to-day, this being diplomatic day, and spent three quarters of an hour in conversation with Judge Day, the Assistant Secretary. There was no late news from Havana, which is taken as a sign that all is quiet there. But it is believed that the Minister is seriously disquieted by certain events of the last few days in this country. First, there was the speech yesterday in the House of Representatives, of Representative Hill, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which while from the Spanish view serving the useful purpose of consolidating the majority in support of the President's policy as to Cuba, yet embodied certain statements in general terms that are likely to be misinterpreted in Spain. Then a few changes made recently in the disposition of the United States naval vessels are believed to be subject to the same misinterpretation by the Spanish. While the movements doubtless are to be explained as a part of the regular routine orders, it is believed they have attracted the notice and disapproval of the Spanish authorities.

WINSLOW PUTS TO SEA.

The Torpedo Boat to Join the Flotilla at Key West.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The torpedo boat Winslow put to sea to-day from Newport for Key West, where she is to join the flotilla.

SMALL POX IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 25.—Small pox is reported from several points in Wise county, though some of the cases are claimed to be measles. The disease was brought into Wise county from Middleborough, Ky., where a number of negroes are down with it. Advice to the Dispatch from Big Stone Gap says that but little alarm prevails.

TARHEEL FOURTH-CLASSERS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Fourth-class postmaster here has been appointed as follows in North Carolina: State Road, James A. Chipman; Wilkes Store, Athel L. McClure; Zoar, Henry W. Fusser.

RATOLIFFE INDICTED.

New York, Jan. 25.—E. J. Ratoliffe, the actor, was today indicted by the grand jury for perjury.