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BRYAN TALKED OF TRUSTS

Nebraskan Replies to Argument Presented By Bourke Cockran.

BOTH NOTABLES ADDRESS THE SAME AUDIENCE.

Civic Federation Conference at Chicago Closed In Brilliant Blaze of Oratory

The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts closed its session at Chicago Saturday in a blaze of oratory in which Colonel W. J. Bryan and W. Bourke Cockran were the central figures. Mr. Cockran followed the Nebraskan, but disclaimed any intention of debating the conclusions of his immediate predecessor, and declaring his complete concurrence in much that Mr. Bryan said.

The westerner delivered the speech of the day during the forenoon, amid frequent interruptions of tumultuous applause, and Central music hall, the scene of the Civic Federation conference on trusts and combinations, was packed from pit to gallery when he delivered his reply to W. Bourke Cockran on the trust question.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Governor Stanley, of Kansas, who acted as chairman at the opening session. With applause greeted the Nebraskan, W. Bourke Cockran listened intently and joined frequently in the applause.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows: "Within two years more trusts have been organized than within the previous history of the country, and the people now come face to face with this question:

"Is the trust a blessing or a curse? "Monopoly in private hands is indefensible from any standpoint, and intolerable. I do not divide monopolies. There can be no good monopoly in private hands until the Almighty sends us angels to preside over us.

"The entire defense of the trusts rests upon a money argument. If the trusts will sell an article for a dollar less than the article will cost under other conditions, then, in the opinion of some, that proves a trust to be a good thing. In the first place, I deny that under a monopoly the price is reduced. In the second place, if upon objections to a monopoly from other standpoints far outweigh the financial advantage that the trust would bring. But I protest against settling every question upon the dollar argument.

"In the early years of Lincoln's administration he sent a message to congress, warning his countrymen against the approach of monarchy. He said he saw in the attempt to put capital even upon an equal footing with labor in the structure of government, the approach of monarchy. Lincoln was right.

"Discrimination by railroads has aided trusts. That can be remedied by laws which will place producers on equal footing. But the remedy must be completely right to prevent the organization of a monopoly. We differ more in remedy than we do in our opinion of the trust. I believe in a state remedy, but there must be a federal remedy.

"Congress has, or should have, the power to place such restrictions and limitations, even to the point of prohibition, upon any corporation organized in one state, that wants to do business outside of the state contrary to public good.

Colonel Bryan at this point read the famous circular letter advertising the corporation laws of Delaware. He commented sarcastically on advantages set forth in the letter and continued: "I have read this letter in order to show you that where a state can gain an advantage from a corporation, from these aggregate results it is not safe to place the people of other states at the tender mercies of the people of such a state as may desire to secure its running expenses from the taxation of corporations organized to prey upon people outside.

"I am ready to adopt any method for the annihilation of trusts. One that I suggest is this: "That congress should pass a law providing that in any state should do business outside of the state in which it is organized until it receives from some power created by congress a license authorizing it to do business outside of its own state.

"In my judgment, when you take from monopoly the power to issue watered stock you will go more than half the way toward the destroying of monopoly in the United States.

"Some people have tried to separate the laboring man who works in the factory from the laboring man who works on the farm. I want to warn the laboring men in the factories that they cannot separate themselves from those who toil on the farm without inviting their own destruction.

TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE DROWNED.

North Carolina Weather Bureau Has Report of August Storm.

The North Carolina weather bureau has finally secured the details of the death and damage by the great August hurricane along the coast of North Carolina. It appears that twenty-five lives were lost. The greater part of these were fishermen drowned at Swan island.

The greatest loss of all was to the crews on the mainland.

CONSPIRATORS ON TRIAL.

French Senate Organizes as a Court to Try Twenty-Two Prisoners.

A Paris dispatch says: The French senate met as a high court of justice Monday afternoon for the purpose of trying twenty-two politicians, including MM. Demoincourt, Deroulede, Marcel-Habert, Thiebaud, Baron de Vaux and Jules Gnerin, on the charge of conspiring against the government. The prosecutor general, M. Bernard, read the long indictment. Not one of the accused was present or in the palace at the time, but nine cells were fitted up for them in the library.

President Fallieres opened the proceedings amid general silence by reading the decree of the president of the republic constituting the senate, on the report of the minister of justice, into a high court to try the charge against the accused of making an attempt on the security of the state. M. Fallieres then declared the senate constituted a high court and the clerk of the court called the roll of senators, who answered with the word "present."

The indictment commenced by reciting the facts of the arrest of MM. DeRoulede and Marcel-Habert, and said the inquiry had shown the existence of a conspiracy to change the form of government, to which the disorders of last February, it was added, were due and in which MM. DeRoulede, Marcel-Habert and some members of the League of Patriots, M. Gnerin and some members of the Anti-Semite league, M. DuBac, and some members of the Societe of Anti-Semite Youth, MM. Buffet, Godfrey and Sherville, and members of the royalist party were incited.

The indictment gave a few particulars of the provincial organization. Referring to the Provincial League, it said it was worthy of attention because the idea of monarchic restoration appeared inconceivable, it had played a preponderant role in the recent events, its leader being the duke of Orleans himself and its managers his accredited representatives. All the leagues, it was asserted, seek to change the form of government by street risings.

The culminating point of the royalist conspiracy was reached February 23d, when M. DeRoulede made his notorious attempt on the Place de la Nation to induce a brigade of infantry to march on the Elysee palace. Everything, it seems, was prepared to carry out the duke of Orleans' plan, but he decided instead a telegram from M. Buffet saying:

"Useless to come. Send you further news tomorrow."

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

List of New Industries Established the Past Week.

The more important of the new industries reported during the past week include a barrel and basket factory in Virginia; a box factory in Louisiana; a brewery in Kentucky; Portland cement works in West Virginia; coal mines in Texas and West Virginia; cooperage works in Georgia; two cotton mills in Georgia and one each in Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina; a crate factory in Georgia; an electrical construction company in South Carolina; electric light plants in Alabama and Kentucky; a flouring mill in Texas; a furniture factory in North Carolina; a hub factory in Arkansas; an ice factory in Virginia; an iron furnace in Alabama; a knitting mill in Louisiana and two in North Carolina; lime kilns in Arkansas; lumber mills in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia; an oil company in West Virginia; a pottery in South Carolina; quarries in North Carolina; rice mills in Florida and Mississippi; a shoe factory in Texas; stove and heading factories in Tennessee and Virginia; a telephone company in Texas; zinc mining companies in Arkansas and Tennessee.—Tradesman (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

SOLDIERS ENFORCE PEACE.

Two companies of militia are keeping the peace in the whites and the negro non-union miners at Cartersville, Ill. A third company is expected from Newton. There has been no further violence.

HENRY DELEGAL FREE.

Negro Whose Arrest Caused the Darien Riot Acquitted By the Jury.

Henry Delegal, colored, was acquitted in the Effingham court at Springfield, Ga., of the charge of criminal assault upon a white woman in McIntosh county. This was the affair out of which grew the Darien riots.

The jury remained locked up all night when a verdict of not guilty was returned.

The cases of Edward and Melinda Delegal, charged with being accessories to the murder of Sheriff Townsend, were then begun.

HANGED FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At Pulaski, Va., Noah Finley, a negro, was hanged for highway robbery and attempted murder. His execution was the only instance in late years in which the extreme penalty has been imposed for this offense.

FAMOUS MILLER DEAD.

C. A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, the well known miller, died in that city Sunday evening of heart disease.

MONOPOLIES CONDEMNED

Bourke Cockran Scores Trusts at Chicago Meeting.

BRYAN DECLINED JOINT DEBATE

Democratic Leader Thought It Unwise to Debate With Eastern Man.

A Chicago dispatch says: The joint debate looked for Friday night between W. J. Bryan and Bourke Cockran on trusts did not take place. Central Music hall was packed with an eager audience, but the people present had to content themselves without the oratory of the famous Nebraskan, who however, occupied a seat on the platform.

Mr. Bryan reached Central Music hall early in the evening. He went direct to a room upstairs, where he was greeted by Chairman Franklin Head, Congressman Gaines, Ralph M. Easley and other members of the program committee of the Civic Federation conference on trusts. Mr. Bryan surprised the committee by declining to speak at the night session with W. Bourke Cockran, in accordance with the programme previously arranged.

Mr. Bryan explained that he did not wish to let the impression go out that he was to enter a debate with Mr. Cockran. For that reason he said he would not speak with Mr. Cockran at the same session. Mr. Cockran was surprised and he and Mr. Bryan discussed the situation. The committee decided to allow the two orators to settle the dispute among themselves.

Mr. Bryan asserted that he never said he would follow Mr. Cockran with an address on the same evening. If the committee got that impression from the conversation he had had with them over the long distance telephone Thursday, he said they understood him.

Mr. Cockran wanted to talk the matter over with Mr. Bryan before delivering the closing address. Mr. Bryan would not accept this proposition. Mr. Cockran then agreed to appear at any time the committee desired. The program was then changed to meet Mr. Bryan's wishes.

Mr. Bryan said he was anxious to address the conference, repeated that his only reason for changing the program was to avoid any indication of public debate with Mr. Cockran.

At the morning session workingmen, socialists, advocates of the single tax theory and students of political economy were heard on trusts and combinations. A majority of the speakers spoke in vigorous opposition to industrial, financial and transportation combinations. The problem in its relations to the people was discussed. The long list of prominent speakers announced for the day served to draw the largest crowd of the conference.

Though disappointed in failing to see Bryan and Cockran pitted against each other, the audience, nevertheless, enjoyed a rare treat, as Mr. Cockran was at his best, and his speech was punctuated with applause.

When Mr. Bryan made his appearance it was the signal for tumultuous cheering which lasted until the Nebraskan had taken his seat on the speaker's stand. Mr. Cockran said in part:

"There is no reason why a sensible man should grow excited, either in approval or of resentment at a combination, merely as such. A combination may be good or bad, according to its effect. For instance, a combination for prayer is a church. All good men would subscribe to the success of it. (Laughter.) A combination for burglary is a conspiracy. All good men would call out the police to prevent it. (Laughter.) Any industrial system which operates to swell the volume of production should be commended; anything that operates to restrict it should be suppressed."

"Now, while I am fully conscious that the movement of prices depends on many forces, or rather perhaps I should say on every force—the bounty of the earth, on the sun that quickens the crop, upon the rains that refresh it, upon the rivers that wash the soil in which it is imbedded and fructifying, as well as upon the industry of man, yet I venture to say that neither side of this controversy is wholly right or wholly wrong. There are some combinations which operate to appreciate prices and some which operate to depreciate them. Now, if I accept either, I should offend against that other offender of which I complain."

PRESIDENT WILL HELP?

A Report That He Will Speak in the Ohio Campaign.

Though the Ohio republican state executive committee denies that such an arrangement has been made, it is generally understood that President McKinley is to take part in the Ohio campaign on his western trip in October. He is to make two addresses, probably one in Columbus, and the other either in Cleveland or at his old home in Canton.

BOER'S REPLY KEPT SECRET

Only a Forecast Is Received By British Government.

IT CAUSED A GREAT STIR.

England Not Yet Ready For War and Negotiations Are Still On.

A London special says: A forecast of the first draft of the Transvaal's reply to the last note of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, now under discussion by the veldkorp, has been received by Mr. Chamberlain, but its nature is not yet known.

At the colonial office a reporter of the Associated Press was informed that nothing will be given out for the present.

It was regarded as significant, however, that the nature of the Boer reply was communicated to the commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, who immediately summoned General Sir George Stewart White, V. C., former quartermaster general, the prospective commander of the British forces in Natal.

The tension now existing here and at the Cape may be temporarily settled at any moment by the publication of President Kruger's reply. On the other hand, it may be several days before the general public learns what answer the Transvaal has made. If President Kruger has answered defiantly it does not necessarily mean the breaking off of negotiations. The British would probably reply with an unmitigated ultimatum.

It is scarcely to England's advantage to bring about hostilities until the reinforcements are nearer the scene of action than they are at present.

Whatever the nature of President Kruger's reply, it is probable that several more stages of diplomatic processes will be gone through with before there is definite war or peace, namely that makes the Boer reply so eager and anxiously awaited.

The consul general of the South African republic, Mr. Montague White, said to a reporter of the Associated Press Thursday:

"I have good authority for believing that the Transvaal reply will be unsatisfactory to the British government."

The Morning Post, in the second edition prints a special dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, saying the reply is "irrelevant, laconic and blasphemous."

The Manchester Guardian's correspondent at Cape Town, telegraphs that the outlook is of the gloomiest character.

The Cape Town papers themselves take a more hopeful view of the situation, basing their belief on the probable acceptance by President Kruger of the franchise measures suggested in Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch. But even they admit it is impossible to learn or foresee what President Kruger's attitude toward enserfment of Great Britain, which, after all, is still the main issue.

COMMISSIONERS RECALLED.

Col. Denby and Prof. Worcester Now at Manila are Ordered Home.

A Manila special says: Col. Charles Denby and Prof. Dean Worcester, members of the Philippine commission, have received instructions from President McKinley asking them to return as soon as possible.

They will embark on the steamer Empress of India, which sails from Hong Kong September 26th. It is not known whether the clerical force will return with them or remain at Manila. The commissioners have just moved into new offices and had expected to spend some months working on the establishment of municipal government.

VAN WYCK A WITNESS.

New York City's Chief Executive Made It Interesting For Mr. Moss.

A New York dispatch says: Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck occupied the witness chair Thursday before the assembly committee charged with investigating the various departments of the municipal government.

From the outset the examination of the mayor by Counsel Moss took the form of an acrimonious colloquy, in the course of which Mr. Van Wyck intimated that Mr. Moss was seeking to reach a seat on the supreme bench by pressing a partisan investigation, and sneered at the counsel's attainments as a lawyer.

VANDERBILT'S WILL.

Document Is Read to the Family But Is Not Made Public.

Chauncey M. Depew gives out the information that the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt had been read Friday night by Henry B. Anderson, his lawyer. The reading was heard by only the immediate members of the family, the senator himself not being present. Positively nothing will be given out about the will until it is admitted to probate.

NEGRO MINERS SHOT

Bloody Riot Occurs in Cartersville, Indiana.

CULMINATION OF AN OLD TROUBLE

White Union Miners Ordered the Colored Men to Stay Away From the Town But Threat Was Ignored.

A bloody riot occurred in Cartersville, Ill., about noon Sunday in which seven negroes were killed and several received slight injuries. The trouble grew out of the conflict which has existed all the summer between the white miners of that part of the state and negro non-union miners.

Forty miners from the Herrin mines, a few miles distant, armed with Krags-Jorgensen rifles, started for Cartersville to assist the white miners as soon as they heard of the outbreak of trouble with the negroes.

The labor trouble at Cartersville is closely associated with that at Pana, where conflicts between striking white miners and negro non-union miners resulted in considerable loss of life, and made it necessary to keep several companies of the state militia on duty for months. The trouble has lasted over a year, and only a week ago had the conditions become peaceful enough to warrant the withdrawal of Governor Tanner of the last company of militia.

Since then the white miners of Cartersville have refused to allow the negroes to come into town, always meeting them and ordering them back. Sunday, however, thirteen negroes, all armed, marched into town, going to the Illinois Central depot. It is claimed their purpose was to take a train and leave Cartersville. The usual crowd of white miners gathered, however, and a wordy quarrel began.

While this was in progress some of the negroes pulled their pistols and fired into the crowd of whites.

This was the signal for a volley from the latter, which brought down four negroes.

All were instantly killed in the storm of bullets that followed the first shots from the blacks.

This terrible execution caused the negroes to scatter and run, some fleeing up the main street, while the remainder started down the railroad track.

The negroes who fled down the railroad track, however, were pursued with a merciless fire.

Before the noise of the first shots had died away, the streets began to fill with excited, armed men.

After the crowd of negroes had been killed and scattered, it was the evident intention of the infuriated miners to go to the big non-union negro camp and finish the work.

All the afternoon an angry crowd of men patrolled the streets. Later the projected trip to Greenville was apparently called off.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Meanwhile Manager Brush, of the St. Louis and Big Muddy mines, by whom the negroes are employed, put himself in communication with Springfield and appealed to Governor Tanner to send troops. The governor responded promptly, and two companies were hurried to the scene.

The negroes are gathered at the Brush mines, near the city, and are in a violent state of excitement because of the killing of their companions. The presence of soldiers, however, may prevent them carrying out any plan for revenge.

SQUADRON AT NEW YORK.

Ships of North Atlantic Fleet Ready to Welcome Dewey.

A New York dispatch says: The North Atlantic naval squadron, Rear Admiral Sampson commanding, anchored off Tompkinsville Saturday. It will take part in the national welcome to Admiral Dewey.

The squadron consists of the New York, the flagship; the Indiana, Massachusetts; Brooklyn and Texas. It left Philadelphia, where it had taken part in the Grand Army celebration, at five o'clock Friday morning and made easy time to New York city.

TRIP WILL BE EXTENDED.

President Will Go From Chicago to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

A Washington dispatch says: Only four members of the cabinet, Secretaries Gage and Root and Postmaster General Smith and Attorney General Griggs, were present at Friday's meeting. The president announced that he had decided to extend his Chicago trip to Minneapolis and St. Paul, and considerable time was occupied in a discussion of the arrangements for the cornerstone laying at Chicago, and when and where the members of the cabinet, nearly all of whom will be present, will meet the presidential party.

WEST INDIAN HURRICANE

Which Swept Island of Anguilla Was Fearfully Devastated.

Belated advices received Thursday from the Island of Anguilla, one of the British West Indian islands, leeward group, say that a hurricane during the night of September 8th destroyed 200 houses and rendered 800 people homeless.

There was considerable loss of property and similar damage at St. Martin.

KRUGER'S REPLY IS UNWIELDING

England Momentarily Expects the Boers to Attack.

WAR NOW SEEMS A CERTAINTY

London Papers Indicate Seriousness of Crisis—Text of Kruger's Reply.

A London special under date of Sept. 18th states that the Transvaal situation still remained practically unchanged. The general apprehension in regard to the outcome was reflected by the decline in consols and stocks on the stock exchange where, although all stocks continued dull, there was not the slightest approach to excitement.

The text of President Kruger's reply was issued by the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, Monday afternoon, but it added nothing of importance to the summary cabled to the Associated Press. The language in many places is taken to indicate a firm, unyielding position. The reply, however, concludes:

"If her majesty's government is willing and feels able to make this decision a joint commission, as at first proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, it would put an end to the present state of tension. Race hatred would decrease and disout, and the prosperity and welfare of the South African republic and the whole of South Africa would be developed and furthered, and fraternizing between the different nationalities would increase."

The London evening papers all indicate the seriousness of the crisis, but The St. James Gazette says: "It need not be imagined that anything will be done on our side to hurry. The cabinet has first to reconsider and secondly to formulate fresh proposals. Therefore those commentators on the crisis who assume that fighting will immediately commence are obviously a little nervous. Of course it is quite possible that we may now on our way to send British reach their destination."

The text of Kruger's Reply. The text of Kruger's reply, as published officially, is in part as follows: "The government deeply regrets the withdrawal, as the government understands it, of the invitation contained in the British dispatch of August 23d, and the substitution, in the place thereof, of an entirely new proposal.

"The proposals, now fallen through, contained in the Transvaal dispatch of August 19th and August 21st, were elicited from this government by suggestions made by the British diplomatic agent in Pretoria (Corynham Greene) to the Transvaal state secretary (F. W. Reitz) suggestions which this government accepted upon in good faith and after specially ascertaining whether they would be likely to prove acceptable to the British government.

This government had by no means an intention to raise again needlessly the question of its political status, but acted with the sole object of endeavoring by the aid of the local British agent, to put an end to the strained condition of affairs.

"This was done in the shape of a proposal which this government deems, both as regards its spirit and form, to be so worded as, relying upon intimations to this government, would satisfy her majesty's government.

"This government saw a difficulty as to the acceptance of those proposals by the people and legislature of the Transvaal and also contemplated possible dangers connected therewith, but risked making them on account of a sincere desire to secure peace and because assured by Mr. Chamberlain that such proposals would not be deemed a refusal of his proposals, but would be settled on their merits."

"The American gunboat Pamango chased the British steamer Yuen-Sang from Manila to Hong Kong. The gunboat sighted the steamer during the night about thirty miles off the north coast of the Island of Luzon, and suspected that she was a filibuster.

The Pamango fired three shots, which the Yuen-Sang disregarded until the third shell exploded near her. She then stopped and the commander of the gunboat boarded the Yuen-Sang, found he had made a mistake, and apologized.

CHASED BRITISH SHIP.

American Commander Discovered His Mistake and Apologized.

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OATES FOR THE SENATE.

Alabama Announces Candidacy to Succeed Senator Morgan.

A special from Montgomery, Ala., says: Ex-Governor Oates has for some time been urged to run for governor, but has always declined. He is a candidate for Morgan's place, and on last Monday gave out a public announcement to that effect.