

THE COURIER.

NOELL BROS., Prop's.

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ROXBORO, N. C. SEPT., 14th, 1893.

Hon. F. M. Simmons authorizes the News and Observer to state that he will not take charge of the Collectors office until the Senate confirms his appointment and he gives his bond. We suppose this is intended as a hint to office-seekers.

Mr. Chas. B. Aycock, of Goldsboro, has many friends in this county who will hear with much pleasure that he has been appointed district attorney for the eastern district of this State. Mr. Aycock made a brilliant campaign for the Democratic party last year, and his appointment is a just reward for faithful service. He made two able speeches in this county which were well received.

In the Senate this week, speaking on the repeal bill has been the order of the day, and little else has been done. It seems to be the policy of the silver men to delay the vote on the measure as long as possible, and while last week it looked like a vote would be reached at an early day, that prospect has about all vanished. The silver men say there will not be a vote taken as long as they are physically able to stand up and talk. This talking against time, while the business of the country is at a stand-still, is not very encouraging to the millions of people at home waiting for the Senate "to do something." It is not surprising that you hear the idea expressed so often that the United States Senators should be elected by the popular vote of the people. The Senate is considered a deliberate body of law-makers, and well it should be. Its policy on this measure sustains that idea.

Ever since the depression in business became noticeable the Republican newspapers have been glowing in "I told you so." They said the scarcity of money was caused by fear of the manufacturers that the Democrats would tinker with the tariff laws. Well, that sounded very well during the scary times, but how now, when manufacturers all over the country are resuming their business, factories that have been closed for months are being thrown open, and laborers given work. Banks that a few weeks ago were forced to close their doors for the want of currency, have, since the Repeal bill passed the House, been enabled to open their doors and resume business. It was not the fear of the tariff tinkers that caused this panic, but the onesided legislation of the Republican party that has been going on for the past twenty-five years. No one knows this more clearly than do the Republican leaders.

Strange is it not that in 1892, when it was thought that a Democratic House was about to pass a free coinage bill, that Col. L. L. Polk, then president of the National Alliance, issued a letter to the Alliance stating that free coinage was not what they wanted or needed; that it would do very little good, in fact it would not increase the per capita more than 30 cents, and, of course, that settled it—every one of his most ardent leaders said amen! Now these same men say that nothing else under the sun will do the farmers any good but the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Why this change? Why, it is plain enough. The Democratic party is in power, and they think the party is split on this measure, and, while the platform declares for free coinage with a proper ratio, they do not think the two factions will get together on it, and anything to defeat the Democratic party is what the leaders of the Alliance, who are today the leaders and promoters of the Third party, want. That makes the difference. That is why free coinage is so much better today than it was in 1892. Is it strange?

The people who are still felling the pinch of the money stringency—although the signs are better all around—and who are wondering where their next dollar is to come from, are heartily prepared to accept with indifference the statement that no financial legislation may be effected before the end of the month, nor to enter into the spirit which causes the pages of the Congressional Record to tell daily of [Laughter] [Great laughter], etc. It might not be amiss for some of the statesmen of the present to revert to the case of the Roman Emperor who executed a performance upon the violin while the Eternal City was in flames, and to remember that his position in history is not a particularly enviable one.—Charlotte Observer.

BETTER TIMES. Ha! Ha! Ha!!! While the lugubrious protection newspaper organs are grinding out doleful music on the threatened tariff reduction and swearing it will ruin the country and bring about a greater panic, the dispatches of last Wednesday alone reported the resumption of work of forty factories and mills. That will do pretty well for one day. Let the howlers howl and the grinders of the organs of monopoly keep turning the crank. The mills and plants will just keep starting up all the same. There are many gracious, cheering signs of improving times. There are indications of a general resumption of business in the West as in the North. More mills are resuming work, and thousands of workmen have now something to do. The banks too that were closed are opening once more their doors and are beginning to pay out the cash. All this is indeed cheering. The south hopes for better times, and may it abundantly share in all the blessings. But legislation has had nothing to do with it. On Monday there were nearly 20,000 men put to work, while not one factory or mill or plant has shut down.—Wilmington Messenger.

A MAN WHO KNOWS. There is something interesting about a man who can get up and talk for hours and days, until his tongue falls from his legs give out, upon a given subject. There is Senator Stewart, of Nevada, for instance. Probably nobody doubts that if his physical powers lasted he could talk till the crack of doom on the silver question and find something to say every minute. His oft-repeated history of the demonization of silver (for which, by the way, he voted), would itself fill a book. But that does not begin to be his starting point. He can start with the history of silver 150 years before Christ and tell you the ratio that existed between it and gold at the time the infant Saviour lay in the manger at Bethlehem, Judea, because there was no room at the inn. He knows how many grains were in the piece of silver concerning which the Great Teacher asked the Jews whose image and superscription it bore when they sought to entrap Him by asking if it was right to pay tribute to Caesar. He can tell the bullion value of the thirty pieces of silver which Judas Iscariot had in his pocket when he spoke the fateful words, "Hail, Master!" which ushered in the new dispensation. He can follow the fluctuating ratios on down through the reign of all the Caesars; can tell you the value of the silver, expressed in gold, that Saul received for his wages as tent maker and can state with certainty the amount of the silver production of the world the year that Constantine saw the sign of the Cross in the heavens. He knows the per capita circulation of silver in the earth when Gaul was invaded, and can inform any inquirer, without referring to his notes, of the relative fineness of the talent which the man buried in the napkin and the silver for which Chief Justice Bacon sold justice. The history of silver from the time of William the Conqueror down to the demonization act of 1873 is as familiar to him as household words, and what he doesn't know about it since, the Congressional Globe and Record, the Revised Statutes, the United States Census Report, and the records of Europe, Asia and Africa do not tell. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, when he gets started upon the discussion of some question of international concern, has "the gift of gab werry gallopin'"; himself, but Senator Stewart on silver beats them all.—Charlotte Observer.

Revolt Against Hill. WASHINGTON, September 8.—A New York special says that a revolt in the regular Democracy is maturing against Senator Hill. The significance of the movement is that it originates with Senator Murphy's personal friends. It cannot be discovered that Murphy is personally endorsing the movement, but the fact is that he has not called down his friends for talking against his colleague. It means volumes in the struggle for control of the State machine when Hill opposes Murphy's wishes. The first engagement will come in the State convention.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

SOME IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Notable Meeting—Thirdites Will Vote in the Interest of Republicans.—The Silver Men Have Their Way in the Senate to the Discomfiture of Mr. Voorhees. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—Everything in the House since my last letter has been of a dull and routine nature. The policy of the administration seems to be not to offer any financial measures in the House till the Senate votes on the repeal bill. In the Senate it has been a week of speech-making, and apparently no nearer a vote than last week.

LONG SPEECHES. Senator Stewart gave a practical demonstration of what the silver Senators can do in the way of lengthening the discussion on the repeal bill by his long speech this week. If every silver Senator should make one of equal length it would occupy the greater part of the time between now and Christmas.

IN THE INTEREST OF REPUBLICANS. The Populists in Congress are not enthusiastic over the proposal to repeal the Federal election laws, and it will not be surprising if in the end they are found working and voting against it. The claim is made that the present mild sort of supervision exercised over congressional and presidential elections by federal officers is a benefit to them, particularly in the South.

A NOTABLE BODY. No more notable international body of men ever met at the National Medical Congress, now in session. Nearly every country upon the western hemisphere is represented, and many of the delegates are physicians of world-wide reputation.

A COMMITTEE TO SETTLE IT. The concurrent resolutions offered by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, for the creation of a joint committee of fourteen, equally divided in membership between the Senate and the House, for the purpose of investigating and reporting to Congress what legislation is needed to improve our present financial system, which everybody admits to be full of defects, may be the oil that will smooth the dangerous financial waves which threaten the safety of the congressional ship and the lives of all its passengers. It is certainly a fair proposition, and unless the committee were packed would seem to be the ideal method of securing the information necessary to intelligent financial legislation. If the resolution could be voted upon without interference from the political leaders it would certainly be adopted, and it may be any day.

TROOPS COME OUT TODAY. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., September 6.—The army of Tennessee, which has been encamped at Coal Creek and Olive Springs for the protection of the state's convicts for the past year, will be removed tomorrow. The troops from Olive Springs will be brought to Knoxville, paid off and mustered out of service, while the troops from Coal Creek will be moved to Yarnell's station, two miles south of Clinton. Fears were expressed here today that there will be a great uprising of the miners as soon as the troops are removed. A great many miners are now lying around idle and will stoop almost to any kind of depredation. It is an assured fact that the troops are to be removed tomorrow and the action of the miners will be looked forward to by many with bated breath.

SOME N. C. APPOINTMENTS. Mr. Wm. F. Lewis of North Carolina, has been appointed assistant surgeon in the army with the rank of first lieutenant. Mr. Thos. M. Robertson, who represented Randolph county in the last Legislature, has been appointed to a position in the Interior Department at a salary of \$1,600 per year. Mr. W. W. Long, a member of the House from Warren county, has secured a position in the Agricultural Department.

R. B. Evans, of the Wilson Advance and Capt. T. D. Smith, late of the Clinton Caucasian typographical force, has been appointed to places in the government printing office. Capt. Smith worked on the Caucasian during the campaign, but never flinched in his Democracy. There ought to be a law to compel members of Congress to listen to each other's speeches. Then, indeed, congressional sessions would be short.—Richmond Dispatch. That is the best suggestion that has been made since Columbus discovered America.—Charlotte Observer.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

It is quite apparent to everybody in Washington who has means of knowing the policy of the administration, that no financial proposition will be proposed until the vote is taken in the Senate on the repeal bill. It is known that the President is inclined to favor the repeal of the State bank tax, and that both he and Secretary Carlisle are very anxious to have coined the seigniorage of bullion in the Treasury, as such coinage would at once place an additional \$50,000,000 in circulation. They recognize, however, that any proposition at this time would confuse the issue now being fought out in the Senate and endanger the prompt repeal of the Sherman act. After repeal the two suggestions referred to and possibly others will be made by the administration. What their fate would be in Congress is now uncertain. Chairman Springer, of the banking and currency committee of the House, says there is a majority of one on the committee opposed to the repeal of bank tax. The Senate finance committee probably has a majority against the proposition also. But these committees cannot be regarded as representing, in any sense, the views of the Senators and Representatives at large.—Washington Special to the New York Sun.

DESOLATE COASTS. Up from our Stricken Sea Islands Comes the Cry of Distress. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 8.—The awful stupidity of the disaster of the storm-swept coast of South Carolina is at last realized. It proves to be the calamity of the century. A death roll of several hundred persons developed into almost that many thousands, while absolute destitution extends to 20,000 persons, nineteen-twentieths of whom are ignorant negroes. These awful facts have been ascertained by Dr. J. W. Babcock, of this city, who spent four days as the special representative of Governor Tillman at Beaufort and vicinity. In point of fact, the whole truth is not yet known, as on account of the impossibility of at present making a circuit of more of the islands that make up this archipelago, but enough has been developed to warrant the foregoing statement as to the death and devastation. All these islands were submerged and the seething waters annihilated almost everything, scarcely leaving a landmark.

Do you read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla? They are thoroughly reliable and worthy of your confidence. Troops Come Out Today. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., September 6.—The army of Tennessee, which has been encamped at Coal Creek and Olive Springs for the protection of the state's convicts for the past year, will be removed tomorrow. The troops from Olive Springs will be brought to Knoxville, paid off and mustered out of service, while the troops from Coal Creek will be moved to Yarnell's station, two miles south of Clinton. Fears were expressed here today that there will be a great uprising of the miners as soon as the troops are removed. A great many miners are now lying around idle and will stoop almost to any kind of depredation. It is an assured fact that the troops are to be removed tomorrow and the action of the miners will be looked forward to by many with bated breath.

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