

The State Chronicle.

Equal and Exact Justice to All Men, of Whatever State or Persuasion, Religious or Political.--Thos. Jefferson.

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Raleigh, N. C., Friday Morning, January 22, 1892.

Price Five Cents.

SENATOR STANFORD

on His Bill Before a Mere Handful of Senators.

THE HOUSE.

Rather Dull Session Yesterday.—The Presentation of Portraits. The New Rules.

By United Press.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. At no time during the day were there more than thirty Senators present, except perhaps for a brief period during Mr. Stanford's speech in favor of his land loan scheme, and the Senate went into executive session and adjourned to Monday with only six Senators in attendance. The La Abra case still holds the floor and bids fair to continue to do so throughout the coming week.

After routine business Mr. Stanford brought up his bill for debate and presenting it said:

"The bill under consideration practically provides for the direct issue of money upon a material unlimited in quantity, its value based upon a standard or measurement which may be so many grains of gold or silver or any convenient commodity and the good faith and credit of a civilized nation of 65,000,000 of people with a per capita power of production unequalled by any other country in the world. A comparison between this country and ours today and under Louis XV., or France in 1792, when she was fighting; between us now and the colonies and the struggle for the ascendancy, or between this country and the Argentine Republic, seems absurd, yet the committee's arguments are based upon such comparisons. The committee, in its allusion to the failure of the Mississippi scheme, fails to fully disclose that stupendous bubble. It says an immense amount of paper was issued but omits to mention the security upon which the issue was made. The security of stock in the Mississippi trading company was to acquire vast tracts of land in the Mississippi valley, trade with the Indians and work supposed gold, silver and copper mines along the river and men that had no existence. All this was in 1717, before the Indian titles had been extinguished, before Daniel Boone had gone into Kentucky. It is the comparison of a shadow upon a substance. The Argentine issue of cedulas is another scheme to which the committee compares the bill. The two propositions are radically dissimilar. The great object which the bill now under consideration seeks to attain is the increase of money in circulation; the Argentine cedulas for the increase of money. In this bill it is proposed that the government receive two per cent. interest on the mortgages it issues directly. The Argentine Republic the government guarantees the money in return for the mortgage on the lands. Moreover the Argentine lands were not assessed at their value prior to the passage of the cedula enactment but on a fresh assessment made after the enactment. The consequence was fraud. Mr. Stanford controverted the report of the finance committee that 'the circulating value of paper currency can only be maintained by its convertibility into specie at the option of the holder.' He contended that the real value of money lies in its ability to pay debts, equalize balances and facilitate the exchange of commodities,

and that is the best money which will do this directly and not by first converting it into another kind of money of an unequal quantity and the using that money in the settlement of obligations. In conclusion he said the loaning of money on real estate need excite no alarm or be thought a new or strange thing. It is being done now by banks in every State of the Union.

This bill merely suggests that the government shall do directly what has so long been done indirectly; that it shall fulfill its obligations by furnishing the people at a low rate of interest with that which is indispensable to their prosperity and happiness—money, the best medium of exchange."

Mr. Peffer addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. At the close of Mr. Peffer's remarks, Mr. Stanford's bill was again laid on the table. The discussion of the La Abra case was resumed and continued until adjournment. At 4:35 the Senate went into executive session and at 4:40 adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. The announcement that the Chilean correspondence would not be sent to Congress to-day served to reduce the attendance of spectators at the proceedings of the House and the buzzing of consultation noticeable on the floors previous to the convening of the House on other mornings of the week was missing.

Mr. Davis of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution providing for an investigation of the recent disaster at Krebs, Indian Territory, by a commission to be appointed by the President. The proposed code of rules for the Fifty-second Congress was presented by Mr. Catchings and will be taken up for consideration Monday. At two o'clock the portraits of Ex-Speakers Galusha Crow and Samuel J. Randall, painted for the State of Pennsylvania, were presented to the House by Representatives. Several speeches were made, after which the portraits were formally accepted.

While Mr. Holman was speaking Mr. Ex-Speaker Crow was conducted to the chair by Mr. Springer at the request of Speaker pro tem. McMullin. One who created a ripple of applause among persons present and was peculiarly interested in the incident was ex-Congressman Barclay, of Pennsylvania, who was a member of the House years ago. He is now almost ninety years old. Another interested spectator was Mr. Greaves, the artist who painted the portraits. Mr. Catchings moved that when the House adjourned it be until Monday, and the House then, at 4:15, adjourned.

The New Rules of Congress.

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. The House committee on rules met this morning in Speaker Crisp's room in the Metropolitan hotel and adopted the code of rules governing the Fiftieth Congress, when the Democrats last held the House, with the exception of a few changes.

The most important change is the re-insertion of a modification of the Holman rule of the 48th Congress permitting "riders" on appropriation bills only when they provide for a reduction of the amount carried by the bill of the particular purpose aimed at. Another important change gives additional privileges to reports presented by the committee on rules.

The only other change of any note made is aimed to prevent filibustering. It provides that on days set apart for the suspension of the rules for the passage of bills one hour shall be allowed for the introduction of bills.

DR. STILL'S TESTIMONY.

His Statements Concerning the "Baltimore" Outrage.

THE CHILIAN SITUATION.

What the Herald Correspondent at Valparaiso Says—What is Doing at Washington.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. A complete report of the testimony taken by Judge Advocate Remy into the attack on the Baltimore's sailors at Valparaiso, which was taken at Valparaiso, has been received at the Navy department. A copy is now in the possession of the President and will be transmitted to Congress together with the Chilean correspondence. Some fifty of the sailors attacked by the mob were examined and in their testimony they agree that the attacks were made in different parts of the town. They were all treated with great brutality by Chilean citizens and moreover the police of whom they sought protection in many cases assaulted them. Several of the sailors, Johnson, Langen and Larsen, testified that Chilean soldiers fired the shots which killed Boatswain Mate Riggan. The testimony showed that many of the sailors were warned by friendly Chileans that an attack upon them was premeditated and these warnings later proved true. Dr. F. R. Still, assistant surgeon of the United States Navy, serving on the Baltimore, gives important testimony. He says the morning after the assault he went to the San Juan hospital and examined the wounded sailors and also the body of Riggan, which was also at that place. From direction taken by the ball and the character of the tissues passed through and the size and character of wounds he judged the bullet to have been fired from a rifle. Several bruises and stab wounds were also found. The bullet wound was necessarily immediately fatal. Dr. Still says he made tests by firing a rifle and a pistol bullet through pieces of cloth placed against pieces of mat. The rifle bullet hole corresponded exactly to the hole in the shirt of the sailor Johnson, through which the bullet that killed Riggan passed before striking him. The pistol bullet made a hole very much smaller. Dr. White of the Baltimore, Dr. Still says, agreed with him as to Riggan's death being caused by a rifle ball.

Dr. Still also testified in regard to a great piece of heartlessness in the case of Sailor Turnbull, who was stabbed twenty-one times. Dr. Still examined him the day after the stabbing and found that none of the wounds were necessarily serious if promptly attended to. He asked two sisters in charge to be allowed to dress Turnbull's wounds, but they refused on the ground that they could not touch any wounds or allow Dr. Still to touch any without permission of a physician in charge. The next day the Doctor called again and found Turnbull's condition critical. He urged more strenuously to be permitted to attend the Baltimore's men, but his request was again refused. He says that nothing had been done for the men except the putting of a little ointment on their wounds. The condition of the men was growing worse and Turnbull was failing fast. He and Dr. White applied to Judge of Crimes Foster for permission to remove the men to the Baltimore for treatment, but their request was not granted until two days later. At the end of that time

all the wounded were removed to the cruiser. But despite the efforts of the physicians, Turnbull died two days later of blood poisoning, resulting from the imperfection of his treatment at the hospital. Dr. Still says positively that there was no other reason why Turnbull could not have recovered.

THE HERALD'S DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. The Herald's Valparaiso special dispatch this morning says that President Montt told an official high in the Chilean service Tuesday that there was not the slightest doubt but what all matters at present in dispute between the United States and Chile would be amicably settled within a short time. The Chilean warships Esmeralda, Huascar and Cochrane and two torpedo boats have sailed on a practice cruise. The ships are under-manned. On their Southern cruise they will endeavor to obtain recruits. The sentiment of all classes of the Chilean people is in favor of amicable relations with the United States.

THE BULL PROSPEROUS.

Meeting of the Stockholders of Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.

Special Cor. State Chronicle.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 21, 1892. The stockholders of Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co. met at their office in Durham, N. C., on Tuesday, the 19th of January, 1892, at 3 p. m.

Mr. J. S. Carr, president, presented his report, showing the business for the year 1891 to have been very satisfactory. The directors, upon the showing of the president's report, declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at once.

Mr. Samuel H. Austin, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., vice-president of the company, and Mr. John A. McDowell, treasurer of the company, were among the stockholders present.

The following board of directors was chosen for the year 1892: Jno. A. McDowell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel H. Austin, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. S. Carr, Durham, N. C.; J. M. Duncan, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. E. McDowell, Philadelphia, Pa.

The directors elected the following officers: J. S. Carr, president; S. H. Austin, Jr., vice-president; John A. McDowell, treasurer; J. M. Duncan, secretary.

The company has large contracts for business for the year 1892, which makes the outlook more than usually promising.

\$60,000 Fire in Norfolk.

By United Press.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 21. A destructive fire occurred here about 2 o'clock this morning in the cotton district, including the buildings occupied by Jones, Lee & Co., J. B. Harrell & Co., Harrell Bros., and the American Peanut Co., at the foot of Commerce street. The loss is estimated at \$60,000; insurance about \$40,000.

DEMOCRATIC EX. COM.

Meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee Called for March 2nd, '92.

A meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee has been called by Chairman Smith, at Raleigh, Wednesday, March 2nd, 1892 at 11 o'clock a. m. to fix a date and place, and issue the call for a State Convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. Members of the committee are urged to be present as this will be a very important meeting. tf.

WASHINGTON DUKE.

He Offers to Increase his Donation to Trinity College.

TO \$120,000.

The Largest Amount Given to Education by a Southerner Since the War.

SPECIAL TO STATE CHRONICLE.

DURHAM, Jan. 21. At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees of Trinity College to-day Mr. Washington Duke offers to increase his gift of eighty-five thousand dollars to the college, which he has paid, to one hundred thousand cash and property valued at twenty thousand dollars, the provided Methodist church of North Carolina raise an additional endowment of fifty thousand and equip the main building now nearly completed. His generous offer was accepted with hearty expressions of gratitude and fulfillment of the condition pledged. This donation from the large-hearted old gentleman (in all one hundred and twenty thousand dollars) is the largest ever made to the cause of education by a Southern man since the war.

CHICAGO WINS.

The Next Democratic National Convention Held There June 21st.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. The Democratic National Committee called for the purpose of selecting a time and place for holding the next National Democratic Convention, met in the Arlington Hotel to-day. It was 12:10 p. m., when the committee convened. Senator Brice, chairman of the executive committee, called the meeting to order, after which General Duncan S. Walker, Secretary of the local Democratic committee introduced District Commissioner Ross who delivered an address of welcome which was enthusiastically received. The committee then went into executive session and they decided the Montana contest in favor of G. Brookwater with W. Lyman as proxy.

When the several contests had been decided June 21st was selected as the date for holding the next Democratic convention. After an hour's recess the committee met and heard the claims of the various cities presented.

Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, New York, San Francisco and St. Paul were candidates for the convention. After taking 14 ballots, on the 15th Chicago received 27 votes and therefore gets the convention.

Lenoir Military Academy.

Special Cor. to State Chronicle.

LENOIR, N. C., Jan. 20. Lenoir Male Academy, after a suspension of a few days for Christmas, has resumed exercises with gratifying prospects. The school, with the military feature annexed, is succeeding so well that there is room for only a few more pupils. A most excellent and satisfactory work is being done by principal E. L. Barnes and his able assistants.

Gibson Elected Senator.

By the United Press.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21. Hon. Chas. H. Gibson was to-day elected United States Senator in joint convention of the general assembly of Maryland to fill unexpired term about 5 years, in place of the Hon. E. K. Wilson.

MILLS RESIGNS

The Chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce.

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. In Congressman Mills' letter to Speaker Crisp in which he resigns the chairmanship of the committee on inter-State and foreign commerce he says that he prefers to hold no chairmanship in the present Congress, as he believes that he can do better work on the floor than in a position that is uncongenial to him. The real cause for his action however is understood to be his determination to canvass actively for the Texas Senatorship and he does not care to spend very much time in the House while the canvass is going on.

The resignation of chairmanship of the House committee on inter-state and foreign commerce by representative Mills, of Texas, which was handed in to-day, will promote to that position, Representative Wise, of Virginia, whose name follows that of Mr. Mills on the committee. His position on the committee does not necessitate making him chairman, but Speaker Crisp has decided to give him the appointment.

IMPORTANT ADDRESS

To the Sunday School Workers of North Carolina.

BRETHREN:—The executive committee of the Sunday school association of North Carolina, issues this call for its eleventh annual State convention to be held in Newbern on the 29th, 30th and 31st days of March next. The convention will be attended by Mr. Wm. Reynolds, of Peoria, Ill., late President of the International Sunday School Association and now superintendent of organization of that association (the most prominent Sunday school convention worker in the country) and by Prof. H. M. Hamill, superintendent of the normal work of the Illinois Sunday school association. The representation in the convention will consist of members of the State executive committee, all speakers named in the programme of the convention, and five delegates from each county.

Greatly reduced round-trip rates of fare will be obtained from all railroads. If arrangements can be effected, a special train will be run from Salisbury or Greensboro to Newbern. An outline programme and information concerning railroad facilities will be published as soon as practicable.

All counties which have not held conventions since last March, are earnestly requested and urged to take immediate action, hold conventions and elect delegates to the State Convention. A full representation from every county in the State is greatly desired.

We appeal to the ministers, superintendents and every lover of the Sunday School cause throughout the State, to bestir themselves and see that county conventions are held in counties where none have been held during the year.

The press of North Carolina, ever willing to do its part in every good work, can be used, and we appeal to each worker in the cause to see for himself that a call for a County Convention is issued at once.

Let it be no longer delayed. Any Sunday school worker is commissioned to arouse the brethren to the issuance of the call.

A profitable and pleasant time may be expected. Let no County fail to be represented.

By order of the Executive Committee.

GEO. W. WATTS, Chm'n.
H. N. SNOW, Sec'y.
DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 20, '92.