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VOL. XV. WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT CO., N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1892. NO. 12.

Washington Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. B. MAYO

Cotton,	5 to 6¼
Seed Cotton	
Corn per bushel	60
Rice " "	
B. E. Peas " "	100x1.25.
Black " "	50 to 60
Peanuts " "	40 to 50
Eggs " doz	13
Beeswax " lb.	23
Dry Hide " "	4 to 5
Green " " "	02
Deer Skins " "	15 to 20
Wool, washed,	25
Wool free from burs	18
Wool, burry	15

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GENERAL SOUTHERN NEWS

MAYESVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—During the street parade of Sells' circus yesterday a man known as "Animal George," and whose home is thought to be in Columbus, Ohio, was attacked by a huge tiger in whose cage he was riding. His head was torn open, the face gone and nearly every bone in his body broken.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 9.—J. E. Julien, rector of the Protestant church at Leesburg, in Lake county, committed suicide. For a month or six weeks past he has been filling the pulpit of the Episcopal church at St. Augustine during the vacation of the regular rector and had just returned to his charge in Leesburg.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 8.—A colored boy named Jasper Gardner, while cutting down briars in Albemarle county last week struck the handle of his briar-hook against the hammer of a loaded pistol he carried in his pocket. The pistol was discharged, the ball passing through the boy's body. He died from the effects of the wound on Monday.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 5.—Dr. W. A. Thorne, Jr., quarantine medical officer for this port has issued an order to the agents of the Old Dominion Steamship company, and New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railway notifying them that in view of the fact that Dr. Jenkins, health officer of New York, has refused to obey the president's order, no more immigrants would be permitted to pass through this city or county.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 7.—W. L. Lynn, a prominent Republican and clerk of the superior court of this county, published a card today announcing that he had withdrawn from the Republican party. Mr. Lynn has been a Republican all his life, and has been elected superior court clerk twice by the Republican party, and his term of office will not expire until Dec. 1, 1894.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Jules Dufour and Medard, two young Catholic men of color, have gone to Baltimore, where they will enter the College of the Epiphany, a seminary devoted to the education of young men who are candidates for the priesthood. Dufour and Medard were born and reared in New Orleans, and early evinced great piety, joined with a desire and a determination, should occasion present itself, of becoming Catholic priests.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—The steamship S. Oteri, from Celba, brings the latest information concerning the Honduras revolution. She reports that General Nuilla, the leader, and eight men were captured Aug. 26, near Ironia, about forty miles from Truxillo, and that he would be courmartialed and shot. The men taken with him it is supposed will be released, as this course has been pursued in regard to others captured. The capture and execution of General Nuilla winds up the revolution.

HARRIMAN, Tenn., Sept. 6.—The Harriman Rifles left last night for Oliver Springs, under orders from General Carnes. The miners are again threatening on account of the return of the convicts. Some bushwhacking has been going on for some days, and the situation is not encouraging. Gwynede Gruchy, the sharpshooter captured here, was held for murder in the first degree without bail. The soldiers say he is the man who killed Smith and another militiaman, and are very bitter toward him.

WINSTON, N.C., Sept. 8.—News reached here of a cruel assassination in Mitchell county a few days ago. The victim was Isaac Osborne. He was called out of his house in the night time and literally riddled by a dozen Winchesters in the hands of men, whom it is thought, Osborne had reported for running "moonshine" distilleries. Greer and Pritchard revenue officials, had destroyed an illicit distillery in the same vicinity, hence the strong belief that the owners of the distilery were guilty of the assassination.

WELDON, N. C., Sept. 8.—A company of northern capitalists from Lynn, Mass. who owns 70,000 acres of land in Madison county, in order to bring the farmers and especially the lumber, from that rich forest region nearer to market, have decided to build a 24-inch gauge railroad from Hot Springt through the cliffs and mountains of that region in a northeasterly direction twenty-two miles, through the length of their possessions. They propose to have the road finished some time next year.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 5.—Newton Copeland, a desperate character, was shot and instantly killed in the northern part of this county, near Newmarket, by a posse that Sheriff Powell had summoned. After surrounding the house and capturing Copeland they took him to New market, where he attempted to escape. Two of the posse overtook him, and in trying to kill his horse so as to secure his recapture he was shot. Copeland lived at Flintville, Tenn., and was engaged in illicit distilling. He was also wanted for murder. He has recently been terrorizing Newmarket people.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 6.—The biennial election for state officers and constitutional amendments is progressing very quietly and a much smaller vote than usual is being polled. Reports from Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, Texarkana and the other points throughout the state show that the voting is slow and without excitement. The negro vote has fallen off greatly and is attributed wholly to the negroes lack of knowledge of the Australian ballot system. Much surprise is expressed over the poor showing made by the People's party. The Democrats are rolling up the usual majority, in some cases through local reasons, are assisted by the Republicans against the People's party.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 5.—A sensational street difficulty occurred here. Captain Pollard, a prominent politician, while slightly under the influence of whisky approached Captain Kolb, late candidate for governor, and demanded to know if Captain Kolb intended to turn the state over to the Republicans? Kolb replied that the question was not a proper one to be asked or answered. Pollard insisted on a reply. Hot words followed, when Pollard called Kolb a liar, and Kolb struck Pollard. Friends interfered and prevented serious trouble. Pollard afterward approached Kolb, and, reaching out his hand, asked if Kolb would give him that satisfaction due from one gentleman to another, which was understood by the friends of both to mean a challenge. Kolb turned on his heels and left Pollard, whom he discovered was drinking.

LATE WORLD NEWS.

GATHERED FROM MANY SOURCES.

A Week's Happenings on Two Continents

Monday, Sept. 5.

It is announced officially that today President Carnot will meet the czar's representative, Leuchlemberg, in Aix-les-Bains.

A meteor about twelve inches in diameter fell and shattered a rock twelve times as big near Livingston Manor, Sullivan county, N. Y.

The life saving crew at Manistee, Mich., have been charged with cowardice in connection with the recent wreck of the schooner City of Toledo

The defunct Georgia and Alabama Investment company is to be reorganized, arrangements having been made for the payments of its debt of $75,000.

Tailor Paul Richter hanged himself with his handkerchief in a New York police station, where he had been locked up for an assault upon his step-daughter.

George Willis, a farmer living near Center Lisle, N. Y., shot and killed his wife on top of a hay wagon, wounded a man named Oliver, and then disappeared. His body was found this morning hanging to a tree. He must have hanged himself immediately after the shooting.

Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Fifty houses were destroyed by fire today at Dipperz, a small village near Cassell, Berlin.

Dr. Talmage addressed a meeting in Hyde Park, London. From there he goes to Ireland He intends to sail for New York Sept. 18 on the City of Paris.

The British bark Alice M. Claridge, Captain Dill, which arrived at La Plata July 28, from New York, by way of Buenos Ayres, and the British ship Loanda, which arrived at Buenos Ayres June 14 from Cardiff, are aground on Oritz bank, Montevideo.

Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Railway Mail Service Beneficial association began at the Grand Army hall in Washington yesterday.

Nothing is known at the foreign office of any intention on the part of the government to reduce the British forces in Egypt or to transfer a portion of the Cairo garrison to Alexandria.

The Allan line steamship Circasian, which went ashore on St Anton Tilley, in the St. Lawrence, while on her way to Montreal, floated off yesterday and proceeded for her destination.

Thursday, Sept. 8.

Snapper Garrison is said to have won over $30,000 on the Sullivan-Corbett fight.

Judge Bregy in Philadelphia yesterday refused to confirm Stockwell as assignee of the Mutual Banking company.

A young man named McStalling, of Fort Smith, Ark., has been arrested at Dennison, Tex., charged with the murder of Dr. Haynes' wife last spring.

An injunction has been granted against the officers of the supreme lodge of the American Protective League, of Lowell, Mass., a five year order.

The Dominion government has cabled a vigorous protest to the Imperial government against the recent seizures of three Canadian sealers by a Russian gunboat in Behring sea.

Friday, Sept. 9.

Edward McCarthy and Charles Craig were hanged shortly before midnight at Columbus, O.

In the Columbus exhibition at Madrid a large area is appropriated to exhibitors from the United States.

The local government board of London declares that there is not a case of cholera in Great Britain or Ireland.

The president has recognized Diego M. DeMoya as vice consul of the Dominican republic at Jacksonville, Fla.

Nine men were killed in a collision between a work train and a passenger train on the Clearfield and Cambria railroad yesterday near Altoona, Pa.

Privy Councillor Dr. Von Glasenapp, of the German imperial treasury department, has been appointed a delegate to the international monetary conference in Dresden.

Herr Schuckler, of Stuttgart, a tourist in the Alps, and his guide have both been killed by falling over a precipice on the dolomite Funerfinger Spitze, near Landro.

Saturday, Sept. 10.

Dr. Calixto Delatorre will be minister of justice in the administration of President Pena, of the Argentine Republic.

Senator Hill has purchased the residence built by Joseph K. Emmett, at Albany, for $50,000. It is rumored that he will soon be married.

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, secretary of war, will open the Republican campaign in southwest West Virginia at Huntingdon next Tuesday.

The trustees of Wabash college have elected Dr. W. T. Burroughs, professor of biblical literature in Amherst college, as president of Wabash.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Closing Quotations of the Stock and Produce Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The stock market was dull. Lehigh Valley advanced ⅜ to 59¾. Baltimore Traction was very active and strong, advancing from 24⅜ to 26⅛. Philadelphia Traction sold at 90¾, and Metropolitan at 141. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	59¾	Reading g. m. 4s.	87
N. Pacific com	19¾	Reading 1st pf. 5s	76
N. Pacific pref	55½	Reading 2d pf. 5s	67¾
Pennsylvania	54½	Reading 3d pf. 5s	59¾
Reading	27 11-16	H. & B. T. com	34½
St. Paul	80⅞	H. & B. T. pref	—
Lehigh Navigation	53	W. N. Y. & Pa.	7¾

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Flour—Winter super, $2.25@2.50; do. extras, $2.50@2.75; No. 2 winter family, $2.85@3.25; Pennsylvania roller, straight, $3.60@3.85; western winter, clear, $3.40@3.75; do. do. straight, $3.75@4.00; winter patent, $4.10@4.40; Minnesota, clear, $3.25@3.75; do straight, $3.75@4.25; do. patent, $4.35@4.65; do. favorite brands, higher. Rye flour, $3.70 per barrel.

Wheat—Easier, quiet, with 74⅜c. bid and 74¾c. asked for September; 75¾c. bid and 76c. asked for October; 77¾c. bid and 78c. asked for November; 79¾c. bid and 80c asked for December.

Corn—Quiet, weaker, with 54c. bid and 54½c. asked for September, 54c. bid and 54½c. asked for October; 54c. bid and 54½c. asked for November; 54c. bid and 54½c. asked for December.

Oats—Dull, easier, with 39⅜c. bid and 40c. asked for September; 40¼c. bid and 40½c. asked for October; 40½c. bid and 41c. asked for November; 41c. bid and 41½c. asked for December.

Pork—Firm, quiet; new mess, $11.75@12.25. old mess, $11@11.50; extra prime, $12.50.

Lard—Inactive, firm; steam rendered, $7.70.

Eggs—Firm, fairly active; New York and Pennsylvania, 22c.; western, 21@21½c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat steady. Southern wheat steady; fultz, 70@77c; longberry, 72@77c. Corn dull Southern corn, steady, white, 56@58c.; yellow, 57@58c. Oats quiet. Rye quiet. Hay firm; good to choice timothy, $14@15. Cotton nominal; middling, 7½c. Provisions steady. Lard, refined, 9¼c.; crude, 7¾c. Butter—Creamery, fancy, 25@26c.; do. fair to choice 23@24c.; do., imitation, 20@[illegible]; do. dairy, fancy, 18@19c.; do., good to choice [illegible]; do., store packed, 15@17c. Eggs firm at [illegible]

Take The Gazette.

NIAGARA FALLS.

A Tar-Heel Editor Sight-Seeing.

NUMBER V.

PROSPECT PARK.

To this point, which is within the village of Niagara Falls, possibly, many visitors will first come. We speak of it last, after seeing all that lies above and at the final plunge of waters, making it our point of departure for the lower river.

The Park embraces some twelve acres was formerly owned by a private company, but was secured in 1885 by the State of New York, and now forms part of the great Free Reservation, which includes, besides Prospect Park, the American Falls, Goat Island, Luna Island and others of the group, and half the Canadian Fall! The reservation reaches from the Suspension Foot Bridge below, to the shore and islands above the Falls, taking in a narrow strip upon the river bank extending for some two and one-half miles to the old French Landing, and includes all lands below as well as above the precipice. The views from Prospect Park need not be commented upon; they are grand. While its pavillions, walks, fountains, greensward, shrubs and foliage trees make it a model picnic-ground or loungers' paradise. Prospect Point, the farthest extremity of the Park and next the American Fall, is carefully protected by a neat wall of stone, extending along the edge of the gorge for some distance. Just above the Point and within the Park, is "Hennepin's View." This is one of the best general view points possible.

Father Louis Hennepin was the priest and historian who, with the expedition of Chevalier Robert de La Salle, in 1678, ascended the St. Lawerence, established a trading-post at the mouth of the Niagara River, visited the Falls and launched the first vessel that ever sailed the Great Lakes. Hennepin published the first description of Niagara in his "New Discovery," 1597. Earlier than this the Falls of Niagara (spelled "Ongiara") are indicated upon Sanson's Map of Canada, published at Paris in 1657. The Falls had also been indicated on Champlain's map in 1632.

From the Park an inclined railway moves cars from the brink to the water's edge, or the same may be accomplished by a flight of some three hundred stairs, within the same structure that runs the cars. The distance by it is three hundred and thirty feet on the incline; in perpendicular the height of the gorge at this point is one hundred and seventy-five feet, so to one who makes the ascent on foot, the stairs seem anything but a flight, and the cars, which are raised and lowered by water-power, by means of a strong cable three hundred feet long, running over steel wheels, need never be shunned as unsafe.

At the foot of the incline are the dressing-rooms for the "Shadow of the Rock," a name given to the entrance under the American Fall at this point, and platforms leading to the landing of the "Maid of the Mist," not the original of that name but a successor, which from this starting point runs up to the Horseshoe Fall, thence to the Canadian shore and back again. The passage is thrilling in the extreme, and exhilarating beyond compare. Strangers approach each other for companionship 'mid the awful presence of the torrent, impelled by an impulse felt in time of danger, or in self congratulation, as the little craft steams in to the very mists of the Falls.

THE RIVER BELOW THE FALLS.

Flows through a gorge which it has itself excavated during the infinite years that have elapsed since it began its retrograde movement at Queenstown, seven miles below the present cataract. After passing the Falls the river narrows wonderfully, and takes an abrupt turn to the rign. This gorge varies in width from two hundred to four hundred yards, and correspond in depth to the surface of the river with the height of the Falls. It is this that makes the first view of Niagara too often disappointing. One who is unacquainted with the form of the river expects to see the Fall pouring down from above as he would enter the Yosemite Valley, and looks aloft for the Bridal Veil. One gets this view from the bottom of the gorge, at the foot of the inclined railway, or from the deck of the "Maid of Mist," and it is safe to say few leave Niagara unrequited for the time spent in a more extended view than the first reveals.

But below the surface of the river flow the yet troubled waters at varying depths and speed, descending one hundred feet in the passage of seven miles through the gorge. Between the Falls and the Whirlpool Rapids the depth varies from seventy-five to two hundred feet. The United States Geological Survey have made soundings as near the Whirlpool Rapids as they dare go, finding constantly increasing depth of water, until one hundred and seventy-nine feet was reached, and that some distance above the head of the rapids. At the Whirlpool Rapids it is estimated at two hundred and fifty-feet and in the Whirlpool, four hundred feet. This represents the depth of the water alone. The accumulation of stone, gravel, shell and debris, which, during countless ages, have fallen into the gorge, lie above the original bottom which would be but for these as deep again. Singularly enough, on the surface immediately below the Falls, the water, aside from the foam, give little sign of their recent great agitation. The current, when all is favorable, runs at the rate of six to seven miles per hour; but below the surface, and at a depth of thirty to forty feet, its speed is doubled, so say the learned in such matters, a theory which readily explains the fact that timbers and other floating objects which pass over the Falls, are rarely found until they are thrown up by the mad rush of the of the Whirlpool. May not the fact that many bodies which have been known to take the plunge, and have never been recovered, be due to this under-current carrying them beneath some rock or other obstruction upon the bottom of the gorge?

H. A. L.

Niagara, Aug. 9, '92.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Light House.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich. and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones."—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at D. N. Bogart's Drugstore.

CORBETT THE CHAMPION

Sullivan Knocked Out in the Twenty-first Round.

THE CALIFORNIAN WINS $35,000

McAuliffe Whips Myer in the Light Weight Contest in Fourten Rounds Dixon, the Colored Wonder, Defeats Skelly with Ease in Eight Rounds.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—The result of the third night of the fistic carnival was a surprise to many, and resulted in Sullivan being knocked out by Corbett in the twenty-first round. The building was packed with a tremendous crowd.

It was announced that Sullivan weighed 212 pounds and Corbett 187. Sullivan was the first to appear but was soon followed by his adversary. The gloves were weighed, and then the seconds tossed for corners, Corbett winning

JAMES J. CORBETT.

and sending Sullivan to the unlucky seat occupied by Myer and Skelly. Time was called, and what took place is best told by the following description of the fight:

Round 1—This was a ridiculous exhibition of prize fighting. Sullivan made no less than seven feints with his left for Corbett, but Corbett ran around the ring each time and no blow was struck.

Round 2—The big fellow stood up leisurely and looked at Corbett and then let go a left on Corbett's shoulder and a clinch took place. Another clinch followed, and Corbett tried to land his left on Sullivan's face.

Round 3—Sullivan missed a left hander for the jaw and then touched him on the stomach. The first good blow struck was by Corbett, who ran in on top of a run by Sullivan. Corbett also reached two lefts on Sullivan's body. Whenever Sullivan led Corbett ducked and he could not touch him.

Round 4—Sullivan made two runs at Corbett, but Jim ran away and no blow was struck. Sullivan continued to run in on him, but Jim's feet were too good for the big fellow. Corbett let his left go lightly on John's face. John laughed and returned his left on Corbett's back.

Round 5—In this round Sullivan caught Corbett a fairly hard blow on the chin, but Corbett clinched. Sullivan missed with the left and made a rush, and Corbett went at him. What followed is hard to describe. Corbett smashed him with right and left on his stomach and face, and had the big fellow's nose bleeding in no time. The great champion became so surprised that some persons said he was groggy.

Round 6—Corbett jumped around like a cat and worried the big fellow, getting in two light blows on the stomach. Sullivan missed one left hander for the face, but otherwise nothing was done in the round.

Round 7—Two slaps on the body, one from each, opened this round. Corbett let his left go on John's stomach and gave him two good smacks on the face with the left, and two more soon after. Sullivan's nose was bleeding again freely. Corbett ran in and rushed Sullivan to the ropes, letting go right and left on the big fellow's body. Sullivan could make no return.

From the eighth to the fifteenth round nothing of importance took place, each round being a repetition of the other. Sullivan did most of the leading, but Corbett dodged and ran away from the vicious leads, giving in return frequent blows on the head and stomach, doing but little damage, as the blows were light.

Round 15—Sullivan went in to do Corbett this time and rushed Jim three times. The Californian's long reach held John at bay, and the big fellow could not break in under the guard. On the contrary Corbett's left found Sullivan's face twice. In the two more rushes by Sullivan Corbett held him off, and plunked John L. on the ribs and stomach with his left.

Round 16—A mutual rush occurred at the opening of this round. Sullivan fell short with a right hander and Corbett hit him on the nose lightly. This Corbett followed up with a jab in the stomach and two on the nose with the left. Sullivan appeared to be getting desperate. He went at Corbett cautiously, but hard. Corbett was not there. John L. seemed to be worried.

Round 17—Nothing but fibbing during this round. The house had a good deal to laugh at, but nothing to get excited over.

Round 18—Corbett's cleverness in tapping Sullivan and getting away was greatly admired, and when he jabbed the big fellow four times in the face in succession the spectators raised a howl. Sullivan here got in a left on Corbett's breast. Then Corbett touched John L. up for two right handers on the body amid more howls.

Round 19—On coming together Sullivan hit Corbett on the neck with the left pretty hard, and Corbett countered with the left on the stomach. Sullivan missed a left meant for the face, and Corbett laughed at him. At that Sullivan's face took on a savage smile and he chased Corbett around the ring. Corbett again came forward and landed his left on Sullivan's stomach and face, and his right on the big fellow's stomach.

Round 20—Sullivan's left struck Corbett's breast as he came to the centre of the ring but only two seconds occurred before Corbett sailed into him. With right and left Corbett caught Sullivan on both sides of the head close to the ropes and this same dose of the Californian's was repeated within another second. Corbett followed this up with seven more blows of the same kind and Sullivan could not protect himself. Sullivan could not get in a single blow in return. He was plainly groggy and weak. Corbett was very fresh and confident at the sound of the gong, at which time he was smashing Sullivan at a great rate, left and right, on both sides of the head.

Round 21 and last—In regard to this trifling minute and a half, which decided the heavyweight championship of the world, a great deal might be said even in that short time. That the contest would end in that round no man present believed. Sullivan came from his corner in the same shape that he had shown for a dozen rounds before. He continued to do the "edging in" and Corbett followed his original tactics of "edging away" this sort of trade was not going on long, not more than ten seconds, when Corbett jumped back, rushed forward, hit John on the nose and John was dazed. Corbett went at him harder and the same old nose was again mashed, and more blood came out. John looked astounded and Corbett jumped back. Suddenly he returned to the fray and Sullivan got a crack on the side of the head that made him close his eyes. Corbett was on top of him in no time. Left hander on the side of the head and right hand on the other, poor John L. Sullivan became an unconscious, beaten man. Corbett went down on him again. A right on the ear and a left on the jaw settled the business and the championship. He was knocked out, pure and simple.

His seconds had to come to him and assist him to his corner. His handlers poured water over him and placed ammonia to his nose to bring him to. On coming to he said: "Say, am I licked? Did that young fellow do it?" On being told that such was the case, he said nothing until Corbett came over to shake hands with him. John got up, took Corbett's hand and said: "I am glad that the championship has been won by an American." This speech brought down the house, and the audience yelled themselves hoarse.

McAuliffe and Myer.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Although the first fight of the carnival was not to begin until 9 o'clock or thereabouts, the Olympic club house was besieged before 5 yesterday afternoon by hundreds of men who live in this city and all parts of the union.

It was 9.10 p. m. when McAuliffe entered the ring accompanied by his handlers and was only moderately applauded. Myer, who followed a minute later, was loudly cheered, showing that he was the favorite with a large majority.

McAuliffe cut out the pace at the start, and fought fast and furious, and it was soon evident that the "Streator cyclone" was not a match for his former victor. Myer depended on his right, but McAuliffe gave him no opportunity to use it, keeping him well on the defensive. The fight, though one sided, was stubbornly contested by Myer for the first half of the battle. After that it was evident that he must lose.

In the fifteenth round Myer was rather weak and groggy. Terrific infighting took place, both men landing heavily. McAuliffe ran Myer and pounded him with left and right for the stomach and face. Myer went down and stayed for six seconds. He arose very groggy and McAuliffe sailed into him again. Myer could make no defense, and McAuliffe with right and left smashed the Illinois chap on the jaw, and Myer went down for the last time. He tried to get up, but his strength was gone, and he fell on the lower rope and then to the floor, a beaten man.

The referee declared McAuliffe the winner and the vast assemblage went wild over the lightweight champion's victory.

Dixon and Skelly.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—When Dixon and Skelly weighed in at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Skelly was under the limit of 117 1-2 pounds and Dixon was heavier. More than 5,000 were present at the Olympic club to view the fight. There were about 400 negroes in the audience. The fight was for the championship and $12,500, and was easily won by Dixon in eight rounds. Skelly was no match for the colored boy, who won as liked, and gladdened the hearts of the colored contingent in the audience, who were present in large numbers.

Dixon has fought many winning mills in professional ranks, while his opponent had equally as good a record in the amateur contest. Dixon had experience, cleverness and gameness, and Skelly was known for skill and a dogged determination to do or die. The match was for the biggest sum ever contested for by bantam weights.

The odds on Dixon were tempting and they were taken by hundreds of betters, who risked a few dollars at 3 to 1. For a time during the day the odds were 5 to 3, but later they went back to the original figures of 3 to 1, with Dixon a pronounced favorite.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

The Three Main Questions That Should be Discussed.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 7.—The following letter from James G. Blaine to Chairman Manley of the Republican state committee, has been made public:

MY DEAR SIR—Not being able, for reasons which I have explained to you, to deliver any speeches in this present campaign I have the liberty of submitting my views on the issues, which I regard as being uppermost for the Republicans to urge upon the people.

First—The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports, and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff, which for a time failed to meet with popular approval and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has came in consequence of the vindication of McKinley tariff by experience. It is found to have worked admirably, and within the last year has produced a greater volume of business, internal and external, export and import, than the United States ever transacted before. Notwithstanding the character and extent of the opposition to it, agriculture is remunerative, manufactures are prosperous and commerce is more flourishing than at any previous time, thus vindicating the McKinley tariff by impressive and undeniable facts.

Second—When the principle of reciprocal trade was first proposed to be introduced into the tariff system the Democrats showed as much generous appreciation of the question and gave it their support as long as the Republicans refused to accept; but when the Republicans came to approve it the Democrats vanished, and instead of favoring, we find the Democratic national convention passing a resolution hostile to the system. But in spite of Democratic opposition we have attained, through reciprocity, a new and valuable trade and the system has demonstrated its many advantages.

Third—With all its calamities the war brought us one great blessing—national currency. There are many who will say it was worth the cost of the war to bring about so auspicious a result to capital and labor. Prior to the war we had the worst currency system of any enlightened nation in the world.

Since the close of the war all this is different. Every paper dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the national government, and if they fail as financial institutions the government has taken care that their bills shall be paid by securities deposited in government vaults.

The Arkansas Election.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 10.—Official returns from twenty-one counties give Fishback (Dem.), for governor, a majority over both Whipple (Rep.), and Carnahan (People's) of 7,331. At this rate Fishback's majority in the whole state will exceed 30,000. It is believed that the poll tax amendment to the constitution has been defeated.

Prosecuting Importers of Labor.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 3.—United States District Attorney Lyon has entered suit in the United States court in behalf of the government against Patrick and John Feeney, doing business as Feeney Bros., to recover penalties aggregating $11,000. The suit is against quarrymen at Walkers mills, near this city. They are charged with importing foreign labor under contract. Feeney Bros., it is alleged, contracted through Pietro Romano, their agent, with eleven Italians to come to this country and work in their quarries. The men were to receive from $1.30 to $1.75 per day. In pursuance of this contract they emigrated from Italy in May, 1892.

For Corns, Wart and Bunions use only Abbot's East Indian Corn Paint.

LATE STATE NEWS.

CONDENSED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A Week's Happenings in Old North Carolina.

Fayetteville had a $200 fire on the 8th inst.

There are 800 pupils enrolled at the White Graded School in Charlotte.

It is reported that the W. & W. R. R. will this winter purchase two improved Locomotives for their fast trains that will moke 75 miles per hour.

The officers of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural association have decided to have a rousing fair at Littleton this fall, Nov. 1st, 2nd and 3rd are the days fixed.—Ex.

The Democratic club at Aberdeen, N. C., is doing excellent work. Forty-seven new members were added at the last meeting and a good delegation will be sent to the convention.—Ex.

The Charlotte Chronicle says, Corbett is indebted to Charlotte for his victory. It was here he was presented with the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit. It got in its work in twenty-one rounds.

The district convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Goldsboro Sept. 16 to 19. The secretary is making strenuous efforts to send a large delegation. Call on him for paticulars.

New Bern Journal: To pay the 2 per cent. dividend declared by the directors of the A. & N. C. R. R., will require $36,000. As North Carolina owns 12,000 shares, $24,000 of this sum will go to the State. Craven county owning 1,200 shares will get $2600.

We quote from an exchange: "The Third prrty of Warren county held a convention on Saturday and nominated a part of a ticket. Before all the nominations were made the convention broke up in a row. The candieate named for register of deeds is a negro.

Charles Reynolds and his accomplice, Marion Headen, both colored, have been convicted of murder in the first degree at Guilford Court, for the murder of Solathiel Swaim, an aged white man, a few weeks ago, and will be hanged for their crime October 20th.

Statesville Landmark: The creamery is now using about 1,000 pounds of milk per day—making about 50 pounds of butter and 45 pounds of cheese per day. The output will of course be increased as fast as the necessary quantity of milk can be secured.

O. M. Cawthorn, of Selma, Ala., shot and killed Sam Tally in Hickory on the 10th, in front of the Hickory Inn. Cawthorn has just been married and is here with his bride, nineteen years of age. The hotel is doubly guarded and has been searched. Cawthorn can't be found. There is great excitement. The negroes are obstreperous.

Butler's paper, the Caucasian, asks "who is paying Gov. Jarvis to canvass the State?" The Wilmington Star pointedly retorts by asking Mr. Butler who pays him? and further says, on authority of the Goldsboro Headlight that he Butler received a check from the Republican National Committee for $300. That looks rotten but this word characteristically describes Marion Butler and his methods.

The Scotland Neck Democrat says: The Halifax post-office seems to be a source of trouble to the republicans. One postmaster of that office has been put in the penitentiary, and another is charged with selling his vote at the National Republican Convention for $300. It is said that the present postmaster was hard up when he left for that convention, and when he returned he was "flush," and could meet bills right and left.

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I was troubled with catarrh for seven years drevious to commencing the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It has done for me what other so called cures have failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Balm seemed magical. Clarence L. Huff, Bidgeford, Me.

After trying many remedies for catarrh during past twelve years, I tried Ely's Cream Balm with complete success. It is over one year since I stopped using it and have had no return of catarrh. I recommend it to all my friends.—Milton T. Palm, Reading, Pa.

A gentleman who has been and is still a member of the Third party informed us Monday that in Littleton township only twenty-two members of the party could be counted, and two of them are colored. He said their claims to more than these are absurd. Littleton was at one time thought to contain as many Third partyites as almost any township in the county, but they have returned to the Democratic fold.—Weldon News.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at D. N. Bogart's Drug Store.

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A CARD TO THE SICK!!

If you are too sick to live you can find relief by using the Panacea Water. It will cure indigestion in any form. It will cure Scrofula, or any other Blood troubles, all bowel troubles, except Catarrh of the Bowels, we never knew a case of that cured but have known several very much relieved and benefited by the use of it. It will cure Insomnia, has cured cases of six years standing and did it in 8 days. Special rates from all R. R. points--hacks from Littleton to hotel 50c. mail every day, 4 p. m.

A. J. JONES, Prop'r.

Panacea Spring, N. C.

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Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver. If the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirit is depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy