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VOLUME XXXI.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1900.

NUMBER 40.

The Old Tree's Story.

Recently the old historic tree that over-looked the Morris Turnpike on the Bishop Hobart estate at Summit, N. J., was cut down .- Note in morning paper.

N the storm I waved and bent, Till my form was almost rent, Long before old Bishop Hobart Sat beneath my leafy tent. Oh, I flourished by the way-side full two centuries ago, But the axe has come at last and laid my mossy branches low.

Once I waved my arms on high When I saw the banner fly As his highness General Was hing-Went riding proudly by

At the head of all his troopers, who were trudging through the snow, Badly battered, Sadly tattered, But their faces all aglow With a set determination to annihilate the

As they marched beneath my branches on the way to Morristowa.

Oh, I feel the music still All my spirit madly thrill When I think of all those troopers Trudging slowly up the the hill. And the General before them, sitting proud-

Washington, the Soldier. &

HIS STRATEGICAL ABILITY MEMORABLY

Č0000000000000000000000000

of field service which have character-

ized modern warfare, he lacked some of

the material elements which develop

the typical soldier. It is with the

view of dispelling that impression that

General H. B. Carrington has written

the book entitled "Washington, the

Soldier." He contends in his preface

that, after full allowance has been

made for changes in army and battle

formation, tactical action and arma-

ment, as well as for the greater facili-

ties that now exist for the transporta-

tion of troops and army supplies, it

remains true that the relative effect

HE impression has

among educated

men, including

those of the mili-

tary profession,

that, as Washing-

ton had neither

the troops, re-

sources and

knowledge, nor

the broad range

ly on his horse, Thinking of the fight at Springfield, smiled triumphantly, of course.

And I fondly bowed to him, Full of joy in every limb.

As I watched his army fading In the distance blue and dim, All my branches sang a song: I would like to go along With those fighters, Who'll be righters

Of a black and shameful wrong. Oh, I glimmered And I shimmered With a patriotic thought, For I loved the gallant leader

And the cause for which he fought; And I wanted to become Sticks to play upon the drum, And the poles to hold the colors In the battle's heat and hum-I'd be sticks to call the rolls, And I'd be the happy poles High to wave the dear old banner

When it's torn with bullet-holes; But the soldiers went without me, and With the drums a loudly rolling and the muskets shining bright. But I felt I wore the crown Of perennial renown When they marched beneath my

branches On the way to Morristown.

country peopled by their enemies. herrings. Men were known to snatch In a chapter on the battle of Mon- at the dough of half-baked cakes in mouth, the author of this book ex- the kitchens of the farmers' wives. presses the opinion that the truth of The contractors and the commissary history requires a definite statement agents and the Continental Congress at times prevailed | with regard to the antecedents of the | had brought twelve thousand men to

that, while seated on the front porch one evening, Lafayette remarked that the only time when he ever heard Washington swear was when he rebuked Lee at meeting him on his retreat at Monmouth." The late Justice Bradley, who married a daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, thus commented on this statement: "Nothing of the kind ever occurred. Lafayette did not stay at Mr. Hornblower's, but at the principal public house of the city. There he was visited; but the

he was the guest of Chief Justice

Hornblower at Newark, N. J., and

was not mentioned." The fact is recalled that an insolent letter was written by Lee to Washing-

subject of the battle of Monmouth



WASHINGTON PLANNING A BATTLE.

ton immediately after the battle. Lee testified that it was Washington's "manner rather than words" that gave him offence. Jefferson said of Washington that

"He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern." This statement is, indeed, very clearly proved by his first engagement, of which General Wash. ington gave this description: "I fortunately escaped without any wound, for the right wing, where I stood, was exposed to and received all the enemy's fire, and it was the part where many were killed and the rest wounded. I heard the bullets

whistle, and, believe me, there is something charming in the sound." Sometimes, while Washington was the disadvantage of campaigning at Valley Forge, there was nothing through an unknown and intricate to eat in the camp but rotten salted



THE TALL COMMANDER (WASHINGTON) GRAVELY WALKED UP AND DOWN AS GUARD OVER HIS OWN HOUSE,"

of all these changes upon success in war on a grand scale has not been to once overestimated officer, Charles | the verge of starvation, and the blood alter seriously those principles of Lee. The fact is that, as a subaltern of General Wayne ran hot with rage military science which have shaped in the British army, he had been uni- as he looked on his poor fellows weak battle action and the general conduct formly insubordinate, and was in dis- with hunger. Indeed, there was but of war from the earliest period of au- credit when he was allowed to go one horn tumbler and also but one thentic military history. Among abroad and fight under various flags wooden dish for every mess. Washthose principles are enumerated as a military adventurer. He knew ington himself dised one day on potastrategy, grand tactics and minor tac- nothing of handling a large command toes and hickory nuts. "My good tics. These are thus defined: Strat- or combined command. Before the egy is the effecting of those combina- battle of Monmouth he had never been tions which will insure the highest under fire at the head of American possible advantage in the employment troops. He was just cool enough and of military force. The strategical brave enough at Monmouth to retreat ability of Washington was memorably with his division; it was saved chiefly exhibited in the campaign of York- by the self-possession of its officers town. By grand tactics is meant the and the endurance of the rank and file. ability to handle a military force in He was unequal to the command, even the field. An illustration of this prin- had he desired battle. He did not deciple was Washington's achievement sire it, however. To have fought a

WASHINGTON INSPECTING BRITISH PRISONERS AT PRINCETON.

at the battle of Monmouth, when he battle with any chance of being taken

he found already in full retreat. a double penalty for treason at the

When one speaks of minor tactics, hands of General Howe. He would

one refers to the instruction of the have placed himself in the attitude of

soldier, individually and en masse, it defeating the "plan" for the betrayal

the details of his military drills, the of American interests which he had

use of his weapons and the perfection arranged with the British commander,

of discipline. As regards this part of and of thwarting the very movement

this book points out that Washington | An attempt has been made by some

never lost sight of the set-up of the recent writers to revive the tradition

individual soldier, looking upon him that Washington was guilty of pro-

as the best dependence in the hour of fanity at the battle of Monmouth. Our

battle. Self-reliance, obedience to author finds it hard to believe that

orders and confidence in success were either Charles Lee or his witnesses

enjoined as the conditions of victory. would not have testified to profane

His system of competitive marksman- words had they been spoken, for the

ship, of rifle ranges and burden tests | sake of vindicating Lee when the lat-

was introduced early in his career, ter's commission and honor were in

and was enjoined upon the American | jeopardy, As a matter of fact, every

levies before the battle of Brooklyn, witness agreed with Lee as to the

and at other times during the war. terms used; none of these implied

a commander's duty, the author of which he had advised.



CHARMED BY THE BULLETS' WHISTLE,

man," he said to the sentinel in front of his headquarters, pacing up and down in the bitterness of a cold morning, "have you had anything to eat?" "No, sir," was the reply. "Give me your musket, then, and go inside and get some breakfast," and the tall commander gravely walked up and down as guard over his own house.

Washington.

early youth he conquered fate by night Of steadfastness to principle; innate Were those fine qualities which made him greatleader in the war of wrong and right.

The Cincinnatus of the West-a crown He held as but a symbol of disgrace; He worked for God and for the human And won immortal glory and renown.

He was the first in peace his valor won; The first in war that made a nation free: The first in hearts that owed him lib-

rallied the Continental army, which prisoner would have exposed him to The Father of his country-Washington!

A Solemn Warning.



With regard to the difficulties of profanity. Silence in this respect, it transportation and intercommunication is submitted, should be accepted as His Country, "I have a good mind to tion in Washington's day, we are re- strong presumptive evidence in dis- thrash you within an inch of your

minded that these were equally ob- proval of the charge. An eminent life!" mails and travel of revolutionary the vague tradition by the following plied George, sadly but firmly; "but, times affected both armies alike. The anecdote: "It is related that, when if you do, I don't believe the American British had better communication by Lafayette visited this country, in 1825, people will ever forgive you!"-Puck.

MUST PROTECTION GO? COBDENITES CLAMOR FOR A CHANGE OF POLICY.

Having "Outlived Its Usefulness," and Being "a Hindrance to the Expansion of Our Industries," Protection Should Be Abandoned, These Wiseacres Think

"They Lag Superfluous," is the aption of an article in which a freetrade writer on the editorial staff of the New York Times pays his respects to the last annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League. The Times man professes to be unable to understand why the League should persist in existing. He is firmly convinced that protection is doomed to extinction as an American fiscal polwisest and most influential leaders of along toward free trade," and "are tion into a low tariff party."

Having argued himself into this frame of mind the Cobdenite hot gospeller of the Times readily reaches the conclusion that-"They (the Republican leaders)

must abandon the prohibitive tariff policy or the manufacturers will abandon them. Protection has had its country. It must go.

"Why doesn't the American Protective Tariff League go? Its vocation is gone, its influence is shattered, it is pulling the wrong way. It has \$1,-133.22 in its treasury. We advise the League to turn over this unexpended balance to the Society for the Relief of the Aged and Destitute and then tranquilly disband."

On the day that the free trade conrecorded as above quoted, there appeared in many newspapers of the United States, some of them free trade newspapers, Washington dispatches, date of January 19, 1900, containing statements based upon figures just in the dog days, he was blinded by issued by the Treasury Bureau of his own venom, striking wildly at Statistics to the effect that in the year everything Republican, pointing to just closed the foreign commerce of every political pain that is racking 'a hindrance to the expansion of the his opponents because of his inability industries of the country," according to devise a remedy for any of them. to the Times-amounted to more than | Could be be gooded into another in-\$2,000,000,000, and of this enormous temperate harangue, we might be able sum more than three-fifths was ex- to find out what is the matter with ports and less than two-fifths imports. him and his faction besides the old The exact figures are:

Imports, \$799,834,620; exports, \$1, San Francisco Chronicle. 275,486,641; excess of exports over imports, \$475,652,021. The excess of exports is larger than in any preceding year except 1898.

Of the exports, manufactures form a larger proportion than ever before, while of the imports raw materials for use of manufacturers form a larger proportion than ever before. Of the exports more than 30 per

cent. are manufactures, against 26 per cent, in the fiscal year 1897, 23 per cent. in 1895, 20 per cent. in 1885, 16 per cent in 1879 and 12 per cent, in Of the imports 33 per cent. are

articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry, against 26 per cent. in 1895, 24 per cent. in 1892, 23 per cent. in 1889 and 20 per cent Does this look as though protection s operating as "a hindrance to the

expansion of the industries of the country," and therefore "must go?" Does this look as though the leaders of the Republican party would be compelled to abandon protection, "or the manufacturers will abandon them?" Does this look as though the industrial captains of the United States were dissatisfied with the workings of protection and were anxious to see free trade take its place?

Does this look as though the American Protective Tariff League had no further reason for existence and ought to disband forthwith?

would like to see protection displaced and free trade installed as the Ameriwho hanker for free trade are foreign men .- Pierce (Neb.) Call. manufacturers for the most part, with here and there a "manufacturer" of free trade sentiment like the New

No Limit Can Be Set.

The industries of Ohio are feeling no let-up from the prosperity which came to them with the passage of the Dingley law. On this point Mr. J. O. Mass, President of the National Bank of Sandusky, says: "I do not remember when Ohio

was in better condition financially and otherwise. The situation could not be better, and so far as I can see, the outlook has in it nothing but what is encouraging ... The railroads have been making much money, and I know in the systems in which I am interested-the Central Ohio, the Midland and the Sandusky-our business is simply limited by our capacity Manufacturers are rushed to fill orders, and there is profitable employment for workingmen."

The only statement in this which might be questioned is that "the sitnation could not be better." That has experience so far, attempt to place any limits to the prosperity which will ultimately be reached under the stimulattng influence of protection.



"That man looks like a lunatic." "He is crazy-became so by trying to prove that free trade was the proper policy, and that under protection this country could not possibly prosper."

HUNTING FOR GRIEVANCES. Democrats Unhappy Because of Toe

Much Prosperity. The great wave of prosperity that A Statement of His Reasons For promptly followed the inauguration of a Republican National Administration in 1897, in significant contrast with the preceding four years of industrial and financial depression, promoted by Democratic legislative and executive follies; a successful, brilliant and popular war, in the interests of humanity, which has immeasurably exalted the prestige of American arms, added to the domain of the Nation some of the fairest and most valuable island areas of the eastern and western seas, secured for the Republic a commanding place among the nations of earth, and won respect for its flag icy; that "President McKinley and the | wherever it greets the winds; an administration of public affairs so broad the Republicans are feeling their way and sagacious that it restored brotherhood to the Union on the fields of converting the Republican organiza- war, and in its settlements of peace accomplished in a twelvemouth the industrial and commercial work of half a century. For these gratifying results full credit is assuredly due the

Republican party. It was Republican legislation that put in motion our existing rusting wheels of industry, thus furnishing employment to millions of idle hands, and while the Democratic day, has outlived all the usefulness it | rank and file manfully contributed to ever had, and is now a hindrance to the successes of our war with Spain, the expansion of the industries of the | their leaders are now clamoring for a relinquishment of all the fruits of their victories.

In all these triumphs they refuse to see anything but National peril, and even interpret as an omen of evil the glow of prosperity that rests upon the land like a vast benediction. Their last catalogue of minor grievances, recited in the House by Lentz, of Ohio, during the recent discussion on the currency bill, was a remarkable victions of the New York Times were exposition of party rancor. He is a blatant anti-expansionist, and, enraged at the certainty of coming defeat, recklessly charged the administration with crimes enough to make the angels weep. Like a rattlesnake the United States, under the full the Democratic anatomy, and making operation of the Dingley Tariff law- the exposure all the more amusing to

the censor at Duroan. chronic disorder of State rights .-

Why More Railroads Were Built. The Railroad Gazette reports that, according to estimates and facts already at hand, it appears that during the year ending December 31 more than 4500 miles of new railroad have been built in the United States. There have been no figures like these since before the free trade blight fell upon the country through the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency in 1892. During the free trade period the average number of miles of new railroad built per year did not reach half this amount. Free trade is as preventive of the further development of the country and of a greater opening up of its resources as it is destructive to business already established. Every one of those 4500 and more miles of new railroad was built in response to the demands of some new industry, or to the increased demands for transportation facilities made by those industries already in existence, and to which new life was given by the enactment of the Dingley law. Altogether, as the Gazette puts it, "the exhibit is a remarkable evidence of the widespread prosperity that has at last overtaken

the country." Something Has Struck Them. The traveling men's Bryan Club had the word "prosperity" printed with their menus on coarse wrapping paper There are many manufacturers who at the banquet two years ago. This year, however, they didn't have either, but couldn't help sneeringly refer to can policy; but they are not American | it in their addresses. Prosperity has manufacturers. The manufacturers | evidently struck Bryan's traveling

Very Hostile.

Increases in wages on the part of business men and corporations are to be taken as positively hostile movements against Colonel Bryan. A caudidate who depends upon calamity for support, however, has little chance this year. - Peoria (III.) Journal.

Why They Are Closed. Four years ago Mr. McKinley said it would be better to open the mills than the mints. Now the only mills which are closed are those which cannot get material to run with,-Bur-

No Time For Tinkering.

lington Hawk-Eye.

It is encouraging to note that the man who always has a scheme to putter away at the tariff is not conspicuous at the present session of Congress. The tariff is doing very good work at present, and it seems to be accepted that this is no time for tinkering .-Topeka (Kan.) Capital. Small Sins.

There are three crimes which, no been said so many times in the past | matter what may be the degree of their three years, and yet the industrial venality, are regarded by the world as ituation keeps right on growing bet- venal. They are lying at poker, smugter and better, and prosperity con- gling, and understating the age of a tinues to become 'more extensive and | 4-year-old child. Where breathes the stupendons all the time. He is a dar- mother who, will not fudge a little ing man who would, in view of our when it comes to the question of pay- he married in Camden, N. J., six months ing 5 cents for her boy or stealing for him a free ride? If the boy be was examined by physicians, a pinbole large for his years, her period of men- was found through the heart. Garland dacity lasts but a short time, but if he be undersized her equivocation extends far into the seventh year. Such a mother never hands more than a nickel to the conductor when she and Tommy travel together; he might keep a dime for the two, or take change out of a quarter. The railroad companies are beaten out of many thoùsands of dollars by the darling mothers. who cannot see more than four years

when paying fares.-New York Press. Where Ignorance Is Bliss. Jack-"The ingenuity of woman is beyond the comprehension of man." Tom-"What's wrong now?" Jack-"Young Blank's flance sent him an elaborately constructed penwiper for a birthday present and he wore it to church thinking it was a new-fangled

MACRUM TELLS HIS STORY

Leaving Pretoria.

MAIL OPENED BY BRITISH CENSOR Te Sympathized With the Boers, He Says

and He Couldn't Sacrifice His Self-Re-

spect by Serving as British Consul-

Charges That the Former Consul Makes Against British Authorities. WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).-Charles E. Macrum, who abandoned the American Consulship at Pretoria under singular cireumstances, left for East Liverpool, O., after giving out for publication a signed

statement in which he explains his course The statement is, in part, as follows: "The situation in Pretoria was such that first, as an official, I could not remain there while my Government at home was apparently in the dark as to the exact conditions in South Africa. Secondly, as a man and citizen of the United States, I could not remain in Pretoria, sacrificing my own self-respect and that of the people of Pretoria, while the Government at home continued to leave me in the position of a British Consul and not an American Con-

"I want to say right here that there was not one single request made of me through the Department of State looking to the care of British interests in Pretoria which I did not fulfill and report upon according to my orders. On the other hand, American interests in South Africa were in that condition which demanded that the Department of State should be cognizant of

"I issued the statement received from the State Department that Americans must remain neutral. In the face of this, Americans were continually going to the front and taking up arms in the cause of the Boers. I also know that many of them, in utter despair at the apparent attitude of our own Government, were taking the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal Republic. When affairs had reached that state that my Vice Consul, Mr. Van Amerigen, closed up his business, took the oath of allegiance to the republic, and went to the front as a burgher, I thought the time had come when I should make a report of these

eonditions.
"The mail for the Transvaal had been all stopped at Cape Town by order of the High Commissioner. When this mail was finally forwarded to me, after Colonel Stowe, the Consul General at Cape Town, had secured its release, I had the humiliation, as the representative of the American Government of sitting in my office in Pretoria and looking upon envelopes bearing the official seal of the American Government opened and officially sealed with a sticker notifying me that the contents had been read by

"The misrepresentations which had been going on before the war and after it opened were of such a serious nature and would require such detailed explanation that on November 6 I filed a cable to the department, in code, stating that I wished leave of absence to visit the States. I received from the department a reply advising me that my presence at Pretoria was important to public interests.

"On the 8th I telegraph again, advising the department that the situation was not critical and that my presence in America was important. No reply was received. I wired again on the 11th. No reply was received to this. On the 14th I again wired the department. On the 18th I again filed a cable. To this I received a reply immediately, which was a reiteration of the reply to my first cable.

"December 4 I received this reply from the department to my cablegram of the 'You may come home. Put Atterbury temporarily in charge. Department will

send man from here.' "I left Pretoria the night of December 16, and arrived in Washington February 5. 'On my way to Washington, believing that I was still the Consul in Pretoria. refused to make any statement that would involve the department or embarrass it. My one object was to lay information be fore the department as to the true state of affairs in South Africa. If the department thought these facts were of a value sufficient to warrant the expenses of the trip I had taken I expected to be remunerated

saw fit not to wait until I could present my reasons in person and has been a stient or conniving partner to discrediting reports

"I wish to state right here that when I America with a motive of which I am not

SHREWD COUNTRY POSTMASTERS. How They Increase the Showing of Business Done by Them.

from the sale of postage stamps. try postmisters to swell the sales of stamps

at their respective offices far in excess of the business of the town or village, and thus render themselves eligible for 'increased pay, by inducing New York merchants and manufacturers who live in suburban towns of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, and who use great quantitles of postage stamps in their business, to purchase these stamps from the village or town postmaster.

More than \$1,000,000 in stamps bought a country postoffices are handled in New York City alone yearly, and as a result the local authorities get no credit for the work they have to do with this big mail. Steps have been taken to stop this scheme to benefit the country postmasters at the expense of those in the large cities. Hereafter all postage stamps delivered to postmasters will bear a Department private mark, which, it is thought, will put a stop to the business. This new rule

Peanut Crop is Large. The present crop of peanuts, while not of excellent quality, is abnormally large.

Arrested For Killing His Aged Wife. William J. Garland, of Philadelphia, who

Newsy Gleinings Paris needs 700,000 quarts of milk a Pirates were reported both numerous and bold in China.

There is an increased demand for American coal in France and England. The Peary Arctic Club will send a relief expedition from Brooklyn on the Windward about July 15.

The new smokeless powder for sports-

FRICK FIGHTS CARNEGIE.

He Brings a Sensational Suit in Equity, Alleging Fraud.

Sevenis the Amazing Profits Which Are Made by the Carnegie Steel Company.

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).-The threatned suit in equity of H. C. Frick against Andrew Carnegie was filed Tuesday in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Frick makes the charge against Mr. Carnegle of mal, evolence, fraud and personal animosity toward Frick. The suit is by H. C. Frick, plaintiff, against the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the stockholders, the ule requiring that all, even those in sympathy with Mr. Frick, shall be included in

the suit. property except at his own terms.

In November of last year Carnegle esti-

Frick claims the credit for the firm's enormous profits. He thinks Carnegle is now about to assume the management, and this, he avers, will eventually result in great financial loss. He declares that he was forced out of the company by personal malice on the part of Mr. Carnegie.
Frick also declares that his interest in

\$6,000,000 Forty partners are named in the bill, which makes thirty-nine pages of printed matter. The main points in it are that Carnegie valued the entire property at over \$250,000,000, and avowed his ability, in ordinarily prosperous times, to sell it on

Carnegie lived in New York, passed much of his time abroad, at one time, for eighteen consecutive months. He did not pretend to manage the current business, although he was consulted as to important matters. The business from 1892 to 1900 was enormously profitable, growing in leaps and umps from year to year until, in 1899, the firm actually made on low-priced con-tracts in net profits, after paying all exenses of all kinds, #21,000,000. In Novem ber, 1899. Carnegle estimated the net profits for 1900 at \$40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at \$42,000,000. In May, 1899, Carnegie actually received in cash and still keeps, \$1,170,000 given him as a mere bonus for his ninety days' option to

Frick now alleges that, right at the height of this enormously successful business, whereby, at least, in part, he made for Carnegle these enormous profits and values, Carnegie suddenly and with malevolent intent towari him, on December 4, 1899, arbitrarily demanded of him his resignation as chairman and this without any reason except to gratify Carnegie's malice. Frick, in the interest of harmony, gave his resignation and subsequently, on January 11, 1900, after Carnegie had thus deprived him of his office, he (Carnegie) de-manded of Frick that he (Frick) should sell to the firm his interest in it at a figure which would amount to less than one-half of what this interest is fairly worth. Frick refused to sell at that price, but offered to sell and allow three men to value the in terest sold. Carnegle refused this and left

Frick, threatening him for not yielding to Frick now alleges that after his resignation and at the time of this last interview Carnegle was fraudulently and speretly, without Frick's knowledge or consent, attempting to carry out a scheme which, if successful, would enable Carnegie, as Carnegle hoped, to confiscate Frick's interest In the firm at probably not much over

\$16,238,000. FLOODS IN NEW ENGLAND.

asis of Carnegie's opinion, was worth

Heavy Rains Cause Damage to Property

and Loss of Life. Boston, Mass. (Special).-The gales of the equinox have scargely ever exceeded in force the storm which swept over New. England, leaving in its wake damage by flood that is almost incalculable.

For twenty four hours a heavy rain, after wiping away what few traces there were of snow and fee, brought to a climax the most unseasonable winter New England has known for a great many years. Tributary bodies of water, which a few weeks ago were so low that the almost unheard of condition of drought in mid-winter was threatened, have been changed into forrents of more threatening volume than in the usual spring freshets. From drought to flood, with all the

damage done at both extremes to the manufacturing, logging and ice-harvesting Interests, is now added the cost of replacing bridges swept away and of repairing railway and highway beds torn up. The most extensive damage reported is plong the Merrimae and Connecticut

At Manchester, N. H., Almer H. Jackson, a millhand, attemated to jump over a rivu let, but fell into the water and was washed away and drowned. Dispatches from various sections of Vermont and Maine place the rainfall at over three inches.

In the Champlain Valley rain has lasted nearly five days, so that the after effects are expected to be more serious than now appears. At North Adams, Mass., the Hoosi: River ran stronger and higher than at any time for thirty years, several mills having their lower floors flooded, with damage ex-Along the Kenneback River in Maine the ice is so weak that it is likely to break up,

and with the ice go all prospects for a harvest this season. From all points in New England come reports of heavy damage to mill property and the destruction of small bridges by ice

Boys Dead in a Closet. The bodies of Charles Beirne, eleven

years old, and Martin Loeffler, nine years old, both of New York City, have been found in a closet in a vacant house near their home, where they were smothered. The lads were playmates. On August 3 last they left their homes to take a swim in the North River. Since then their fate has arising from the famine is steadily increasbeen a mystery until the decomposed bodies were found by two plumbers. They number 3,784,000. must have died a horrible death.

White Man Lynched in Texas. James Sweeney, white, was lynched by a dom to Aguinaido. mob at Port Arthur, Texas. Sweeney was a cotton screwman foreman, and had killed Charles Crumbach, a fellow laborer, by jamming a bayonet through his neck. jury had acquitted him of the charge of Triple Murder in Florida.

Mr. Roberts and his two sisters were murdered at their home near Jacksonville, Fla., a few nights ago. Roberts had a safe in his house which often contained much money. All three persons had been killed with an axe.

Prominent People. The late Duke of Westminster had an annual income of \$3,750,000. General J. C. Bates is one of the few offleers who speak the Filipino dialect flu-

ently. Henry Clews, the New York banker, fluds his best recreation in working out difficult chess problems.

President Ellot, of Harvard, is something of a pedestrian, and never rides when time and distance permit him to walk. When General Hector MacDonald re-

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Resolutions on the death of Mr. Chickering, of New York, were adopted and a committee to attend his funeral was appointed, after which the House adjourned. All Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister, who has been absent from Washington for nearly a year, called at the State Department and renewed his acquaintance with

Secretary Hay, who congratulated him on his return. A reciprocity arrangement with Italy was signed by Commissioner Kasson and

Ambassador Fava. Senator Allison in a speech for the Currency bill declared that all dollars were now on a parity with the gold dollar. The House Committee on Military Affair's completed the Army Appropriation bill. It carries \$111,700,364, against \$80,030,104-in

the bill for the current year. It is said that ratification of the Hav-Pauncefore Canal Treaty is not to be made

a party question in the Senate. The Navy Department has asked for an appropriation of \$75,000,000.

likely to allow it \$65,000,000. 'The Controller of the Treasury, has decided that the enumerators of the deaf, dumb and blind are entitled to receive the same rates of pay as for the restricted enumerations, viz., five cents for each

name returned. Consul Hill, at Amsterdam, has trans-mitted an appeal for aid of the diamond workers, 3000 of whom are out of work on account of the South African war. Former Consul Macrum returned to

Our Adopted Islands.

Governor Leary of Guam wants a library for that island. General Ludiow says the public schools will be opened in Havana on May 1. The

the good roads movement inaugurated by General Roy S. Stone. Honolulu is now absolutely free from the

Samoan group, has been placed under the control of the Navy Department. Assis-

The island of Tutulla, one part of the

The House of Representatives at Columbus, Ohio, by a vote of 65 to 33, passed the Saffin-Anti-Convict Contract Labor bill which is modelled after a law of the same The proposed and inevitable increase in the strength of the army will demand a corresponding increase in the strength of the corps of cadets at the West Point Mili-

tary Academy. The Maryland Legislature voted down olutions of sympathy with the Boers, ex-Mayor Latrobe saying that greed for gold was the cause of the war in South

of the Court of Appeals. He sued the company through his guardian for damages for personal injuries sustained by being

case in all the courts. Charles Moran, alias Reed, was captured when about to blow open the safe in the postoffice at Nanticoke, Penn. He was taken before United States. Commissioner Habu, in Wilkesbarre, and, in default of \$2000 ball, committed to jail.

Henry B. and Henry E. Mason, of the law firm of Mason Brothers, Chicago, were declared bankrupts and relieved of Habilitles aggregating \$400,000. Their assets are \$700,000, consisting principally of incumbered real estate.

cerementously killed Mr. Maher's bill abolishing capital punishment for murder in the first degree. Fifty Irish-American nurses, who are going to South Africa to the war, sailed on the French line steumship La Gascogne for

nurses, but it is said they will make for the Boer side of the battlefields. At the Anti-Trust Conference in Chicago the Resolutions Committee agreed to report in favor of Government ownership of railroads. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Aligeld, May or Jones, ex-Attor-

ney-General Monnett, Tom L. Johnson, Guorge Fred Williams and others. Mrs. Grace Brady, widow of the young stock broker who committed sufeide some months ago, killed herself in New York City. Yale seniors petitioned the faculty to

Siona Martin, twelve years old, was drowned in the Nashua River at South Fitchburg, Mass., during her attempt to leave her home, which rising water had surrounded.

messenger at the Chicago Postoffice, is under arrest in Chicago and has confessed to the theft of scores of letters, All Ferrouh Bey, Turkish Minister to the United States, arrived at New York City

Under the auspices of the United Irish Societies of Chicago thirty-nine young soldiers left Chicago bound for New York

Foreign. The London streets are in a fearful condition from the snow and sleet, and many pedestrians have sustained fractured limbs

from falling on the icy pavements. The horses have suffered greatly, many having to be shot after breaking their legs. Sev. eral gales have swept the coast. The British War Office issued details of a reconnaissance on February 12, by Lord Dundonald's cavalry, which has been do-

The entire Australian infantry, now with the British forces in South Africa, has been mounted. This was done because most of the men were fine horsemen. Only fifteen per cent, of the command ne ded coaching. The remaining eighty-five per cent were thoroughly at home on a horse The British Indian Office has received a dispatch from Lord Curzon, the Indian Vicerov, in which he says that the distress

Several hundred released Spanish prisners have arrived at Barcelon and they stated that they owed their free-

Prince Henry of Prussia was welcomed back to Berlin by his brother, Emperor William, and enthusiastic throngs of citi-

A large number of Britons residing in Berlin, under the age of thirty, have re-ceived orders calling them home for mili-The last storm in England developed in-

Kingdom. Telegraphic communication was seriously interrupted. George Wyndham appounced in the British Parliament that the Government will

erland, who had been engaged in the demarcation of the Burmo-Chinese boundary, have been murdered in the Monghem Dis: trict. Consul Litton was wounded, but

have greatly interfered with rallway and telegraphic communications. The Boers have taken Inkandla, a Zulu-

ceived his call to proceed from India to south Africa he was engaged in writing a monograph on the training of savage ated the place and proceeded to Eshowe.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

POWER

Frick seeks to restrain Carnegie from oreing him to sell out his interest in the Frick declares that the company's profits for 1899 reached the staggering sum of \$21,000,000, after all expenses had been

mated the net profits for 1900 at \$40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at \$42,000,-

the company is valued at \$16,238,000, but that Carnegie is trying to make him take

the London market for \$500,000,000. Frick claims that while he was actively engaged in making the business profitable

sell his 58% per cent, interest in this steel company for \$157,950,000. Frick's six per cent., on that basis, would be worth \$16,-

his demand. thirty-three per cent, of its real values that is, say not over \$6,009,000 for what, on the

and return to Pretoria.
"Instead of this, I find Secretary Hay

of my official acts. I come home an attempt has been made to tear down my reputation. accepted my post as Cousul I knew nothing of any secret alliance between America and Great Britain, and that I had seen nothing in the regulations which made the Consul of the American Republic subject to the whims and caprice of an English military censor at Durban. I came to

ashamed."

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).-Thrifty sountry postmasters will be surprised when they learn of the check which the postal authorities have designed to put upon them in future. As is generally known, all postmasters, except the one in New York City, whose salary is fixed by law, have their salaries gauged by the amount of money received during the year It has for years been the custom of coun-

will go fato force pretty soon.

has been running a saloon in Phoebus, Va., for several months, has been arrested charged with the murder of his wife, whom ago. He is thirty years old; she was seventy and rich. When the woman's body

Naval Academy's New Commander. ; Rear-Admiral Nair has been detached from the command of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Commander Richard Wainright succeeds him.

The 3602 national banks of the United States hold \$1,013,122 nickels and cents in their cash reserves.

men introduced by the French Government has many advantages over the article for-

Washington, where it was said that he is not the bearer of a message from Kruger to President McKinley.

civil government will go into effect July 1. Puerto Rico is taking great interest in

tant Secretary Allen is charged with its administration. General Wood and his party returned to Havana, having completed their tour of

Domestic.

Frederick Kalfur, of Brooklyn, will receive \$15,911 from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, as a result of a decision

run over by one of its cars, and won his

The New York Assembly, at Albany, un-

France. They are going as Red Cross

abolish the sophomore secret societies, declaring they are the "destructive factor of that democratic feeling" which has distinguished Yale Life.

aboard the French Line steamship La Gascognè. He was accompanied by his wife. They went to Washington.

City, whence they will sail for Lorenzo Marques to act as an ambulance corps in the Boer army.

ing the scouting work for General Buller, and some skirmishing near Springfield, in which a lieutenant and six men were captured by the Boers.

ing and that those now in receipt of relief

to a blizzard. It is intensely cold in London, and reports of severe weather are coming in from all parts of the United

attempt to democratize the army by making it possible for men who are not rich to British Commissioners Kiddle and Suth-

escaped. Heavy snowfalls throughout Germany