

ASK FOR OUR PRICE
On printing of every kind, especially
Pamphlets, Booklets, Catalogues, Re-
ports, Briefs or Folders. We can do
the best class of work in this line
cheaper than any printer in this sec-
tion.

Tar Heel.

Devoted to the Educational and Industrial Interests of Eastern North Carolina.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA'S LEADING NEWSPAPER.

VOL. III.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1903.

NO. 36

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

**Mr. K. R. Bell Left Home
Last Sunday Night and
Has Not Since
Been Seen.**

A case which, in depth of mystery, is not unlike the celebrated Cropsy case, occurred in this city Sunday night, when Mr. K. R. Bell, a highly respected citizen disappeared from his home on Second street.

Mr. Bell was sitting up Sunday night by the bedside of a sick daughter. About one o'clock the daughter fell asleep, while the father was apparently sleeping in the chair by her side. In about an hour, the young lady awoke and discovered that her father was not in the room. He has not been seen since. She called to her mother, who, after vainly searching the premises, gave the alarm. Mr. J. B. Ferebee, a son-in-law of the missing man, was sent for, and from then until now he has been diligent in the search for him.

Mr. Ferebee, who was seen by a Tar Heel reporter last night, is of the opinion that Mr. Bell's mind had become temporarily deranged by the protracted illness of his daughter, to whom he was very much devoted, and in this state of mind it is supposed that he wandered off, perhaps in the woods, or perhaps he walked overboard at some point on the Pasquotank river.

It has been learned that the draw over Knobs Creek, at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue, was open last Sunday night, from 12 o'clock until after 2:30. It was supposed that he might have walked overboard at this point, but the creek has been thoroughly dragged, and today the creek and the river at many points has been dynamited with some hope of bringing the body to the surface, if it was embraced in the bosom of the cold waters.

Searching parties will be organized and the fields and woods thoroughly traversed, with some hope of at least finding the man's body. The suicide theory has been advanced, but it is not generally credited.

Mr. Bell was a native of Camden county, and had resided in this city for several years. He was a member of the firm of Williams & Bell, who were doing a saloon business on Matthews street. Mr. Bell was one of the bravest men in the Confederate army, and he served throughout the war with distinction. He was sixty-three years of age.

HONOR TO WHOM IS DUE; BLAME WHEN IT BELONGS, AND WHY.

Mr. Editor:

Our Board of Aldermen is composed of seven men. The State press, in commenting on the action of the Board, speak as if all were guilty of voting to set aside the result of the recent election to decide between saloons and prohibition. All were not guilty. Three, Mr. P. H. Williams, of the First Ward; Mr. J. H. Leroy, of the Fourth Ward, and Mr. McAbee, of the Second Ward, all voted to record the prohibition victory. They have the reward of a good conscience in rightly representing the wishes of their constituents as lawfully expressed at the ballot box. Their people will remember them in the future as men who are faithful to the trusts committed to them. The four who voted against recording the prohibition victory—well, we will not write their names (God writes them (see Jer. 17:13), unlikely 13) for they are not worthy. Three of them will be remembered in the future as men who willfully trampled under their unhalloved feet the voice of the voters of the Third, Fifth and Sixth Wards, and who did it for the protection of their own personal interests. Have not the people of their respective wards a right to think so? Let us see. Is not the Alderman from the Third Ward a saloon keeper? Does not the Alderman from the Fifth Ward own hotel property in which a saloon is run? Has not the Alderman from the Sixth Ward a son-in-law in the saloon business, and does he not owe his election to the vote he holds in the liquor vote? Again, when these four voted to reject the prohibition victory, did they not vote themselves, or their agents, guilty of the fraud (?) charged? Who named the registrar and judges of the Third Ward, one of whom was a saloon keeper? Was not the son of the Alderman from the Sixth Ward registrar for that ward? Does the father charge the son with the crime of being a party to the fraud? Who appointed the men that held the election in the Fifth Ward? Are they guilty of fraud? I do not believe so. Will the Board of Aldermen now proceed to have the registrar and judges of the election brought to the bar of justice that they

may be punished or have a chance to prove themselves innocent? If they are guilty then the four Aldermen who voted to set aside the election were right in doing so, and the original petitioners are entitled to another election at once, if they are innocent of the ugly crime charged by the "four" then the election stands, as we and all lovers of simple justice believe it will. The Board owe it to themselves, to the entire people of Elizabeth City, and to the reputation of the city abroad to punish their appointees who failed to hold the election, in accordance with law. In closing, allow me to say that the Alderman from the Seventh Ward was the only man who, in voting as he did, represented the sentiment of a majority of the voters of his Ward. He also has the honor of representing the only Ward in which the judge deliberately allowed men to vote contrary to the Constitution of the State, as interpreted by the Attorney General and read to them direct from him. Finally, our victory was rightly won and we believe will see the saloon got out to stay.

With charity for all and malice toward none, I am for the triumph of temperance and truth.

D. H. TUTTLE

ATLANTIC MISSION CONFERENCE.

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session during last week and the early part of this week, adjourned Monday at 8:30 a. m.

The services were well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by our people, who speak in highest terms of the various addresses and sermons, which were delivered during the session, especially the sermon of Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, on Sunday morning, and the sermons of Dr. E. S. Dunham, on "Holiness."

The personnel of the Conference was good and the ministers and laymen who attended evidenced a high type of spiritual life.

This Conference is comparatively young, and its work in this field is nearly all of recent growth. There are now in Eastern North Carolina two presiding elder districts, nineteen pastoral charges, twenty-seven churches, and a school of college preparatory grade, located at Marshallburg, N. C., the equipment of which is valued at five thousand dollars.

The Pearl Street Church, this city, has been greatly helped by these services. After the Bishop's sermon on Sunday, notwithstanding the down-pour of rain, which caused a comparatively small congregation, a subscription of four hundred dollars was taken to pay the local indebtedness of the church.

This society was organized in the old Opera House, in 1897. They worshipped for more than a year in the old court room on Main street; and in 1899 built the present church on Pearl street. The membership has been steadily growing under the pastorate of Revs. Fitch and Davis, and now numbers about one hundred, with a regular Sunday congregation of something like 400.

The reports from the various charges show a creditable increase in both membership and finances throughout the Conference during the past year. The churches of the city were very fraternal and opened their doors to the visiting ministers. Dr. E. S. Dunham preached on Sunday morning at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and addressed the young men at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Prof. C. M. Levister preached at the Road Street Baptist Church on Sunday evening. Rev. John F. Dodd, D. D., assistant recording secretary of the Missionary Society, located at 150 5th avenue, New York City, preached at Pearl Street Sunday afternoon, after which the class of ministers were ordained by Bishop Joyce.

The appointments, as read Monday morning by the Bishop, for 1903-4, are as follows:

Superintendent, W. Q. A. Graham, D. D.

MOREHEAD CITY DISTRICT.

W. Q. A. Graham, P. E.
Alderson, N. C.—J. J. Lewis.
Bladen, N. C.—To be supplied.
Harkers Island, N. C.—G. F. Sever.
Marshallburg, N. C.—J. F. Barry.
Morehead City, N. C.—W. H. Luther.
Ocracoke, N. C.—J. A. Stark.
Pamlico, N. C.—J. A. Hudson.
Pates, N. C.—W. A. Woodel.
Tarboro, N. C.—To be supplied.
Rowlands, N. C.—J. B. Bridges.
Wildwood, N. C.—U. S. White.
President, Graham College Institute, Marshallburg, N. C.—C. M. Levister.

PORTSMOUTH DISTRICT.

E. O. Edridge, P. E.
Avon, N. C.—D. D. Bailey.
Elizabeth City, N. C.—T. S. Davis.
Lawrenceville, Va.—B. J. Midgett.
Norfolk, Va.—J. M. Norton.
Portsmouth, Va., and Pinner's Point, Va.—E. O. Edridge.
Wallaceville, Va.—To be supplied.
Whaleville, Va.—M. L. Chappell.
Winfall, N. C.—J. H. Garvis.

CAROLINA'S SONS ABROAD

Pen Pictures of Hon. Murat Halstead and Hon. Hugh Gordon Miller—Both Grandsons of This Albemarle Section.

(By Col. R. B. Creech.)

Great men are divided into three classes—those who achieve greatness by long and heroic toil, those endowed by nature with generous gifts, who bound into greatness in the early stage of life, and those born to luck and have greatness thrust upon them without care or seeking.

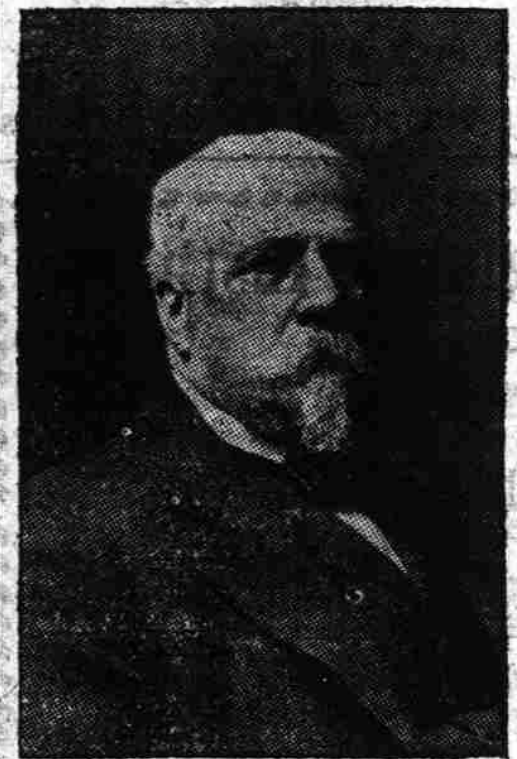
The two first are represented in the pictures presented above—Hon. Murat Halstead and Hon. Hugh Gordon Miller—both sons of North Carolina, by lineage and inheritance, both grandsons of this Albemarle section of North Carolina, one, whose grandfather was born in the "Goose Honk" country of Currituck county, the other, whose grandmother and ancestry were born in Camden county, and lived there for generations.

One is bearing bravely the burden of 74 years, the other is stalwart in his youth of less than 30 years. Both crowned conquerors in the battle of life, one by climbing slowly the steep where "fame's proud temple shines afar," the other by leaping into the arena and by a few giant swoops clearing his way to the pinnacle of the temple, and claiming a right to take his seat there by the side of "grave and reverend seignors." In the bud time of his early manhood.

They are kindred in blood, in association, in opinion and in love for the old home whence their ancestry came. And they were both here last week to revisit the land where their revered ancestors first saw the light, and where they passed their early and mature life. They came like pilgrims to Iona, to get new inspiration and to give thanks at the old shrine where their fathers worshipped, for the blessings that had fallen to their lot.

It was a pious mission and had not their visit been so brief and unexpected, they would have been given an ovation from their old countrymen in the land of their lineage, for they too claim part in their honors.

Below, we present pen pictures of the two classes of greatness above mentioned. We do not give a type of the third class, because he is a fopsom on the tide of life, a mere accident, a fungus of circumstance, a whirligig of fortune, that no man need imitate, as he himself has no hand in his architecture. The pen picture of Murat Halstead is a reprint of authentic facts. That of Gordon Miller is the fruit of our tracing.



HON. MURAT HALSTEAD,

The Eminent Journalist and Diplomat.

Murat Halstead was born on Paddy's Run, Ross Township, Butler County, Ohio, September 2nd, 1829; attended district school and an academy conducted at New London, Morgan Township, Butler, by Dr. Chidlaw. Mr. Halstead's mother taught him to read in the summer days of the year he was four years of age. The primer he studied to know his letters was the Hamilton Telegraph. He taught school in the Colerain District, Hamilton County, and the Hickory District, Butler County, burned a fine kiln, tried his luck in a sugar camp, filled a few corn fields on shares, was in partnership with his grandfather in a drove of hogs, entered Farmer's College, College Hill, near Cincinnati, in 1848 and graduated in 1851. When teaching school and at college he wrote for newspapers, and printed manuscripts to try his literary labor, attempted poetry in the *Rossville Democrat*, essays in *Gurley's Star* of the West and *Carry's Temperance Organ*. His first communication to the *Cincinnati Commercial* was on The Mount Builders of the Miami Country. Several of his "tales," with fantastic names, were published in *Cincinnati*, papers among them the "White Star" and the "Bird Demon." The latter had a run in Oregon papers. Literary labors on behalf of "Western Literature" appeared in the *Nonpareil*, *Atlas Enquirer*, *Commercial* and *Times*.

Mr. Halstead was a subscription local reporter on the *Enquirer* while the

regular man made a steamboat trip to New Orleans. An interval of idleness was improved by writing letters for county weeklies, one dollar per line, no duplicates allowed. The first situation Mr. Halstead held on a newspaper was on the *Atlas*; the first story he was paid for was printed in the *Cincinnati Gazette*. The value received was five dollars. There were sixty pages of foolscap copy, and the writing after three revisions was used as "copy."

It was published as "A Legend of the Miami," but evil disposed persons have insisted that the true name was "The Red-Headed Maiden of the Blue Miami." The author has never been able to obliterate improvements on the name. Age hath not withered nor custom staled its infinite vitality. It was succeeded by a long tale called "Hollow-Tree Home." These were Indian stories written in the interest of "Western Literature."

The author of the *Miami* legend at this period wrote an enormous fiction expressly for the use of a novelist of the East, and carefully published in his name, which soon after mysteriously disappeared from history. The secret of authorship has never been revealed and never will be. It is not known to any living creature—except the man who did write it, and he will not tell.

Mr. Halstead was Associate Editor of the *Columbian* and *Great West*, a prosperous Cincinnati weekly, when he accepted a call to the *Commercial*, March 8th, 1853.

He attended as special writer for the *Commercial* at the National political conventions of 1856, December 2nd, 1859; he witnessed the execution of John Brown, and wrote up the stormy scenes that followed in Congress. He attended all the National political conventions of 1860, writing letters "On the Circuit of the Conventions," and a book resulted, in much request once, but long out of print.

Mr. Halstead saw the early movements of the invasion of Virginia, was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, and in that town when Stonewall Jackson urged Lee to storm it in the night.

Probably Mr. Halstead had the largest acquaintance of any man living with the men who made our war history, Col. McClure excepted.

He attended the millennial settlement anniversary of Iceland, in 1874, with Cyrus W. Field, Bayard Taylor and Arctic explorer Dr. Hayes. The King of Denmark was the most distinguished guest. When Weyler celebrated himself in Cuba, Mr. Halstead was there. In 1898 he accompanied General Merritt to Honolulu and General Otis to Manila, returning home by way of Hong Kong and Nagasaki with General Green.

He considers himself an expert in American islands, having the rare experience of visiting Iceland, Cuba, and the Hawaiian and Philippine archipelagos. He has seen all the continents, with the exception of Australia and South America. He is the author of six volumes of American wars, and of over twenty books in all, including the *Story of Cuba*, *Story of the Philippines*, *Our Country in War*, *Life of Admiral Dewey*, *Our New Possessions*, *History of the War with Spain*, *Life of William McKinley*, *Life of Theodore Roosevelt*. In one year more than one million of Mr. Halstead's books were sold, including the record sale of seven hundred thousand copies of his *Life of McKinley*. He has contributed to the New York magazines—*Harpers*, *The Century*, *Cosmopolitan*, *McClure's*, *Criterion*, *Forum*, *North American Review*. The review of Reviews; and to many weeklies, including the *New York Independent* and the *Saturday Evening Post*.

His Icelandic, Franco-German War, Mediterranean Voyage, and other foreign writings; his syndicate and newspaper correspondence, studies and sketches of public men at home and abroad, have great extent and variety. It is recognized that he has written more "copy" set up by printers than any other man of his generation.

His sixty years with the news of the day includes his studies and writings of it. The election of Martin Van Buren, 1836, was to him an object lesson of our electoral system. The first President he saw was Zachary Taylor, and he has not missed a Presidential election since. His first controversial speech, in *Cincinnati*, was made in the spring of 1854. He prefers the freedom of the conversational way of addressing the people, holding that the better "eloquence" is that which conveys information.

In his sixty years of study, travel and writing, fifty-five years have been occupied as a "News Man," writing history day by day. This period covers the era of greatest inventions and most helpful changes in the progress of mankind. Only within the last half century could any man have seen as

much of the world as Mr. Halstead has; and in no other industry than journalism could any one have witnessed so many instructive events."

HUGH GORDON MILLER.

The record of Gordon Miller is phenomenal. It has few if any parallels in the history of the English-speaking race. William Pitt, the illustrious and youthful premier of England, and Henry Clay, the great tribune of the American people, most nearly resemble it. He is now recognized as the foremost, young popular orator in the United States, and his being appointed to supply the place of Chancey Depew, when he was unable to be present at a popular demonstration in New York, is proof. He is of best blood of old Camden county, North Carolina stock, a land distinguished in our early and later annals for its sturdy patriotism.

Gordon Miller is a grandson of that noble old county. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, on his mother's side, and is of the famous Gordon clan in Scotland. His grandfather, Thos. Harrison, was for years the Clerk of the Superior Court of Camden county, N. C., whence he emigrated to Princess Anne county, Va.



HON. HUGH GORDON MILLER,

The Brilliant Southern Orator.

His has been a meteoric career. He was an orator born. He was graduated at his birth in Nature's school, magna cum laude in the class of the silver-tongued, and when he first saw the light the honey bees of Hymettus clustered on his infant lips.

He has a great name and he has just entered the harvest field of fame, with his sickle in his hand and his work just begun. Here is a partial record of his youthful achievements in the gilded arena of popular oratory:

"Hugh Gordon Miller, a brilliant young attorney-at-law, of Norfolk, Virginia, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, has had a meteoric career in the field of national politics, being well known and frequently entertained in most of the large cities of the United States.

"Mr. Miller was born in Norfolk, March 2, 1875, and is a son of M. S. and Fannie Virginia (Harrison) Miller, of North Carolina. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and on his mother's side he is descended directly from the Gordon clan of Scotland, so celebrated in history. He was a mere youth when he moved to Princess Anne county, Virginia, with his parents, and there resided for several years. He returned to Norfolk in 1892, after taking a course of study under a private instructor. A few years later he entered the law office of George McIntosh and for two years pursued the study of law. While Judge Brooke was on the bench, he appointed Mr. Miller deputy clerk of the courts and assigned him to duty in the Corporation Court, where he was given charge of the court proceedings. Judge Hancel was elected to succeed Judge Brooke, and Mr. Miller was continued in his old position. March 20, 1896, he was admitted to the bar in Norfolk, and at once resigned the office of deputy clerk of court and entered upon the active practice of his profession, since that time he has been almost constantly engaged in important litigation. As a trial lawyer he has been especially successful. In 1896 he received the nomination of the Reform party, which was then in power, for the office of city attorney, but declined it. At the November term, 1898, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States by special order of the court, being perhaps the youngest advocate who ever appeared before the august tribunal, and in the argument in the case. He is also probably the case the United States Supreme Court by unanimous consent extended the usual time allowed an advocate in order that he might conclude the argument in the case. He is also probably the youngest man ever so honored by that body.

"Members of the Supreme Court and Department of Justice have since pronounced Mr. Miller's argument on that occasion a notable effort. His reputation as an orator goes beyond local lines, and his name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Congress. He has always taken an active part in political affairs, being independent locally and a Republican on national issues. (One of Mr. Miller's most notable speeches was made for the Reform element of the 'City Administration,' at the Academy of Music in Norfolk, on April 11, 1900, in a joint debate with Judge East. The speech has since been published in pamphlet form). He stamped the State with Senator Henderson for McKinley and sound money in 1898; also in the Congressional campaign of 1898 and the gubernatorial campaign of 1902. For some time he has been Assistant United States Attorney, although he keeps his private office and cares for his general practice, as senior member of the law firm of Miller & Coleman.

"Mr. Miller bears a national reputation as an orator since his celebrated tour of the Northern and Eastern cities for McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900. He was recognized as one of the national stars in that campaign, and, besides filling a great many of the most important assignments made by the Republican National Committee, spoke jointly on various occasions with Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage; Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman, of the first Philippine Commission and president of Cornell University; Hon. Jas. M. Beck, First Assistant Attorney General of the United States; Hon. John K. Richards, Solicitor General; Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Murat Halstead, Admiral Schley, Mr. Fairchild, and others of national reputation."

These are the descendants of the Albemarle section of North Carolina, the oaken cradle in which its infancy was rocked, a people always jealous of their rights and ready to maintain them, a people whose annals extorted from the historian, Bancroft, the kindly sentiment, "who ever wishes to determine the capacity of man for self-government should study the annals of the early settlers of North Carolina" (or words of similar meaning).

How true the patriotic declaration of Gaston—"Look abroad throughout the land and see North Carolina's sons contending manfully for the palm of honor and distinction," and how applicable to the Albemarle section. For long years it has been the nursery and recruiting ground of Norfolk and the tide water section of Virginia. Her scattered sons from Texas to Washington in the West and in all the States of the South, known everywhere for uprightness and honor, turn with yearning love to their old mother and she, ever watchful of her wanderers, clasps them to her bosom in a fond embrace. She loves her grandsons as well as her sons, and rejoices with them in all their achievements of honor and distinction, and weeps with them in all their troubles, for trouble is the lot of humanity.

Therefore, the Albemarle section welcomes the pious visitation of her two grandsons last week and the Tar Heel is proud to be the mouthpiece of their appreciation. It sends them cordial greeting and hearty good wishes for their health, happiness, prosperity and continued honor in the home of their adoption, and begs them to come again and stay longer so that we may accord them such a demonstration as is due to their honor and becoming to us.

folk, on April 11, 1900, in a joint debate with Judge East. The speech has since been published in pamphlet form). He stamped the State with Senator Henderson for McKinley and sound money in 1898; also in the Congressional campaign of 1898 and the gubernatorial campaign of 1902. For some time he has been Assistant United States Attorney, although he keeps his private office and cares for his general practice, as senior member of the law firm of Miller & Coleman.

"Mr. Miller bears a national reputation as an orator since his celebrated tour of the Northern and Eastern cities for McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900. He was recognized as one of the national stars in that campaign, and, besides filling a great many of the most important assignments made by the Republican National Committee, spoke jointly on various occasions with Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage; Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman, of the first Philippine Commission and president of Cornell University; Hon. Jas. M. Beck, First Assistant Attorney General of the United States; Hon. John K. Richards, Solicitor General; Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Murat Halstead, Admiral Schley, Mr. Fairchild, and others of national reputation."

These are the descendants of the Albemarle section of North Carolina, the oaken cradle in which its infancy was rocked, a people always jealous of their rights and ready to maintain them, a people whose annals extorted from the historian, Bancroft, the kindly sentiment, "who ever wishes to determine the capacity of man for self-government should study the annals of the early settlers of North Carolina" (or words of similar meaning).

How true the patriotic declaration of Gaston—"Look abroad throughout the land and see North Carolina's sons contending manfully for the palm of honor and distinction," and how applicable to the Albemarle section. For long years it has been the nursery and recruiting ground of Norfolk and the tide water section of Virginia. Her scattered sons from Texas to Washington in the West and in all the States of the South, known everywhere for uprightness and honor, turn with yearning love to their old mother and she, ever watchful of her wanderers, clasps them to her bosom in a fond embrace. She loves her grandsons as well as her sons, and rejoices with them in all their achievements of honor and distinction, and weeps with them in all their troubles, for trouble is the lot of humanity.

Therefore, the Albemarle section welcomes the pious visitation of her two grandsons last week and the Tar Heel is proud to be the mouthpiece of their appreciation. It sends them cordial greeting and hearty good wishes for their health, happiness, prosperity and continued honor in the home of their adoption, and begs them to come again and stay longer so that we may accord them such a demonstration as is due to their honor and becoming to us.

Their kindred, the Halsteads, the Pierces and the Richardsons, are well and doing well, and will be encouraged in their good work by the pious visitation of their distinguished connections.

Since the above was written it has been our good fortune to read an address delivered by Gordon Miller at the Fifteenth Annual Dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New York, in celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. It was delivered February 12th, 1901. The subject assigned him was the "New South," the conventional subject assigned to speakers from the South and which Henry Grady, of Georgia, had illustrated some years before.

We deem ourselves fortunate in seeing this speech, as it affords us an opportunity of forming our own opinion of this young grandson of the old North State.

What we said before was "the judgment of others, and while we gave full credit to their testimony, we were curious to put our hands upon his matchless gift of speech, and see him face to face through the searchlight of printer's ink."

We have come, seen and been convinced. We have read his great speech at the Lincoln banquet in New York, in 1901, and we see in it the genuine coinage of Nature's mint, stamped with the image and superscription of a born orator, gifted alike with the burning words of oratory and the furrowed lines of thought.

When that speech was delivered he was only 24 years of age. He was preceded by men, veterans in the post-prandial lines of speech, veterans who had won their spurs by years of practice in public speaking. He was assigned the now in the field of "rodden," in which Henry Grady had swung his scythe, "The New South," and in this field he handled his sickle so deftly that at the end of his work he headed over to his friends new laurels, with which they crowned him anew. We wish we could publish the entire speech for the admiration of his fellow countrymen of his old ancestral home. But we must content ourselves with one or two chips and leave them to claim this grandson of the Albemarle and of Camden county as their own.

(CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE)

ENTERTAINMENTS
And other enterprises get a free write-up in the TAR HEEL when we do the printing of the Invitations, Programs, etc. The best work in the city at reasonable prices.
507 E. Fearing Street.

ELECTIONS OF IMPORTANCE

**To be Held in Eleven States
Next Tuesday--Several
Very Interesting
Contests.**

New York, Oct. 27.—Elections will be held in eleven States Tuesday, November 3d. Full State tickets are to be voted for in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa and Mississippi, while in New York, Pennsylvania, Nebraska and Colorado a justice of the upper courts, regents of the State University or minor State officers are to be chosen. Municipal officials are to be selected in Greater New York, San Francisco and Salt Lake.

The Prohibitionists have a ticket in all the States except Colorado, the Socialists in all except Nebraska and Colorado; the Populists in two States—Iowa and Colorado; and the Socialist Labor party in three, New York, Massachusetts and Ohio. Fusion was effected in only one State—Nebraska—though the Republicans of New York endorsed the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The most interesting contests in the East are the State elections in Maryland and Rhode Island, and the municipal and county contests in New York City.

In Maryland the offices of Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General will be filled. Edwin Mansfield, the Democratic candidate, is fighting the issue with Stevenson A. Williams, the Republican nominee.

The offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General and Treasurer will be selected in Rhode Island. Samuel P. Colt heads the Republican ticket, and Lucius Garvin, the present executive, occupies the same position on the Democratic ticket. Last year Garvin upset the plans of the Republicans by securing an election, although every other successful candidate was a Republican.

Massachusetts will choose a full State ticket. All the Republican candidates were renominated. Bates, besides having been Governor this year, was previously Lieutenant Governor for three years. Gaston, the Democratic candidate, was last year's nominee for Governor.

Pennsylvania will elect an Auditor General, Treasurer and two Judges of the Superior Court.

Court of Appeals Judge is the only State office to be voted for in New York. Judge Dennis O'Brien, Democrat, will have the race to himself, having been endorsed by the Republicans. The interest in New York will center in the municipal and county contests in Manhattan and King's boroughs. Seth Low, the present mayor, is the Fusion candidate, and Geo. B. McClellan, the Democratic nominee. Ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Devery is an independent candidate, and the Prohibitionists and Socialists have also made nominations.

The result will be watched with interest, owing to the split between Tammany and the Brooklyn organization, headed by McLaughlin. The Brooklyn organization endorsed McClellan, but bolted the nominations of Grout for Comptroller and Fomes for President of the Board of Aldermen. Grout and Fomes were the Fusion candidates, but on account of their endorsement by the Democrats their names were taken off the Fusion ticket and those of Henrich and McGuire substituted.

In the West the liveliest contest is in Ohio, where Myron T. Herrick and Tom L. Johnson, both of Cleveland, are the leaders on the Republican and Democratic tickets, and Marcus A. Hanna and John H. Clark are struggling for members of the Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator.

In Iowa, Albert B. Cummins is making his second race for Governor, his opponent being Jeremiah B. Sullivan, who is depending on the Democratic vote, the Populists having their own State ticket in the field.

Governor Beckham is seeking reelection in Kentucky, the Republican candidate being Morris B. Bellamy, who is making a very active campaign.

The Democrats will have a "walk-over" in Mississippi, neither the Republicans nor any other opposition party having put tickets in the field.

The contest in Nebraska is for a Justice of the Supreme Court. The Republican candidate is John H. Barnes, the Democrats and Populists fusing on John D. Sullivan. Two Regents of the State University are also to be chosen.

In Colorado the Democrats made a straight nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court; the Populists pitting up one of their own party.

The fight for municipal control in San Francisco and Salt Lake, particularly the former, is very warm.

Gossip is civilized assassination.