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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

WHERE HEROES FELL

THE FORMAL DEDICATION OF CHICKAMAUGA'S BLOODY BATTLEFIELD.

SPEECHES BY THE OLD VETERANS

The Principal Addresses Were Made by two Silver-Haired Generals, Gordon and Palmer, who Fought on Opposite Sides—Vice-President Stevenson's Speech—An Era of Brotherly Feeling Inaugurated Between Northern and Southern Soldiers.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 19.—One of the bloodiest battlefields the world ever saw was formally dedicated here to-day as a pleasure park for the edification and enjoyment of the American people for all time. It was the dedication of the battlefield of Chickamauga, whose beautiful ravines and mountain sides were strewn with nearly 30,000 dead and wounded men thirty-two years ago. The dedication was conducted by men who, 32 years ago, fought in that awful strife; men who at that time sought each other's lives; sought to increase the bloodshed, if necessary, to win the fight. Two generals, with silver gray hair, who headed thousand's of men in the fray on opposite sides, made the principal speeches at the dedication. They were Generals John M. Palmer and John B. Gordon. The feud which stirred them to strife then has been blotted out and to-day, they and their followers are as brothers of one nation and of one family. It is doubtful if the world ever before saw another such a scene as that at Chickamauga to-day. Certainly there never was one more impressive and at the same time joyfully affecting. It was witnessed by no less than 50,000 people of the North and of the South, and at least half of them took part in that bloody civil war, of which Chickamauga battle was a part. The ceremonies took place at Snodgrass Hill, where top and side for a mile or more were so thickly covered with dead that this day thirty-two years ago that, as the survivors say, one could walk all over it from crest to base, stepping from one prostrate body to another. Hours before the exercises began the battlefield was alive with people who had come to attend the dedication. The first event of the day was a display of arms by battery E, Fourth U. S. Artillery. Then there was a battalion regimental drill, showing the new tactics and field movements under command of Col. Pollard. These exercises at arms were of great interest to the veterans, to the rebels and yankees, though the old fellows expressed the belief that such tactics would have fallen as timothy before a mower if placed against those adopted during the battle of Chickamauga. Vice President Stevenson presided over the dedicatory exercises. He was introduced by Gen. John S. Fullerton, chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park. When the Vice-President came forward he was greeted with loud applause. The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock, and at that hour Snodgrass Hill was covered with people. The great natural area selected by the National Commission on Snodgrass Hill was so arranged that nearly all of the tens of thousands of auditors could hear the speeches and address throughout. By way of beginning there was a national salute of 44 guns by the artillery, followed by "The Star Spangled Banner," played by one of the United States Infantry bands. It was cheered to the echo by veterans of the blue and of the gray. In their patriotic enthusiasm many of the grizzled old veterans shed tears of joy. When the applause had ceased, Vice-President Stevenson made a brief address appropriate to the occasion. He said: "I am pleased to be called to preside over the ceremonies of this day. By solemn decree of the representatives of the American people a magnificent park, and its wondrous associations and memories, is now to be dedicated for all time to national and patriotic purposes. "This is the fitting hour for the august ceremonies we now inaugurate. To-day, by act of Congress of the United States, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park is forever set apart from all common uses; solemnly dedicated for all the ages—to all the American people. "The day is auspicious. It notes the anniversary of one of the greatest battles known to history. Here, in the dread tribunal of last resort, valor contended against valor. Here brave men struggled and died for the right—as God gave them to see the right. "Thirty-two years have passed, and the few survivors of that masterful day—victors and vanquished alike—again meet upon this memorable field. Alas, the splendid armies which rendezvoused here are now little more than a procession of shadows. "On fame's eternal camping ground Their silent tents are spread; While glory guards with solemn round The bivouac of the dead. "Our eyes now behold the sublime spectacle of the honored survivors of the great battle coming together upon these heights once more. They meet, not in deadly conflict, but as brothers, under one flag—fellow citizens of a common country. All grateful to God that in the supreme struggle the government of our fathers—our common heritage—was triumphant, and that to all of the coming generations of our

countrymen it will remain 'an indivisible union of indestructible States'. "Our dedication to-day is but a ceremony. In the words of the immortal Lincoln at Gettysburg: "But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. "I will detain you no longer from listening to the eloquent words of those who were participants in the bloody struggle—the sharers alike in its danger and its glory. "When he had finished, prayer was offered by the Right Rev. Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee. "America," the beautiful national anthem, was then sung by the audience, accompanied by the band, and everyone of the forty and odd thousand of people, assembled, blue and gray, sang it as if inspired. The great volume of sound rolled up as a great tidal wave, and long before the song was ended tears were coursing down the cheeks of thousands of the old veterans. "It made a thrill run up and down the backs of the most hardened of the battle scared veterans, and those who shed tears were proud of it. Not one of them was ashamed, nor was there anyone who would shame them. "Gen. John M. Palmer, the venerable Senator from Illinois, who thirty years ago to-day risked his life on the battlefield, made the first dedicatory address. "When he came forward his voice was husky and had a tremulous sound. And never in all his life, unless, perhaps when he was directing his men at Chickamauga, thirty-two years ago, did he speak more earnestly. "He became grandly eloquent, as he advanced in his address, and his eloquence was fully appreciated, and at frequent intervals he was applauded with a vigor that showed the audience were in touch with him. "Senator John M. Palmer told the story of the battle of Chickamauga, saying that but few of the names of the fallen were known, but the courage and gallantry of all could be remembered. "Another patriotic tune followed Gen. Palmer and the battle scared veteran of the Confederacy whom Lee called his "right arm," John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was introduced. He was greeted with no less applause than was accorded Gen. Palmer, and he spoke with fully as much enthusiasm, feeling and patriotism. "Referring to Charles Sumner's proposition in the Federal Senate to strike from the battle flags of the Union all mementoes of our civil war, in order to lessen passion, restore harmony to the embittered sections, and unity to his divided country, Mr. Gordon said: "But Mr. Sumner was not the only statesman who then believed that the preservation of war memories was the perpetuation of war passions. He was not the only one who failed to appreciate the mighty changes which were to be wrought by time; or the hallowing effects of great trials and sorrows upon the tempers of a people; or the elevating, ennobling and unifying power of our Christian civilization and free institutions. "Few, if any, there were who then saw, as we see now, that the American civil war, when fully and rightly understood, was to become the most unique chapter in the world's history; that it was inevitable; that it came as the inevitable always comes, with no human agency competent to avert it; that it was inevitable because it was an irrepressible conflict between irreconcilable constitutional constructions, maintained on both sides with American tenacity, by brave and truth-loving people, involving momentous interests and rights, whose claim could neither be settled nor silenced except by the shedding of blood. "Few, did I say there were? May I not rather say there were none! Where are the men who then foresaw, for example, the South's speedy recuperation, or even her possible resurrection? I do not recall one who, in that woeful period which followed the disbanding of armies, saw through the widespread desolation of this section her present triumphal march to enduring prosperity and social order. I do not recall one whose vision was clear enough or far reaching enough to catch even a faint glimpse of these inspiring scenes around us to-day; not one in any station or section optimistic enough or audacious enough to promise his countrymen the light and life and fraternity of this glorious hour? "And why not?" he asked in conclusion. "Why not mutual, absolute confidence, trust and unity? What is the basis of this trust and brotherhood? Shall I answer? I do answer, because the answer is a great truth, which history will record and heaven reveal at last. That basis for brotherhood, vouched by the dead heroes who fell, and the living around me to-day, is the monumental fact that every drop of blood which was shed in that struggle was the priceless tribute paid by liberty-loving men to inherited and profoundly cherished convictions. Every uniform worn by the brave, whether its color was blue or gray; every sheet of flame from the ranks and rifles of both; every cannon that shook Chickamauga's hills or thundered around the heights of Gettysburg; every whizzing shell that tore through the wilderness at Chancellorsville or Shiloh; every bullet rent flag that floated in victory, or went down in defeat on any field; every patriotic sigh or prayer wafted heavenward from the North or the South; every loving and tender ministrations at the dying soldier's side; every agonizing throb in woman's

FORTY-FIVE DROWNED

A SPANISH CRUISER COLLIDES WITH A MERCHANT STEAMER AT HAVANA.

FOUR SPANISH OFFICERS PERISH

Marine General Delgado Parejo Was Among the Number—His Body, With a Number of Others, in a Badly Mutilated Condition, Has Been Recovered—The Wrecked Vessel Was Engaged in Government Business About the Island of Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—The cruiser Barcastegui was wrecked at midnight by coming in collision with the merchant steamer Mortera in the canal at the entrance of the port of Havana. Marine General Delgado Parejo and three other officers and many of the crew were drowned. The Barcastegui was a third class cruiser carrying five heavy and two rapid fire guns. She was of 1,000 tons displacement. She was built in 1876. The cruiser left Port Barcastegui at midnight, with Gen. Delgado Parejo on board. On reaching the mouth of the harbor close to Moro Fort, the Barcastegui came in collision with the Mortera, a steamer engaged in the coastwise trade. The Mortera struck the cruiser on the starboard and so badly injured her that she sank at once. The Mortera, though badly damaged, stood off to give assistance to those on board the Barcastegui, and, with other boats, saved the greater part of the crew. Gen. Parejo, Capt. Yanez, First Lieut. Lopez Aldazaja, Second Lieutenants S. Junco, Soto and Canajo, Dr. Martin, Purser Pucyo, Machinist Zuzela, and thirty-six of the crew were drowned. Aid de Camp Gaston was saved. Victor Aroj, another of the officers, had his leg broken, but was picked up by a boat from the Mortera. Gen. Delgado Parejo was commander of the Spanish naval forces in Cuba. He arrived on the island on June 17th, from Spain. THE STEAMER EDAM SUNK. She Collided With the Steamer Turkistan in a Dense Fog. PLYMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 19.—The steamer Beresford has arrived here having in tow the Trawler Vulture, of Brixham, and four ship's boats, containing the captain, crew and passengers of the Netherlands-American Steamship Company's steamer Edam, of Rotterdam, from New York, bound for Amsterdam. At one o'clock this morning the Edam collided with the Turkistan when fifty miles southeast of Start Point. The collision occurred in a dense fog. The Edam foundered and the Turkistan was led to view in the fog. The captain, crew and passengers of the Edam who had taken to the boats immediately after the collision, were picked up by the Trawler. The Trawler was in fishing grounds, fifteen miles from the Eddystone lighthouse last night. The night had been clear, but just before 1 o'clock, a thick fog came up. Those on board the Vulture heard a terrific blowing of whistles and then a terrific crash. The Vulture crossed immediately to the spot from which the sound issued and went alongside the steamship Edam, which was rapidly filling. Captain Brunzma, of the Edam, requested that the Vulture stand by. The ship's boats were then quickly lowered and the passengers were helped into it without accident. The passengers were greatly alarmed, but there was no panic among them. The majority went on deck without having taken time to dress. The women and children were first embarked in the ship's boats. The sea at the time of the collision was perfectly smooth. The steamer Turkistan, which did not appear to have sustained serious injury by the collision, stood by until danger was passed and then proceeded in the direction of Cardiff. The Edam foundered at 3 o'clock, two hours after the collision. The Edam and Turkistan came together with great force, although they were proceeding cautiously in the fog. The Turkistan's prow made a great hole in the side of the Edam. Both vessels immediately lowered boats, and many passengers were taken from the Edam by the Turkistan's boats. Another account says that the Edam foundered within half an hour after the collision. Everything is being done at Plymouth to make the shipwrecked people comfortable and to supply them with clothing, as all their baggage was lost. The Edam had on board 93 steerage passengers but no cabin passengers. The Turkistan's bows were badly damaged by the collision. The officers of the Edam refuse to give any details of the disaster, beyond saying that there was no panic on board the steamer, but that everybody kept perfectly cool. From other sources it was learned that the Edam settled down, stem first, and sank about forty minutes after the vessels struck, by which time all the boats had gotten clear of the doomed ship. Capt. Brunzma tried to board her again before she sank, but

the danger was too great. The passengers were all emigrants of the poorest class, and none of them could speak English. When they reached Plymouth they presented a pitiable spectacle, the most fortunate of them being only half clad. They were, however, soon provided with clothes. English yachtsmen contributed money for the alleviation of their distress, and local tradesmen gave generously for the same purpose. Description of the Sunken Vessel. NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Edam, Capt. Brunzma, sailed from this port on September 5, bound for Amsterdam. The steamer was built at Rotterdam in 1883. She was 39 feet beam and 28 feet deep. She registered 3,139 tons gross and 2,267 tons net. She sailed from Rotterdam and was owned by the Netherlands-American Steamship Navigation Company. LUMBER SCHOOONER WRECKED. But no Trace of the Crew Has Yet Been Found. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—United States Consul Gorman at Matamoras, Mexico, has reported to the State Department the shipwreck and total loss of the Mexican schooner Garnock, built in Mobile, Ala., and trading between Mexican ports and Lake Charles, La. No trace of the crew has been found. United States Consul L. W. Shouse, at Vera Cruz, reports the wreck of the American schooner Meteor on August 22d, just after crossing the bar at Alvarado. She was from Mobile, laden with lumber. BIG FIRE AT WASHINGTON. Six Dry Kilns of the Short Lumber Company Burned. WASHINGTON, N. C., Sept. 19.—This morning about 2 o'clock six large dry kilns of the E. M. Short Lumber company were discovered to be on fire. Hardly had the alarm been given before the southern corner of the dry kilns were ablaze. The fire spread rapidly and the kilns were nearly consumed before the fire department got upon the scene. This was due, however, to the fact that the mill is located in the extreme western portion of the city. The fire seems to have originated in the shed or southern corner of the kilns but how is unknown. Several buildings near by were in danger of destruction and it was only through the excellent work of the fire ladders that they were saved. The kilns, six in number, 300,000 feet of lumber, the office and other small buildings were consumed. The loss is estimated at between \$120,000 and \$150,000, partly covered by insurance. This is the third time the kilns have been burned, the mill has met the same fate once and blown up twice. The whole community sympathizes with the Short Lumber Company in this loss. It is understood the kilns will be rebuilt at once. The fire department, although a little late arriving upon the scene rendered valuable service. They never left the fire till 9 o'clock this morning, having worked eight hours fighting the conflagration. The wind was a little high at the time of the alarm but fortunately changed before any other damage was done. CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. They Will be Held in Asheville and Wilmington Next Month. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—Mr. W. W. Ricketts, examiner, representing the Civil Service Commission, will hold examinations in Asheville, October 4th, and in Wilmington, October 7th. Parties desiring to take an examination for any position in the public service should write at once for copies of former examinations and full particulars. Address, "The Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C." No influence will avail anything. Little credence is given here to the story that "Mr. Carlisle had accepted an invitation to make two or three speeches in Maryland during the campaign, but when Mr. Cleveland heard of it, so the story goes, he promptly notified Mr. Carlisle that he should regard his entering the Maryland campaign in the interests of the Democratic ticket as the height of pernicious activity. The invitation was conveyed to Mr. Carlisle that he could not appear upon the stump in Maryland and remain a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. The Secretary, in this instance, as he has done upon several occasions in the past, yielded meekly to Mr. Cleveland's superior wisdom. His Maryland engagements were canceled at once." AN OLD BUILDING COLLAPSES. And Six Workmen are Now Buried Under the Debris. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19.—A portion of the walls of the old Collonsdale building, corner of Cherry and Bunderick streets, which is being torn down, fell to-day. Six workmen were buried under the debris and all were more or less injured, but none are thought to be fatally hurt. The injured men, are: John Wesley, Andrew Jennings, Ed. Blair, A. Hopkins, George Vaughau and Austin Wilson. Mr. Chamberlain Married in Asheville. Asheville, N. C., Sept. 19. Alfred L. Chamberlain, of Raleigh, and Miss Nellie Omara, of Sand Beach, Mich., were married here last night by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

NOW FOR A NEW PARTY

AND THE PLATFORM WILL CONSIST SOLELY OF A FREE SILVER PLANK.

A SILVER CONFERENCE CALLED

It Is To Meet in Chicago on the Third Tuesday in December to Take Action in Formulating a Plan For Holding a National Convention and Nominating Candidates for President and Vice-President—All Silver Men Are Invited to Join in It.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—The resolutions formulated by the Executive Committee of the National Silver Committee are as follows: "Resolved by the Executive Committee of the National Silver Committee, that the American Bi-metallic League and the National Bi-metallic Union be requested to join with this organization in calling a conference for the third Tuesday of December, 1895, at Chicago, to take action in formulating a plan for holding a national convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States upon a platform with the sole plank providing for the restoration of silver to its constitutional place in the currency of the country—without awaiting the action of any other nation on earth. "Resolved, That all persons who attend said conference shall have previously declared their intention in writing of placing the cause of free coinage of silver independently by the United States, above all party allegiance. "Resolved, further, that the object of such conference shall be to inaugurate a distinctive silver movement for the campaign of 1895 before it is too late for effective action, to the end that all believers in free silver coinage may unite for that campaign for the solution of this great question, and be left free to readjust their political relations after this question is settled. "Resolved, further, that if said American Bi-metallic League and National Bi-metallic Union shall fail to join in said call by November 1, 1895, then the President of this organization shall issue said call on behalf of this organization. "Resolved further, that the question of representation at said conference and the method of selecting delegates shall be settled by a conference of the Presidents of the three organizations herein mentioned, and each organization shall be entitled to equal representation." TALMAGE MAY ACCEPT. The Noted Brooklyn Divine Has Been Invited to Washington? WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—Mr. James L. Norris, who has charge of the negotiations between the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, which the President and Mrs. Cleveland attend, and the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage returned to Washington to-day. The Rev. Dr. Sunderland, pastor of the church, also returned to Washington and he and Mr. Norris were in conference, after which Mr. Norris made the following statement: "We have strong hopes of having the eminent and learned divine, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, come to this city at an early day to preside over the First Presbyterian church as co-pastor with the Rev. Dr. B. Sunderland, and the matter will now be speedily settled. Dr. Sunderland coming here for the purpose." BASEBALL YESTERDAY. At Brooklyn: R. H. W. 0 0 10 20 0 2 * 5 10 2 Baltimore, 1 3 0 1 0 0 9 * 14 17 2 Batteries: Hoffer and Clarke; Daub, Kenney and Bailey. Attendance, 5,000. At Philadelphia: R. H. P. Philadelphia, 6 0 0 0 0 0 3 * 9 19 1 Washington, 0 0 0 0 2 3 14 * 8 7 Batteries: White and Buckley; Boyd, Moleworth and McGuire. Attendance, 3,567. At Boston: R. H. B. Boston, 3 0 0 1 2 3 0 * 13 19 0 New York, 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 * 5 8 1 Batteries: Sticotte and Ganzel; Doney and Wilson. Attendance, 2,000. At Cleveland: R. H. C. Cleveland, 0 2 2 0 0 2 2 * 8 6 3 Pittsburgh, 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 * 3 7 3 Batteries: Cappy and Zimmer; Moran and Merritt. Attendance, 5,000. How the Clubs Stand. CLUBS. Won. Lost. Pr. Ct. Baltimore, 80 41 .661 Cleveland, 81 45 .643 Philadelphia, 75 48 .610 Chicago, 67 56 .545 Boston, 66 56 .541 Brooklyn, 67 57 .540 Pittsburg, 66 59 .528 New York, 64 58 .524 Cincinnati, 60 58 .509 Washington, 39 80 .328 St. Louis, 37 84 .306 Louisville, 32 91 .260 Where they Play To-day. NEW YORK AT BOSTON. BALTIMORE AT BROOKLYN. WASHINGTON AT PHILADELPHIA. CLEVELAND AT PITTSBURG. CHICAGO AT ST. LOUIS. Desperate Kentucky Moonshiners. LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 19.—John and James Howard, two desperate moonshiners of Knott county, had a pitched battle with revenue officers yesterday. The Howard brothers were mortally wounded while Deputy Marshal Ingraham was shot. The Howards have defied the revenue men for years and a few weeks ago they tried to kill revenue agent Collyer and his posse.

THE TELLER IS MISSING.

And so is \$33,000 Belonging to the Bank he Worked For.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—Ross C. Van Bokklen, receiving teller of the Merchants Loan and Trust Co., is missing. So is \$33,000 of the money belonging to the institution, which is the second large banking concern in the west. It is thought that Van Bokklen has gone to Mexico. The discovery of the shortage came about when a representative of the McCormick Harvester company called at the bank in regard to a deposit of \$33,000 made last Friday. An examination of the books showed that it had not been entered, and further that Van Bokklen had suddenly left on Saturday on his vacation. The bank officials becoming suspicious, made a hasty examination of the missing teller's books and it showed that in the last year and a half the amount appropriated was almost \$50,000. Another Teller Gone Wrong. CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Joseph H. Wilson, receiving teller of the National Bank of Illinois, has confessed to taking \$7,000 of the bank's money. Benjamin B. Jones, paying teller of the same institution, is charged with stealing \$12,800. Their plan of working the thing was simple. Money passed from one to the other and their accounts always were expected to balance. Whenever one was short, the other simply made a "dummy" entry, and the thing was fixed. Both men are in the city and are under surveillance. No arrests have been made yet.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

They Yesterday Nominated John W. Griggs for Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The Republican State Convention, met here to-day and nominated John W. Griggs, of Union county, ex-State Senator and a prominent lawyer, for governor. Because of the fact that the Republicans are very hopeful of success this fall, the convention attracted to the city more of the rank and file of the party than has been seen at a similar gathering for over twenty years, and there was a genuine effort on the part of half a dozen gentlemen to secure the coveted nomination which finally fell to Mr. Griggs on the third ballot. His chief competitor was ex-Congressman John A. Egan, Jr., who was the candidate against Governor Werts three years ago. Upon questions of national import, the platform says: "We re-affirm our devotion to the national policy of our party; our opposition to any attempt to impose upon this country a debased or depreciated currency, and our firm belief in the wisdom and beneficence of a tax upon imports which will afford protection to American industry and adequate revenue."

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

The Georgia Editors Take the Day to See the Big Show.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 19.—To-day was the calm after the storm at the Cotton States and International Exposition. The machinery which President Cleveland's touch set in motion yesterday, was moving with busy whirl and there was a general air of bustle and preparation among the exhibitors who were anxious to put the finishing touch on their displays. This was Georgia Editors day, and the members of the State Press Association were on the ground one hundred strong. They viewed the exhibits, took in the midway, shot down the chutes and had a good time generally. There is general gratification over the success of the opening exercises, and the people of Atlanta are inclined to shake hands with themselves in their delight. The big show is now fairly under way with a fair field and no favor.

SUICIDE IN BURKE COUNTY.

In a Fit of Insanity Mr. John Watkins Shoots Himself With a Gun.

LENOIR, N. C., Sept. 19. John Watkins, of Burke county, near Hartland, killed himself last night near his house. His mind has not been right for sometime, and last night he was very restless and went out of the house several times. Finally his wife heard the report of a gun, and went out to hunt for her husband, not finding him she aroused some of the neighbors and after searching for sometime they found his body with a gun shot wound penetrating the eye. He leaves a wife and three children. Court convened Wednesday of last week and is still in session on the State docket, Judge Bryan presiding. Twenty-two prisoners are in jail, nothing of the kind has ever been known before. Want a Race in English Waters. LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Sportsman announces that Laycock, Goddellow and Bell, bankers, of Lombard street, have cabled to the New York Yacht Club, an offer of £1,000 for a race in English waters between Defender and Valkyrie III. A check to that amount has been deposited with the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

A Train-Hand Killed.

Special to the News and Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 19. James Morgan, colored, fell out of the door of a caboose of the Atlantic Coast Line last night and was instantly killed in the Fayetteville yard limit. He was well and favorably known here.

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