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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

WAR SHIPS TO GO TO SAMOA

German Consul Encouraged the Fighting.

HE OPPOSED MALIETOA

FORCED FROM SUPREME COURT WHICH HE HAD INVADED.

THE PHILADELPHIA TO GO TO SAVOA

German and English Ambassadors at State Department. Belief that German Consul

has Exceeded his Instructions

Germany's Gloomy View.

Wellington, N. Z., Jan. 19.—It is reported here that, owing to the trouble at Samoa, growing out of an election of a successor to the late King Malietoa, three British warships will proceed there, and that one American warship will start for the islands from Honolulu.

BATTLE FOR SUPREME COURT.

London, Jan. 19.—A special dispatch from Auckland, N. Z., says the British and American Consuls were compelled to force the doors of the Supreme court at Apia Samoa in which the German Consul had established himself, and to put him into the street.

All parties at Apia, the special dispatch continues, unite in condemning the German Consul for the fighting, which has taken place between the rival Kings. It is pointed out that in violation of all agreements, the German Consul accompanied Matafua's forces when the chieftain invaded the town and encouraged the opposition to Malietoa Tanu.

When the British and American Consuls were informed as to the situation they adjourned the court and locked the building. The German Consul then demanded the keys, which were refused him. He then broke open the doors, removed the locks and replaced them with others. He afterward brought the German municipal president into the chamber, and the latter went upon the balcony and shouted to the British and American marines assembled on the square:

"I am the Supreme court. I am the Chief Justice."

The crowd replied with jeers, and the British Consul demanded the keys of the building which were refused.

A Scotchman named Mackle Trom, climbed on top of the building and hoisted the Samoan flag, while the British and American Consuls and a number of marines invaded the building, forced the doors open and pushed the German Consul into the street.

Then the two Consuls formally and legally, according to the special dispatch, opened the court and issued a warning against any further interference with its jurisdiction, threatening to arrest and imprison any one attending to the court.

The American Consul issued a proclamation claiming that the treaty of Berlin had the same force as a law of Congress, and that an insult to the Supreme court of Samoa is, therefore, equivalent to an insult to the Government at Washington.

Matters, the dispatch concludes, are now quiet, and the German Consul remains in his consulate.

THE GREATEST DANGER.

Possibility of Trouble Before Orders Can Reach Samoa.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The Navy Department has prepared orders for the cruiser Philadelphia to proceed to Samoa at once to represent the United States interests there.

If any vessel more quickly available can be found, one of Dewey's fleet, for instance, it will be ordered at once to Samoa to answer the urgent appeal of the United States Consul there. The commander of the Philadelphia will act in conformity with the instructions of the United States Consul, so far as those instructions are in line with the treaty of Berlin, which the United States contends must be literally enforced until amended.

It would take the Philadelphia about 16 days to make the run from San Diego to Apia, touching at Honolulu for coal.

One request open to the Navy Department is to send the Oregon to Samoa. She left Callao on the 11th inst., and should reach Honolulu about the 6th of February, where she can be intercepted with orders sent by the dispatch boat Iroquois, now at San Francisco. The big battleship Iowa is due at San Francisco just about the same date that the Oregon is due at Honolulu, so that the Pacific coast will not be left entirely without naval force.

The immediate effect of the publication by the morning papers of the news from Samoa, was to bring to the State Department Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Baron Speck von Sternberg, the Secretary of the German Embassy. Under the strict rules laid down for the government of diplomatic intercourse, neither Secretary Hay nor the two diplomatic representatives named would say anything whatever as to the nature of the conversations that took place between them.

The deepest concern is felt by all three parties to the agreement at the outlook. The common belief is that the German

representatives in Samoa, acting in the arbitrary manner they did, completely exceeded their instructions from their own Government. It is quite certain that they exceeded the authority with which they were clothed by the treaty of Berlin, and it is expected that the German Government will unhesitatingly condemn their actions as soon as it has become officially advised as to what actually happened.

The authorities feel that the greatest element of danger lies in the possibility of trouble before Rafael and Rose can be restrained by advice.

It was stated at the department of State today that dispatches had been received from United States Consul Osborne at Apia, but as to their nature the officials had nothing to say, beyond that they went to confirm the news dispatches printed this morning. Admiral Kautz, the commander of the Pacific station, is now on board his flagship, the Philadelphia, and it was stated at the Navy Department that he would accompany that ship to Samoa.

GERMANY FEARS A QUARREL.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—The news from Samoa has been received with foreboding. The Lokal Anzeiger, says:

"All this, doubtless signifies an appreciable quarrel, and with the unceremoniousness which the Americans have affected lately toward us, it may easily take a serious turn. The Samoan condominium has always involved a lurking danger."

The Vossische Zeitung, says:

"The situation will become even graver when the American warship arrives at Apia. It is said that the Washington Department of State has instructed the United States Consul General there, L. W. Osborne, not to trust the German Consul. Evidently the United States, who are least interested in Samoa among the three powers, do not mean to respect Germany's paramount interests. Germany will have to show firmness, all the more so, as our position is made the worse by the evident desire of England to help the United States, so as to retain the latter's friendship."

CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS.

Site Bought for Largest Tobacco Warehouse in South—Claims Against North State Improvement Company—Train Jumps Track.

Winston, N. C., Jan. 19.—(Special)—M. W. Norfleet & Co. have purchased a ten thousand dollar site here for the erection of the biggest tobacco warehouse in the South.

Many prominent lawyers from different parts of the State are here making arguments before Referee Clement Manly as to validity of claims against North State Improvement Company which built Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad.

Five freight cars jumped the track by rails spreading on N. and W. road near Stoneville last night. Considerable damage was done, but no lives lost. The track was repaired so that trains could pass to-day.

Simon Douthit, colored, who has been working for the Southern Railway Company fifteen years, was killed at Elkin last night while trying to couple two cars. He stumbled and fell, the car wheels passing over his body.

ITEMS FROM CUBA.

Extracts From Letters From a Member of the First Regiment.

A very interesting letter has just been received by Mr. J. A. Sims, chief clerk in the State Auditor's office, from his son, J. G. Sims, principal musician, of the First North Carolina regiment now on duty at Camp Columbia, about seven miles from Havana. The letter was written last Monday.

Mr. Sims writes that there was no yellow fever or small-pox in camp as has been stated in some papers.

He says that the officers are bringing their wives to camp. Adjutant Patton's wife, daughter, son and sister have already arrived. Major Wilder's wife has been with him all the time. Chaplain Pruden's wife came about a week ago. Miss Lola Hill, of Concord, sister of Captain Hill, of Company L is expected this week.

The health of the camp is good, the boys are all looking fine.

THE CAPE FEAR VETERANS.

Southerners, Say They Should Care for Living and Graves of Dead.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 19.—Cape Fear Camp United Confederate Veterans to-night adopted the following resolutions:

"That it is the sense of this camp that the graves of Confederate dead should remain in the care of the women of the South.

"That Confederate veterans ought not to occupy the homes of Union soldiers and could not ask, or receive pensions from the United States Government."

Mr. Turner, after referring to the speeches of Mr. Platt, (Conn.), and Mr. Foraker, entered upon a discussion of the constitutional phases of the subject, maintaining that the resolution of Mr. Vest was a correct statement of principle founded upon the work of "Our Fathers."

In conclusion, Mr. Turner said: "It is well enough to hug the pleasing thought that we are a great people, and that there is no responsibility to be thrust on us which we cannot meet and face and accept with safety. That this is true all may well believe, else our fathers fought and wrought in vain, and we of this day are degenerate children. But it is the height of Quixotism, and is the reverse of the teachings of the fathers to go around in the world hunting responsibilities and counting dangers because we are able to meet them."

At the conclusion of Mr. Turner's argument, Mr. Foraker took some sharp exceptions to statements made in the speech, especially those referring to him personally. He explained at length the nature of his statements, declaring

DISAVOWED BY SENATOR FORAKER

He Did Not Speak for the Administration.

AS TO FREEING ISLANDS

REPLY TO TURNER'S ANTI-EX-PANSON SPEECH.

WHO POINTED TO REFERENCE TO THE FLAG

He Inquired What McKinley Meant if not Expansion When He Asked Who Would Haul

Down the Flag? Swanson Wins i the House.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Mr. Turner (Wash.) addressed the Senate today on the anti-expansion resolution of Mr. Vest (Mo.). He pictured the storms which the gallant ship of State had encountered and concluded the figure with the statement that notwithstanding the trials it had undergone, it had weathered them all thus far and had brought into port its precious freight of liberty and nationality. The builders of the vessel, he said, were wise beyond their day and generation. Now, however, the noble craft, its chart having been torn to tatters, was drifting whither she would on a wild and unknown sea. This dangerous condition was being forced upon the ship by "the pretense that Providence has cast upon us new responsibilities which we may not shrink."

Mr. Turner denied the contention that the acquisition of far distant territory had been forced upon this country by the arbitrament of war. This country was at liberty to retain such foreign territory as it had conquered, if it so desired, and such of it as was suitable in soil, climate and inhabitants we might want to keep; but he denied that our only other recourse was to give back the conquered territory to the enemy.

"If we may keep it ourselves," said he, "we may require it to be given to the people who inhabit it, for the purpose of independence and liberty."

This, he believed, was the proper course to pursue in the case of the Philippines. The sovereignty of the country would not be impeached by such generous action. It is no concern of other nations what we do for our own health.

Passing from the domain of principle to that of principle, Mr. Turner maintained that the proposition of power, urged by many, breaks down every fundamental principle on which our institutions are founded. Under such a proposition the principles of the Declaration of Independence that taxation without representation is tyranny and that the powers of Government are derived from the consent of the governed, could no longer be a guide to our statesmen.

"Senators may say," he declared, "that their positions do not lead to these things, but there is only one escape from that: a universal miscegenation of blood, of religion, and of Government, with the yellow Buddhists, Mohammedans and Confucians, over whom it is proposed to extend our protecting wing, and with whom it is proposed to exempt the process of degeneration and dissolution under the Christian and eubonism name of 'benevolent assimilation.'"

Mr. Turner adverted to the statement of Mr. Foraker a few days ago that it was not the purpose of the United States to retain the Philippines permanently, but he said he was forced to differ with the Ohio Senator, because he found in the treaty which had been negotiated under the direction of the President "evidence of such a character that it must override the opinion of the distinguished Senator from Ohio."

He referred to that part of the treaty, he said, which made not only a cession to this country, of sovereignty over the Philippines, but an acceptance by us of that sovereignty. It was impossible to forget, too, that the treaty was negotiated in the midst of a clamor for an extension of our dominions. As further proof of his position, Mr. Turner referred to the President's speech at Atlanta, in which he asked: "Who is there that will dare to haul down the American flag from the soil upon which it has once been planted?" He said the President had made the meaning of the Administration too plain for controversy.

Mr. Turner, after referring to the speeches of Mr. Platt, (Conn.), and Mr. Foraker, entered upon a discussion of the constitutional phases of the subject, maintaining that the resolution of Mr. Vest was a correct statement of principle founded upon the work of "Our Fathers."

In conclusion, Mr. Turner said: "It is well enough to hug the pleasing thought that we are a great people, and that there is no responsibility to be thrust on us which we cannot meet and face and accept with safety. That this is true all may well believe, else our fathers fought and wrought in vain, and we of this day are degenerate children. But it is the height of Quixotism, and is the reverse of the teachings of the fathers to go around in the world hunting responsibilities and counting dangers because we are able to meet them."

At the conclusion of Mr. Turner's argument, Mr. Foraker took some sharp exceptions to statements made in the speech, especially those referring to him personally. He explained at length the nature of his statements, declaring

among other things that he had spoken only for himself, and had had no intention or desire to pose as the representative of the Administration, so far as his utterances were concerned. Referring to the interested comment which had been aroused in Great Britain by his statements, he said:

"I was not speaking for the Administration, and the chill that went up and down the backs of our friends in London was due perhaps to a misapprehension as to which of the Ohio Senators was speaking."

The Nicaragua Canal Bill was under consideration nearly three hours. After much debate the following substitute presented by Mr. Morgan (Ala.) for the bond amendment offered by Mr. Allen was adopted—34 to 25.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to limit the payments of the appropriation made in this act so that such payments shall not exceed the sum of \$20,000,000 in any fiscal year."

The amendment as amended was then adopted—41 to 19.

The last hour of the session was occupied in discussion of several amendments offered by Mr. Caffery, (La.), all of which were defeated.

As there was little prospect of completing the bill to-day the Senate, at 5:05 p. m., on motion of Mr. Wolcott, (Cal.) went into executive session.

At 5:25 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The House today practically decided the Brown-Swanson contested election case from the Fifth Virginia District in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Swanson, a Democrat, by declining to consider the case. Twenty-four Republicans joined with the Democrats and Populists on this vote.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up. It carries \$105,471,368, being \$6,269,238 more than the amount carried by the current year.

The greatest surprise of the day was the adoption of two amendments striking out of the bill the appropriation of \$71,000 for the fast Northern mail and \$25,000 for special mail facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kansas. This appropriation for the Southern mail has been fought annually for six or seven years, but has always been retained.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) offered an amendment prohibiting the issue of post-office or money orders to bearer. It was adopted. There was no further amendment and the bill was reported to the House.

Mr. Swanson then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out from the paragraph appropriating \$300,000 for mail facilities in territory held by military occupation the words "newly acquired territory," which he contended fixed the attitude of the United States towards this territory to some extent and was therefore improper until Congress had decided upon a policy.

This amendment was pending when the House at 5:15 p. m. adjourned.

CHARGES AGAINST HIM

EAGAN WILL BE TRIED FOR CONDUCT UNBECOMING A GENTLEMAN

Also for Conduct Prejudicial to Good Order and Military Discipline. Eagan Notified of his Approaching Trial.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The charges and specifications in the court martial of Commissary Eagan have been drafted and are now in the hands of the President. The charges are conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The specifications quote largely from General Eagan's statement attacking General Miles before the war, investigating commission.

General Eagan was served with legal notice of the ordering of a court martial for his trial just before the close of office hours to-day. This notice was delivered by the messenger of the Adjutant General in the usual course and had the effect to relieve General Eagan from duty as Commissary General of the United States army, pending the conclusion of the court martial. The office was placed in charge of Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, who has been on duty there for some time as assistant to General Eagan.

General Eagan has not yet outlined the defense he will pursue or the nature of his defense, if he makes any. He is at present engaged in trying to secure counsel, and it is believed has partially succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Worthington, ex-United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, who ranks very high in legal circles here. He will be supported by other counsel here whose personnel is not known. After he has conferred with these he will determine upon his plea.

As in the case of the selection of a jury the accused has the right to object to any member of the trial court, and this right of challenge is frequently availed of, the usual plea for exercising it being a prejudice on the part of the challenged members against the defendant.

General Miles is not openly concerning himself in the matter if at all. He left Washington to-day for Philadelphia, expecting to return to-morrow.

YOUNG-ROBERTSON.

This wedding card has been sent to friends:

"Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Robertson request the honor of your presence at the solemnization of the rite of Holy Matrimony, between their daughter Margaret Maie, and Dr. Joseph Judson Young, Wednesday evening, January 25th, 1899, at 7:30 o'clock, Baptist church, Clayton, North Carolina."

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL LEE

His Birthday Was Generally Observed.

A HOLIDAY IN GEORGIA

SO IT IS ALSO IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE VETERANS' DINNER IN NEW YORK

Bishop Cheshire, of N. C., One Among the Distinguished Company. Elaborate

Celebrations in Atlanta and Other Cities.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 19.—The anniversary of General Robert E. Lee's birthday was elaborately celebrated to-day. It is a State holiday in Georgia, and the offices at the capitol were deserted.

Colonel Charles Marshall, of Baltimore, a native of Virginia, who was on the staff of General Lee throughout the entire Civil War, spoke in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium to-night to a large audience upon the life and character of General Lee. Colonel Marshall made a splendid impression.

The order of Robert E. Lee, and the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, both held receptions this afternoon, both of which were well attended. The celebration closed to-night with the annual banquet of the Virginia Society at the Kimball House.

THE VETERANS' DINNER.

New York, Jan. 19.—The Confederate Veterans Camp of the city of New York, gave its ninth annual dinner in memory of General Robert E. Lee to-night at the Windsor hotel. Covers were laid for 350 guests, and there were many women present.

At this table were, among others: Bishop H. C. Potter, Bishop J. B. Cheshire, of North Carolina; Haupten Robb, H. S. Thompson, Colonel and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McAdoo, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, Major S. E. Briggs, E. B. Hay, of Washington, and Abner McKinley.

OBSEVANCE IN CHARLESTON.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 19.—The birthday of General Robert E. Lee is a State holiday in South Carolina. It was observed as such here to-day. The special feature of the celebration was an address which was delivered under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, at the Thiburnian Hall by Bishop Ellison Capers, of this diocese.

THE DAY IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 19.—The birthday of General Robert E. Lee was celebrated in Baltimore to-day by the society of the army and navy of the Confederate States.

The nineteenth annual reunion of the society was followed by a banquet to-night. After a business meeting at Royal Arcanum hall the members marched to the Carrollton Hotel, where covers were laid for 250 in the banquet hall.

General Bradley T. Johnston presided over the feast, with Captain George W. Booth acting as toast master. "Our Infantry" was responded to by Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky; "Our Cavalry," by George Savage, of Baltimore; "Our Artillery," by Judge DeArmond, of Missouri; "Our Navy," by J. T. Mason, of Baltimore; "Our Dead," by Governor Underwood, of Kentucky; "The Women of the South," by Colonel Bennett H. Young, of Kentucky.

DINNER, SPEECHES, PARADE.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 19.—The Thirty-First Michigan regiment of volunteers was given a camp dinner to-day on the anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee, by the First Volunteer regiment of Georgia. The dinner was served by members of the Georgia regiment and by the ladies of Savannah.

During the dinner speeches were made by Colonel Gardner, of the Michigan regiment, Colonel Lawton, of the First Georgia, and Lieutenant Colonel Shubert, of the Michigan. After the dinner the regiment gave a dress parade in the park. The Georgia Hussars, the famous Jeff Davis Legion of the Confederate army, and the Chatham artillery paraded. The artillery marched through the streets to the park where the customary salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the Confederate hero.

THE "DAUGHTERS' BALL.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 19.—The anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee was not observed here by the business houses, with the exception of the banks, which were closed the entire day. A few of the city offices were also closed during the afternoon. A hall was given this evening by the United Daughters of the Confederacy which has been a splendid success.

FACULTY CONCERT AT PEACE.

A faculty concert and entertainment complimentary to the General Assembly will be given tonight (Friday) at 7:30 p. m.

Members and their families cordially invited.

THE LAW OF LABEL.

Discussed by Editors Before the Judiciary Committee.

At 4:30 last afternoon the House Judiciary Committee was called to order by Chairman Overman.

The first bill under consideration was a bill introduced by Mr. Moore, of Jackson, amending chapter 2,079 of the Code by striking out in line 20 the words "within his county."

Mr. Moore in support of his bill referred to the decision in 82 North Carolina Reports, Rogers vs. Davis, and stated that under the present law the sheriff of one county cannot be amerced for refusal to serve process from the justice of the peace of another county. This bill allows him to be amerced, and Mr. Moore explained that while a sheriff cannot be made to go out of his own county to serve a process, yet it was in many cases necessary that he should be made to serve a process signed by the justice of another county. The committee decided to report the bill favorably.

The next bill was H. B. 200, introduced by Foushee, of Durham, and H. B. 216, introduced by Curtis, of Buncombe.

Mr. Foushee's bill provides that section 1,847 of the Code be amended by adding thereto "provided that this section shall not apply to roller flour mills which adopt the exchange system," and Mr. Curtis' bill provides that section 1,848 of the Code be amended by inserting between the words "roll" and "shall" in line two the following: "or exchange grist for grain;" and section 1,847 by inserting between the words "injured" and "provided" in line eight "and every miller who shall exchange grist for grain and give in said exchange a smaller amount of grist than the grain he grain received would make less the toll, shall be subject," etc.

This brought on a discussion, as there were several parties present to argue the case. Messrs. H. A. London and R. H. Hayes, of Pittsboro; Curtis, of Buncombe; T. J. Williams, of Iredell, and several others spoke upon this bill. Mr. Curtis created a laugh when Mr. Williams referred to him and said that he guessed he had been the miller who had eaten a bushel of dirt from the old burr mills, by his reply that at least he had "lots of sand in his gizzard."

There was a good deal said about the manner in which the roller mills bought their wheat at a less rate than is provided by the Code, but it was finally decided by the committee to report the bill favorably with a slight amendment and to report Mr. Curtis' bill unfavorably.

Then the committee took up an act entitled "in regard to libel." Mr. H. A. London, secretary of the Press Association, who drew the bill, argued in a forcible talk that there were many honest editors led into mistakes innocently and that if they immediately set about to correct the error they ought to be relieved and that this act provides that upon notice the editor shall at once set about to correct his error and in that case shall only be held liable for actual damage sustained. Mr. Joseph Daniels, editor of the News and Observer; Major E. J. Hale, editor of the Fayetteville Observer; Mr. Clyde R. Hoey, of the Cleveland Star, who introduced the bill, and C. L. Abernathy, of the Beaufort Herald, spoke in favor of the bill and were followed by Hon. Francis D. Winston, who made a very strong and eloquent appeal in behalf of the measure.

The bill was, at the request of Mr. Hoey, of Cleveland, referred to a subcommittee composed of Messrs. Winston, Allen and Ray.

THE MERCHANTS' ACT.

They Want the Purchase Tax Repealed.—The City Charter.

There was a large meeting of the leading merchants of the city at the mayor's office yesterday afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Mr. W. C. Stronach and Mr. E. L. Harris acted as secretary.

The meeting was primarily called to take action relative to securing the repeal of the merchants' purchase tax by the present Legislature.

They were of the opinion that the tax was an unjust one and should be repealed at once. A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting, and to act in conjunction with similar committees appointed by other cities and towns of the State who will make an effort before the Legislature to secure the repeal of this law.

After the purchase tax matter was disposed of Mr. Stronach called the attention of the meeting to the bill which has been introduced in the Legislature amending the charter of the city of Raleigh. For one, he said, he did not thoroughly understand the proposed changes; that they had not been made public and that for one he desired to be thoroughly informed before the bill was passed by the Legislature. He thought that as business men, this body ought to take some steps in order that all could be thoroughly informed. Those present agreed with him and a committee was appointed to examine the bill and have the proposed amendments printed in order that those who desired to be informed on the subject could do so.

DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.

Burlington, N. C., Jan. 19.—(Special)—Mr. R. A. Stanford, who was reported seriously ill a few days ago, died at his home in this city yesterday evening at 6 o'clock. He will be laid to rest in Pine Hill cemetery this afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Masons, of which order he was an ardent member. Mr. Stanford was a brave Confederate soldier, and possessed many sterling qualities. He leaves a wife, five sons and one daughter who have the sympathy of many friends throughout the State in this their sad hour of bereavement.

CRASHED INTO TRAIN'S FLANK

Collision Between S. A. L. and A. C. L. Trains.

NONE SERIOUSLY HURT

RESULT, HOWEVER, WAS A TERRIBLE WRECK.

TWO RALEIGH DRUMMERS ON THE TRAIN

Air Line Engineer's Presence of Mind in Reversing his Engine, Prevented Striking of the Caboose and Saved Several Lives.

Maxton, N. C., Jan. 19.—(Special)—This afternoon at 12:20 the southbound West Line freight crashed through the westbound Seaboard Air Line freight at Pembroke Crossing, causing a terrible wreck.

The Air Line engineer, whose train was moving at a good speed across the Coast Line track, observed that the approaching Coast Line train was beyond control; and seeing he could not clear his own train, he applied the brakes and reversed the engine, thereby allowing his train to be struck four cars ahead of the caboose, in which were the conductor and twelve drummers, among whom were J. E. Jolley and R. O. King, of Raleigh. The engineer's presence of mind saved passengers and crew. No one was seriously hurt.

David McCall, an aged and esteemed citizen, was buried near here this evening.

THE BOOTHS ARE READY.

Metropolitan Hall Beautifully Decorated for the Bazaar.

A look into Metropolitan hall yesterday afternoon showed a wonderful transformation. The rows of seats have been removed and the sides of the walls are lined with neatly constructed booths of white cloth decorated in various colors, of bunting, Confederate flags, evergreens and flowers. There is a booth for every Southern State and as far as possible the booths will be decorated in the colors of their respective State. At the stage end of the hall stands the North Carolina booth, the largest in the hall. It is decorated in the State colors. It is surmounted by the headquarters flag of North Carolina, the L. O. B. Branch Camp flag, and the Bethel First North Carolina regiment flag. On one side of the North Carolina booth is the navy booth and on the other side is the infantry booth. On the left as you enter the State booths come in the following order: Maryland, Arkansas, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

The following historic flags are distributed at no charge: the headquarters flag of North Carolina, the L. O. B. Branch Camp flag, and the Bethel First North Carolina regiment flag. On one side of the North Carolina booth is