

Frederick

ELIZABETH CITY N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1900.

ONE DOLLAR per Year, in Advance.)

The Official Paper of PASQUOTANK and CAMDEN Counties.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

CITY DIRECTORY.

Mayor, T. E. Wilson.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

J. B. Flora, M. N. Sawyer,
J. C. Commander, J. L. Sawyer,
B. F. Spence, W. H. Weatherly,
Bryant Freeman.

POLICEMEN.

W. C. Dawson, Chief,
A. C. Bell, P. H. Ives,
Health Officer, Dr. H. T. Ayldett.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

COMMISSIONERS.
G. M. Scott, Chairman,
S. N. Morgan, Elisia Lister.

SHERIFF.

N. G. Grady.

C. S. C.

W. H. Jennings.

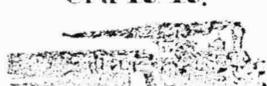
REGISTER OF DEEDS.

W. B. Culpepper.

TREASURER.

T. A. Foster.

Norfolk & Southern R. R.



In effect Sept. 24th, 1900.

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND
Lv. Eliz. City daily (ex. Sun) 2:45 p.m.
Ar. Norfolk " " 4:25 p.m.
Lv. Eliz. City, Tue. & Sat. 9:30 a.m.
Ar. Norfolk " " 11:00 a.m.

SOUTHBOUND.

Lv. Eliz. City daily (ex. Sun) 10:40 a.m.
Ar. Edenton " " 12:40 p.m.
Ar. Belhaven " " 5:20 p.m.
Lv. Eliz. City Tue. & Sat. 5:55 p.m.
Ar. Edenton " " 6:55 p.m.

Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 12:45 p.m. for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamson and Wind-50.

Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45 p.m. for Chowan River landings; and Friday for Scuppernon River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and New Bern, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00 p.m. in connection with A. & N. C. R. R. and W. & W. R. R. for Goldsboro and Wilmington, etc.

For Scuppernon River Monday and Wednesday 12:00 noon and Friday for Pasquotank River landings 12:30 p.m.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday for Washington, N. C., and 5 a. m., Tuesday Thursday and Saturday for Aurora south Creek Makleville for further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the N. & S. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, H. C. HUDGINS,
Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass. Agt.

EDENTON.

David Myers, who has been on a visit here to friends, has returned to his home in Kinston.

Harry Lucas' description of Galveston storm Tuesday night at Rea's Opera house, under the auspices of the Methodist church, was very good. A large crowd was present and a neat sum was realized.

The funeral services of little Miss Jessie May Hedrick took place at the home of her parents on church street last Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock Rev. Mr. Alderman officiating.

Hon. Wm. Bond visited Elizabeth City one day last week.

Our lawyers have returned from Dare court, which convened at Manteo last week.

Miss Annie Walker, of Creswell, was a guest at Hotel White one day last week.

Drs. Caphart and Hathaway, of Avoca, were visitors here last week.

The remains of Mrs. James Cronney were interred in St. Paul's Cemetery last Wednesday, Rev. Dr. Brane officiating.

J. W. Branning is returned from Philadelphia, accompanied by Judge Westcott and wife, of Camden, N. J., who are his guests.

C. P. Bailey was called to Norfolk last week owing to the death of his grandfather.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cure biliousness, constipation and headache. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by Dr. J. E. Wood.

PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

PRESIDENT ANXIOUS THAT HIS PRESENT CABINET REMAIN WITH HIM DURING THE FOUR YEARS OF HIS COMING ADMINISTRATION—HIS WISHES MADE KNOWN IN AN EXTENDED AND FORCEFUL SPEECH AT THE CABINET MEETING AT THE WHITE HOUSE—THE PRESIDENT WANTS HIS OFFICIAL HOUSEHOLD TO SHARE THE SUCCESS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, November 14.—President McKinley today announced clearly and forcibly to the members of his Cabinet his desire that they should all remain with him during the four years of his coming administration. His wishes were made known in an extended speech at the Cabinet meeting at the White House today. Responses were made by all of the members present, and while there were no definite pledges from any of them that they would accept the portfolio thus tendered, there was on the other hand no definite declination.

Today's proceedings set forth the wishes of the President in the matter and relieve the members of the Cabinet of the customary obligation of tendering their resignations at the end of the term unless they have made an irrevocable declaration that it will be impossible for them to continue in office. It also sets at rest all speculation and state-making of the country's political prospects, for it is understood generally that there is but one doubtful factor in the homogeneity of the present Cabinet. That factor is Attorney-General Griggs, as he holds his present position at great financial sacrifice. Still, Mr. Griggs replied in terms of warm appreciation to the complimentary remarks of the President and his intention of retiring from his present position.

This is not the first time that the President has expressed to the members of the Cabinet his desire for their support that he has given him. He said as much in a general way at the last Cabinet meeting, when the members of the Cabinet had been scattered by the political campaign, got together for the first time and congratulated him upon the outcome of the election. The President evidently had prepared for the occasion, and in his address reviewed the work of the administration in the past four years—four of the most successful years the country has known in three decades. It was rather a surprise even to the Cabinet members themselves to note how accurately the President had fixed in his memory the sequence of events and how calmly he relinquished the personal credit for successful strokes of policy. The President had clearly prepared for the occasion, and in his address reviewed the work of the administration in the past four years—four of the most successful years the country has known in three decades. It was rather a surprise even to the Cabinet members themselves to note how accurately the President had fixed in his memory the sequence of events and how calmly he relinquished the personal credit for successful strokes of policy.

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Secretary Hay was the first to respond to the President's part. He deeply appreciated the complimentary references made by his chief, and that he thought there was not a member of the Cabinet who would not be glad to please the President's wishes without regret, and even then only in case of the most urgent reasons for retirement.

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RIG FOOTBALL GAME.

Georgetown and Virginia Preparing for a Hard Struggle.

Charlottesville, Va., November 12.—In anticipation of the game to be played with Georgetown next Saturday, Virginia has for the past week put forth extraordinary efforts at practice. The coaching corps has been materially strengthened by the arrival of Saunders Taylor, the famous quarter back of the team of 1894. This valuable acquisition has given Virginia a quartet of coaches, Hoxton, Cooke, Taylor and Moore. The men realize that they will have to fight hard to win from Georgetown, as the fierce struggle of last year, which resulted in a score of 0 to 0, has not yet been forgotten.

Confidence has been greatly increased by the fine showing made under the "new line" in the game last Saturday with Gallaudet College, Virginia put up as fine a game as was ever witnessed in Charlottesville, while Gallaudet played hard and steady, and died fighting bravely.

Several marked improvements were noticeable during Saturday's game. Virginia has fully mastered the team and individual work, due to the steady practicing of the past week. Several positions on the team have been hotly contested, and it is in a dilemma as to who are the best men for some of the places. Walker's new position as forward is secured. He kicks well and is looked upon by the men as a sure ground gainer. He bids fair to become the star of the team. Dabney is doing excellent work at left half, and his position is also secure. He is one of the stars of this year's team, and his presence is well-nigh indispensable. There is a strong feeling in the position of right half back on the regular team. Coleman is, of course, in the lead, but the splendid playing of Johnson has made a strong impression. Carroll also is up in the bunch, and his fine work has also been favorably commented upon.

MARRIED SAM JONES' WIFE.

The notable Sam Jones, of Georgia, was caught in the barber's chair a while ago while attending one of the Chautauqua Assemblies in the Northwest. The loquacious barber, never having seen the veritable Sam, started in caviling at the "going to hear Sam Jones."

"Yes, sir," answered the victim, through the lather. "Ever heard him before?" "Oh, yes," replied Sam. "I suppose," resumed the barber, after a pause, "he will get off his old jokes on the preachers, and people in general." "I guess so," responded Jones. "Wonder how much he gets for one of his lectures?" "Oh, I suppose as much as you take in a month," was the reply.

"Well, sir, I wish I was bright enough or foolish enough to make people laugh by the hour," said Sam. "I wish I was as bright as you, and as foolish as you, and as rich as you," said the barber. "I wish I was as bright as you, and as foolish as you, and as rich as you," said Sam. "I wish I was as bright as you, and as foolish as you, and as rich as you," said the barber.

The barber is recovering.

THE ALVORD CASE.

New York, November 13.—The hearing in the case of Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., a note-teller in the First National Bank, who is charged with having embezzled \$500,000 from the institution where he was employed, was continued today. Morton V. Moore, setting clerk at the First National Bank, said that he made up the Clearing House proof sheet on October 15th, but that the first two figures of the total were not his own. The total for that day, the witness said, was \$780,735, but a four and seven had been written over the figures seven and eight and added, making the total appear to be \$1,470,735, a difference of \$690,000. Later on, Moore said, the figure one was scratched over the figures seven and eight, restored to another handwriting. At this point Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin declared the case for the government closed and the examination was further adjourned to Friday next.

BOTH OFFICERS CENSURED.

Washington, November 13.—The naval court of inquiry which investigated the collision on October 15th near Newport of the torpedo boat Dahlgren and Craven, has made its report, recommending that Lieutenant F. H. Brown, of the Craven, be tried by court-martial and that Lieutenant William G. Miller, of the Dahlgren, be censured. On the recommendation of the Judge Advocate-General, Secretary Long dispensed with the court-martial and administered censure in both cases.

THE STOCKTON'S SPEED TRIAL TESTS.

Annapolis, Md., November 13.—Naval Constructor William G. Grosbeck, U. S. N., and Engineer George R. Townsend, of the William R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company, of Richmond, Va., arrived here tonight to witness the speed trial tests of the gunboat Stockton, recently completed by the Trigg Company. The tests will take place on the Barron Island course off the Patuxent river. Twenty-six knots is the contract requirement. The commission in charge of the trial is composed of Admiral Rodgers, Captain R. D. Evans, and Chief Engineer Roelker.

FOR THE EXILED BOERS.

Atlanta, Ga., November 13.—A bill to disfranchise the negro was introduced in the lower branch of the Georgia Legislature today by Representative Hardwick, of Washington county. A bill similar in character was introduced at the last session, but was defeated.

THE FREEDMAN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY MAKE APPROPRIATIONS

For White and Colored Academies—An Interesting Debate on the Disfranchisement of the Negro in the South—Some of the Speakers Counsel Moderation and Advocate Strengthening the Bonds that are Holding the North and South Together.

New York, November 12.—The Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational Society met at Newark, N. J., today with Bishop Edward W. Andrews presiding. The following appropriations for academies for colored people were made: Central Alabama Academy, Huntsville, Ala., \$200; Cookman Academy, Jacksonville, Fla., \$200; Gilbert Academy, Winsted, La., \$200; Havan Academy, Wyneshoro, Ga., \$500; Meridian Academy, Meridian, Miss., \$700; St. Francis Academy, Memphis, Tenn., \$500; Samuel Houston Academy, Austin, Tex., \$500; West Tennessee Academy, Mason, Tenn., \$75.

There was a long discussion preceding the consideration of the appropriation for the academies for white people. The subject was discussed by the speakers, and they were given fine work both in instruction provided by the schools and in the practical work of the academies. Bishop Andrews, in talking on the subject, spoke of the effect on the aims of the society of the disfranchisement acts in the South. He said: "I hope to see the day when the flag shall protect all Americans on American soil."

The speaker also mentioned the fact that the speakers connecting with it the question under consideration by the idea that the work among the whites while ago which had passed by the franchise act. He said that the work among the whites while ago which had passed by the franchise act. He said that the work among the whites while ago which had passed by the franchise act.

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THE WORLD'S LOST SHIP.

Annual Report of General Superintendent Kimball.

Washington, November 13.—S. I. Kimball, general superintendent of the life-saving service, in his annual report to Secretary Case, says that the number of disasters documented by vessels within the field of operations of the service during the year was 265 persons, of whom 267 were saved and forty-eight lost. Six hundred and seventy-three persons were rescued at sea, to whom 147 days' relief in the aggregate was afforded. The estimate in the value of property saved was \$2,450,000 and \$2,235,500 lost. That of their cargoes \$3,342,690, making a total value of property imperiled \$9,470,190. Of this amount \$1,234,500 was saved and \$2,235,500 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was sixty-one.

The investigation made into the deaths of the crew of the steamer involving loss of life and into the conduct of the life-saving crews shows that no life was lost through lack of prompt and faithful service rendered by the life-saving men. More than one-half of those who were lost perished by reason of their unwise attempts to reach the shore in the face of a heavy sea, while they had remained on board the wrecked vessels their shipmates who refused to take to the boats.

THE CHINESE MUDDLE.

Additional Points to be Agreed Upon by the Powers at Peking as a Basis of Settlement. Washington, November 13.—In addition to the points said to be agreed upon at Peking as a basis for settlement with China, as announced in cable dispatches, it is understood that several other points are likely to receive attention when the matter is taken up with the Chinese envoys. One of these is as to making the city of Peking an "open port," for while it is not or the sea coast the purpose is to extend it to freedom of commerce and intercourse with foreigners which now applies only to those ports designated by treaties with China. The suggestion that this action be taken has been made in high Chinese quarters and its advisability is urged because Peking, as the capital of the Chinese empire, is the centre of influence throughout the country. Another point which may be proposed is that the punishment, by beheading or otherwise, shall not occur in future by imperial edict alone, but only after a trial such as is given in civilized countries, the accused having an opportunity to be heard. This does not apply to the executions made necessary by the Boxer movement.

Official dispatches have been received here from the Viceroy of the southern provinces of China, who thus far have been most friendly to foreigners, stating that they were shocked by the execution of the acting viceroy of that province and also stating that they feared this would have a serious effect on those localities hitherto favorably disposed.

BOERS ANNOY THE BRITISH.

London, November 13.—Under date of Johannesburg, November 12th, London Roberts telegraphs to the War Office as follows: "Rundell reports skirmishes with many small parties of Boers in the Harrismith, Reitz and Vredersburg districts. The commandos appear to be acting independently and with no object except to give such annoyance as possible to the British. Our casualties in these skirmishes were two killed and seven wounded.

Delgado, who arrived at Vredersburg November 11th from Zeerust, capturing during the march twenty-one prisoners and a quantity of cattle and sheep, reported that he had a depot of supplies for the Boers, who will now be cleared out."

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Birmingham, Ala., November 13.—Two conventions, both claiming to be the general assembly of the Knights of Labor of the United States and Canada, are in session in this city, as the outcome of the split which has occurred in the ranks of the order. The Parsons wing of the order, headed by John M. Parsons of New York, a grand master workman, arrived here at noon and was met by Andrew O'Keefe, of this city, a member of the National Executive Board. The faction headed by John W. Hayes, arrived yesterday and this morning the convention composed of delegates of this faction was called to order in the hall by Grand Master Workman Chamberlain, of Colorado, who delivered his annual address. Preliminary organization was completed after the convention was settled down to work. The Parsons faction met this afternoon in Engineer Hall and was called to order by Grand Master Workman Parsons, who also delivered his annual address. Committees were appointed and an adjournment taken until to-morrow morning. There was much bitterness between the two factions and the convention may be prolonged.

STRUCK BY A MASKED BURGLAR.

Chicago, November 13.—The home of Orin W. Potter, at 136 Lake Shore Drive, was entered by a masked burglar early today. Mr. Potter was awakened as the burglar with a cloth saturated with chloroform was bending over her, and screamed for help, but before the other members of the household could be aroused, the burglar struck her with a pair of brass knuckles, and she fell senseless. The burglar then searched her pockets, and secured a watch and a ring. The burglar then fled, and Potter's wife, who was lying on the floor, was unable to get up. She was taken to the hospital, and is now recovering.

THE COTTON MILL LOCK-OUT.

Greensboro, N. C., November 13.—The cotton mill trouble in Alamance county, where several thousand operatives are locked out on account of their refusal to abandon the textile workers' union, is practically unchanged. The strike has now entered its twenty-third day, and the operatives are vacating the factory houses as rapidly as possible, in accordance with orders issued by their union. Those who have been unable to secure employment elsewhere are temporarily living in tents furnished by the national textile union.

TO DISFRANCHISE THE NEGRO.

Atlanta, Ga., November 13.—A bill to disfranchise the negro was introduced in the lower branch of the Georgia Legislature today by Representative Hardwick, of Washington county. A bill similar in character was introduced at the last session, but was defeated.

PROPOSED REAPPORTIONMENT.

Virginia, Maine, Kansas and Arkansas May Each Lose a Congressman.

Washington, November 13.—Director of the Census Merriam, was at the White House today. He called attention of the President to the fact that the figures on the population of the United States, the total of which has been announced, are in such shape that they will be at the disposal of Congress when it meets for any action it may desire to take in the direction of a reapportionment bill. The reapportionment bill following the count of the twelfth census will become operative by law in 1903. There probably will be a considerable increase both in the ratio and the total number of representatives under the new apportionment. Starting with a ratio of one to every thirty thousand inhabitants there were sixty-five representatives in the present census. The ratio under the tenth census reached 15,191, giving the House of Representatives 325 members. The eleventh census in 1900 gave population of 82,225,000, or an increase of 12,500,000. With this ratio was increased to 17,961 people to each representative, and at this ratio the House of Representatives members, an increase of twenty-one. The ratio under the new census probably will reach 20,000, with an increase of 12,225,000 above the present census and letting majority fractions of the apportionment count for an additional number, as has been the custom, the House of Representatives will consist of eighteen members in the next House. Reapportionment on this basis would leave but four States that would lose representatives. They are Maine and Virginia in the East and Kansas and Arkansas in the West. They would lose one member each. Any ratio smaller than that of 17,961 would mean that their full representation would be thought, make an unwelcome addition to the membership of the House.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

The Failure of Grant Brothers, Stock Brokers, Made the Basis of a Lot of Rumors. New York, November 13.—The firm of Grant Bros., stock brokers, made an assignment today to E. C. Steidman, and the assignment was made the basis of a lot of rumors which in substance were made to the effect that the stoppage of the firm's business was due to a default. The assignment was placed at \$150,000, but up to the present no one connected with the firm will admit or deny the truth of the rumors. Mr. Steidman says the firm was prominent on the Stock Exchange some years ago, but of late has been inactive. Mr. Steidman says the liabilities will be about \$100,000, and probably less than half that sum, and that of late the Grants have been winding up their affairs.

Mr. Steidman when seen at his residence tonight was asked for a statement concerning the firm, inasmuch as that they were shocked by the execution of the acting viceroy of that province and also stating that they feared this would have a serious effect on those localities hitherto favorably disposed.

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A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

TWELVE THOUSAND DELIBERATELY DROWNED.

Navigation Almost Impossible on Account of Dead Bodies Encumbering the River—A Steamer Ploughs Her Way Through a Tangled and Mangled Mass of Corpses Lashed Together by Their Long Hair—A Scene that Beggars Description. London, November 11.—The Globe this afternoon publishes a letter from a Belgian gentleman who has been travelling to Peking via the trans-Siberian railroad. He describes under date of September 6th what he saw in the Amur river. His account surpasses in horror those I have witnessed during the three days since my steamer left Blagovestensk, he says, "a horrible beyond the powers of description. It is the closing tableau of a fearful human tragedy. Two thousand were deliberately drowned at Moxo, 2000 at Raba and 8000 around Blagovestensk, a total of 12,000 corpses encumbering the river, among which were thousands of women and children. Navigation was all but impossible. Last week a boat had to plough her way through a tangled and mangled mass of corpses lashed together by their long hair. The banks were literally covered with corpses. In the curves of the stream were dark, putrid-smelling masses of human flesh and bone, surging and swaying in the steamer's wake and washing overboard vainly ordered full speed ahead. The sight and smell will be ever with us.

From Blagovestensk to Alguin, 1075 miles, I have witnessed during the three days since my steamer left Blagovestensk, he says, "a horrible beyond the powers of description. It is the closing tableau of a fearful human tragedy. Two thousand were deliberately drowned at Moxo, 2000 at Raba and 8000 around Blagovestensk, a total of 12,000 corpses encumbering the river, among which were thousands of women and children. Navigation was all but impossible. Last week a boat had to plough her way through a tangled and mangled mass of corpses lashed together by their long hair. The banks were literally covered with corpses. In the curves of the stream were dark, putrid-smelling masses of human flesh and bone, surging and swaying in the steamer's wake and washing overboard vainly ordered full speed ahead. The sight and smell will be ever with us.

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