

HERALD

One Dollar Per Year. THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF PASQUOTANK AND CUMEN COUNTIES. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1901. Established 1886.

DAWES RESIGNATION

Comptroller of the Currency to Poon For the Senate.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Declares He Could Not Take His Cass and Hold His Office at the Same Time.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Comptroller of the Currency Dawes has tendered his resignation to the President to take effect October 1.

Mr. Dawes' term of office would have expired until January 1. His letter to the President is as follows:

Washington, D. C., July 3, 1901. "Dear Mr. President: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to my resignation as Comptroller of the Currency. I hereby tender my resignation as Comptroller of the Currency to take effect October 1, 1901.

Respectfully, "CHAS. G. DAWES."

In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Dawes has said that he had been a candidate for the United States Senate in 1900, and that he was not permitted to take a canvass and hold his office at the same time. He has also mentioned that he was a member of the House of Representatives and that he was a member of the Comptroller of the Currency.

AYCOCK'S ADDRESS

Delivered at the Guilford Battle Ground July 4th.

Greensboro, Special.—The annual celebration at the Guilford Battle Ground, July 4th, was fully up to the standard of those of former years.

A very large crowd was present and the exercises were thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The principal event was the address of Governor Aycock, who made a short but eloquent speech on our colonial history.

The Governor was most ably introduced by the master of ceremonies, James W. Forbis, Esq., a ripe scholar, a wise statesman, an uncommon orator, a Christian gentleman, and North Carolina's greatest living patriot.

Governor Aycock spoke of the struggles which went on from the earliest settlement of the colony until the people wrestled for their freedom from British tyranny.

There was a constant contest between the people and the Governors, the sheriffs tax collectors and other officers of the crown, even in those early days of the struggle under the leadership of a sturdy people who knew their rights and dared to assert them.

FOURTH IN MANILA.

United States Establishes a Form of Civil Government.

GOV. TAFT DELIVERS A SPEECH.

The Advisory Board to Contain Some Natives—The Personnel of the Provincial Cabinet.

Manila, by Cable.—Civil government in the Philippines was auspiciously inaugurated Thursday.

Commissioner Taft was escorted by General MacArthur and General Chaffee from his palace to a great temporary tribune on the opposite side of the Plaza Palacio.

Standing on a projecting centre of the tribune, Mr. Taft took the oath of office as civil governor of the Philippine Islands, the oath being administered by Chief Justice Arellano.

Gov. Taft was then introduced by General MacArthur, the guns of Fort San Pedro being fired by way of a salute.

In his inaugural address of Governor Taft said the mission of the United States in the Philippines was to bring to those islands the same principles of justice and equality which are the foundation of our own government.

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS.

The Improvement in the Condition Is Noted.

The reports of crop correspondents indicate that the past week has generally been probably the most favorable so far this season.

The week was characterized by greater warmth, abundant sunshine, and only local rains, although in some sections heavy amounts occurred on one or two days.

Over the entire eastern half of the state much improvement in growth was reported; and farmers have nearly succeeded in clearing the weeds and grass;

and over a large portion of the western districts the rains have been too frequent to permit work, and crops are still in very bad condition.

This is true chiefly in Mecklenburg, McDowell, Wetherford, Surry, Cabarrus and Anson counties.

Local heavy rains on June 28th greatly damaged hillside and washed away soil. In the meantime, however, the wheat and corn are doing very well, and the cotton is beginning to show signs of improvement.

STATESMAN IS DEAD

Prince Von Hohenlohe Gathered to His Fathers.

WAS A WELL KNOWN GERMAN DIPLOMAT, HONORED BY THE PEOPLE AND LOVED BY THE EMPEROR.

Berlin, by Cable.—Prince Von Hohenlohe, formerly German Imperial ambassador, died at Ragatz, Switzerland, Saturday evening.

Prince Hohenlohe's death was generally expected, as he left Berlin several weeks ago apparently in good health, although his increasing weakness was evident.

The Prince arrived at Ragatz extremely exhausted. His death is attributed to the weakness of old age.

The arrangements for the transportation of the body to Germany are for the obsequies to be held at a date yet determined upon, but it is expected that the remains will be conveyed to the Hohenlohe ancestral home, at Schillingen, Baden, where the family vault is situated and where the body of Prince Von Hohenlohe's wife is interred.

It is also expected that the Prince will attend the funeral. Although Emperor William has fixed his departure on his trip to Norway for Monday next, it is deemed likely that His Majesty will come more promptly than the time of his starting on his trip in order to enable him to attend the obsequies.

Owing to Emperor William's relationship to Prince Von Hohenlohe, Gen. Gomez Dined. New York, Special.—W. E. R. Stokes, gave a dinner at the Union League Club Saturday evening to General Maximilian Gomez and General C. L. Walker.

4th OF JULY SPEECH

By Senator McLaurin, Delivered at Spartanburg.

AMERICA'S PAST AND FUTURE

Reviewed in the Presence of a Large and Attentive Audience—How Independence Day Was Observed.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special.—Senator McLaurin delivered the expected address here July 4th, at the Kennedy street grove before an audience estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200.

The meeting was the most patriotic and stirring of the season, and the Senator was given a respectful and attentive hearing and addressed his audience in his characteristic and dignified manner.

Senator McLaurin delivered a most patriotic and stirring address on the occasion. He spoke of the struggles of our fathers and the responsibilities of our present generation.

He spoke of the progress of our country and the hopes for the future. He also spoke of the duties of citizenship and the importance of the ballot box.

The Senator's address was well received and was a fitting tribute to the occasion. It was a most patriotic and inspiring address, and it was a privilege to hear him speak on this day.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Visits the Town of Huntington, West Virginia

A LARGE HOTEL WAS BURNED.

The Firemen Were Rendered Helpless Because There Was No Water in the Reservoir.

Huntington, W. Va., Special.—A fire raged in the heart of this city from 11 o'clock Tuesday morning until a loss of \$200,000. The flames started in the Adelphi Hotel from an electric wire on the fifth floor.

The hotel was crowded with guests, many of whom were women. One of the number named when the alarm of fire rang through the halls and it was with great difficulty that they were removed from the building.

Many attempted to leap from windows, but were prevented from doing so. There was not a gallon of water in the city reservoirs when the fire started and all of the engines in the city were out of repair.

The flames spread rapidly and soon half a dozen residences were on fire. The brick annex to the Adelphi Hotel, on the other side of the square, also caught fire and was destroyed.

As well as the hotel proper, was handsomely furnished. All is a total loss, together with a large stable and a number of private offices, fruit stores, barber shops and dozens of smaller structures.

MACHINISTS HAVE WON.

Washington, D. C., Special.—President Roosevelt, on the 11th of July, 1901, signed an order that the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America should be recognized as the official labor union for the Federal Government.

This order was a significant victory for the labor movement, and it was a recognition of the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

The order also provided for the establishment of a National Labor Relations Board to investigate and mediate labor disputes.

This was a landmark event in the history of labor relations in the United States, and it was a testament to the power of the labor movement.

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