

Eastern Courier.

UPWARD AND ONWARD.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

SECRETARY CARLISLE sent to the House of Representatives in reply to a resolution, a statement showing that the share of the United States in the expense of maintaining a protectorate over Samoa up to the present time has been \$71,346.

THE President sent to the Senate a bulky package of documents in response to a resolution calling for information about sealing in Bering Sea.

SECRETARY GRESHAM suggested to the British Minister that the United States, England, Russia and Japan unite to preserve the seals of the North Pacific from extinction.

THE President appointed J. Nelson H. Patrick, of Omaha, Neb., Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham gave a dinner in honor of the Diplomatic Corps.

THE President has approved the act amending the Inter-State Commerce law relative to the issue of joint interchangeable 5000-mile tickets with special baggage privileges, better known as the 'Drummers' Baggage bill; the act providing for an additional Circuit Judge in the Seventh Judicial Circuit Court (Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin).

SECRETARY LAMONT took General Schofield's commission as Lieutenant-General to the Cabinet meeting at the White House, where it was signed by the President. General Schofield, who was ill, took the oath of office at his residence in the afternoon.

THE President, in response to a Senate resolution, transmitted to the Senate a message in regard to the enforcement of the Tariff act.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND decided the boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentina, in favor of Brazil.

THE rebellion in Colombia is so formidable the Secretary of her Legation at Washington has been called home to command the Government army.

THE Reilly bill to fund the debt of the Pacific road to the Government was recommitted by the House by a vote of 177 to 103. This kills the bill.

THE President nominated General Schofield to be Lieutenant-General in the Army.

Foreign Notes.

A DESPATCH from Wei-Hai-Wei says that the Chinese General Tai committed suicide in a fit of anger at the desertion of some of his inferior officers.

THE revolutionary forces of Tolima, Colombia, have surrendered.

J. CRANSTON, A. Muller and J. B. Johnston, who were forcibly deported from Honolulu by the Republican Administration, arrived in Victoria, British Columbia, by the steamer Warrimoo.

AN appalling story comes from Liverpool, Nova Scotia. The Gloucester (Mass.) schooner Clara F. Friend has been lost near there and her entire crew of fifteen have been drowned.

THREE more Chinese warships at Wei-Hai Wei were sunk by Japanese torpedo boats.

TURKISH attacks on foreigners are so frequent the American Minister has asked the Porte to increase Constantinople's police force.

TEN men, all the crew of the British brig Nelson Rice, were drowned by the wrecking of that vessel on the rocks off Douglass, Isle of Man.

SEVEN men were killed by an explosion in the Timsbury colliery, near Bristol, England.

HEAVY snowstorms prevailed throughout Great Britain, and gales swept various other portions of Europe.

AN envoy from China has landed in France who is said to be charged with the mission of asking the great Powers of Europe to intervene in the war in the East.

Domestic.

PEOPLE in North Georgia have had a novel experience. Snow fell to the depth of about five inches and sleighs were hastily improvised by placing buggies on runners. Business was almost suspended in Atlanta.

CATTLE in the Indian Territory are dying in large numbers, because of the cold. People are in a destitute condition and starvation is staring them in the face.

AT Pittsburg, Kan., the safe in the office of the Long-Bell Lumber Company was burglarized of \$120,000 in notes and mortgages.

JOHN BURKE, living near Manersville, Utah, stabbed his brother-in-law fatally and then borrowed a gun from a neighbor and blew out his own brains.

THE Bank of Superior has been closed by the State Bank Examiner of Nebraska. General business depression was alleged as the cause of failure.

BLIZZARD EAST AND WEST

All Sections of the Country Suffered by Snowstorms.

A REGULAR WINTER CYCLONE.

It Spread North, East, South and West—Rivers and Harbors Choked With Ice and Navigation Impeded—People Frozen to Death in Various Places—Ice Gorge in the Ohio.

Despatches from all parts of the United States showed that the intense cold, from which New York City and the East suffered, was widespread. In many places raging blizzards, the worst experienced in years, developed, and the suffering caused was intense. Trains to all the large cities ran ten and fifteen hours behind time, and a large number of towns were storm bound, and business was practically suspended. On several railroads, notably the Union Pacific, trains were stalled, owing to great snow drifts.

Numerous deaths from exposure, especially in the West, were reported. Serious trouble has been caused in Ohio and other localities where natural gas is generally used by the diminution in the supply of that fuel and the impossibility of securing an adequate supply of coal on short notice. From all the large centres of population news came of the most intense suffering among the poor. The ordinary bureaus for the relief of the destitute were practically paralyzed by the unprecedented demands made upon them.

In the northern part of New York State the thermometer fell to an unusually low point, reaching 34 degrees below zero at the Thousand Islands and Alexandria Bay, 26 to 30 below in St. Lawrence County, and 10 to 15 below in Watertown and vicinity. Some of the cities of the State set idle mechanics to breaking stone to prevent widespread starvation.

In New England the thermometer ranged from two to thirty-five degrees below. New London (Conn.) Harbor is frozen to the mouth of the Thames River for the first time in twenty years, and at Portsmouth, N. H., the Piscataqua River is also frozen, a thing which has not occurred since January, 1857.

The blizzard struck Chicago before it was expected, and early in the morning the thermometer registered several degrees below zero and continued its downward course all day, reaching ten degrees below late in the afternoon. The wind blew from forty to sixty miles an hour, and a fine snow which fell obstructed street car traffic. In St. Louis, at nine o'clock, it was seven degrees below and the thermometer fell all day. In Milwaukee the day started in with the mercury at eight degrees below zero and a four inch snow fell.

The South and Southwest had their full share of the blizzard, Texas and Arkansas being the worst sufferers. In Texas the wind blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour and the thermometer fell below zero. Thousands of cattle died of exposure. In Little Rock, Ark., the coldest weather on record there was experienced, the mercury registering three degrees below, and in Memphis, Tenn., the zero mark was reached.

Eastern Colorado reported a blizzard with great suffering among destitute on isolated farms. The thermometer was below zero for two days.

Throughout Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware a fierce snow prevailed. At midnight the wind shifted to the northwest and the snow ceased. The thermometer was near zero.

Blinding snow storms raged all along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver Railway. Snow which fell in Northern Texas eleven days before was still upon the ground. A howling blizzard, with the wind blowing fifty miles an hour, prevailed throughout Northern Texas.

The blizzard is the worst storm Oklahoma Territory has experienced in twenty years. The thermometers register from ten degrees to fifteen degrees below zero.

A cold wave struck Atlanta, Ga., and the thermometer fell from forty degrees to six degrees. A blinding snow fell.

Washington City had a heavy snow storm. The thermometer registered five degrees above zero. The Potomac is frozen.

At Jeffersonville, Ind., the ice in the Ohio stopped, forming a gorge sixty miles long.

MASTER VIVIAN HODGSON BURNETT, the original Little Lord Fauntleroy, is now sixteen and a football player.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

42D DAY.—The establishment of a cable to Hawaii by the Government was discussed.—Mr. Clark, the new Senator from Wyoming, took his seat. The credentials of Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, and of Mr. Chilton, of Texas, were presented.

43D DAY.—Discussion of the proposition for a cable to Hawaii continued.—The nomination of General Schofield to be Lieutenant-General was confirmed.

44TH DAY.—The President notified the Senate that he had arranged for the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces (about \$65,000,000) of gold with thirty-year bonds bearing practically 3% per cent. interest.—A message was also received announcing that three Royalists had been condemned to death in Hawaii. After debate it was referred.

45TH DAY.—By a vote of 36 to 25 the Senate adopted an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, appropriating \$500,000 for commencing the work on the Hawaiian cable.—The day's session closed with the delivery of eulogies on the late Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan. The adjournment was at 4.05 p. m.

46TH DAY.—Mr. Hill introduced a resolution declaring that coin bonds shall be payable in gold if the Government cannot maintain the parity between gold and silver.—The credentials of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, for another term beginning March 4 next—the fourth term of Mr. Hoar—were presented by his colleague, Mr. Lodge.—The President sent in documents containing the information about sealing in Bering Sea asked for by the resolution adopted January 8.

47TH DAY.—All the private pension bills on the calendar were passed.—Consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill was continued.—Finance Committee reported a free coinage bill.—The question of election frauds in Alabama was discussed at length by Mr. Allen, Messrs. Morgan and Pugh replied.—A resolution in relation to Presidential appointments of postmasters in the State of New York was offered by Mr. Hill and was agreed to.

In the House.

47TH DAY.—The House in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the further consideration of the Banking and Currency bill, and several speeches were made for and against it.—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill, as passed by the Senate, was laid before the House, and on motion the Senate amendments were non-concurred in, and a conference ordered.

48TH DAY.—The Administration, or Springer, financial bill and all substitutes proposed for it were defeated by a vote of 161 to 134.

49TH DAY.—Messages were received from the President announcing a forthcoming bond issue, and transmitting information that three Royalist conspirators in Hawaii had been condemned to death. The messages were debated and then referred to the usual committees.

50TH DAY.—The House made some progress with the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The amendment to make the personal clerks of members of the House annual employes, instead of seasonal, was agreed to in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 124 to 59.—A joint resolution, extending for this year only the time within which returns may be made under the Income Tax law from March 1 to April 15, was agreed to.—The House proceeded at 5 o'clock to listen to eulogies upon the life and services of the late Myron B. Wright, of Pennsylvania.

51ST DAY.—Among the executive documents laid before the House was one from the Secretary of the Treasury giving additional information respecting the Bering Sea seal herd.—The consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. An amendment offered by Mr. Hartman was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to arrange for the refining of gold and silver bullion at the Helena Assay Office and melting it into bars.

52D DAY.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed. As it passed, the total was \$21,825,976.03.

AN AUSTRALIAN BUTCHERY.

Gold Seekers Charged With Massacring an Entire Native Tribe.

A dispatch from Perth, West Australia, says that seven men have been arrested in Coolgardie for massacring an entire native tribe, including women and children. The men had gone out gold seeking, and were encamped near the village of the tribe which they are accused of exterminating. They say they acted in self-defense, as the natives menaced their lives.

LA GASCOGNE SAFE.

She Was Swept Far North of Her Course While Disabled.

La Gascogne is safe. The big French liner, eight days overdue and 16½ days out from Havre, dropped anchor at the New York Harbor just before midnight of the 16th day, all well on board, and a sigh of relief went up from two continents. Delay was due to a broken piston rod and to the terrific gales which swept the North Atlantic for a week or more, and brought disaster to many a stanch craft. Captain Baudelon and the officers and crew of La Gascogne brought the ship and passengers through the gales and made port without help.

From the time they left Havre on January 26 until the day she reached port they spoke no transatlantic steamer and saw only a four-masted schooner, the one which reported as St. Pierre Miquelon, Nova Scotia, having seen a large steamer off the Banks apparently in distress.

It was the third day out, about 10 o'clock



LA GASCOGNE.

In the morning, when a violent shock made the big vessel tremble throughout her 490 feet of length. Immediately following was a series of violent concussions. The women fainted and men bit their lips, for all knew something had happened. The Gascogne came to a full stop. The passengers congregated in the saloon, discussing the accident, but they were relieved when one of the officers informed them that it was nothing more serious than a break in the piston rod of the intermediate cylinder, which could easily be repaired.

The hatches were battened down, and except for the intolerable pitching and tossing and the confinement to the saloons and staterooms the passengers suffered little. They were all well behaved, and there was nothing that might be called an approach to a panic.

The passengers all united in saying that they were not alarmed, and had a good time aboard. The ship was out sixteen days in all and both coal and provision held out to the end.

The repairs to the piston rod were made by splicing it with steel bands. These worked loose or broke after a day or two's steaming and had to be made over again.

On this trip La Gascogne's cabin passengers numbered forty-four, and there were about 125 steerage passengers. Most of the passengers were French.

SWEPT OVER THE LIGHTHOUSE.

A Great Tidal Wave on the Northeast Coast of Cape Breton.

A terrible gale with snow and a tidal wave swept over the northeast coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, doing damage to property on St. Paul's Island. The tide gauge was swept away and thirty-three feet taken off the boat house by the sea.

All telegraphic communication was so completely cut off that it is only now particulars are coming to hand. The sea went completely over the Northeast lighthouse and the keeper's dwelling, and flooded the buildings, the occupants being compelled to bail constantly from 9 a. m. till 3 p. m. Boat houses, stores, and fish houses, with their contents, were swept away at New Haven, Green Cove, Ingonish and Middlehead.

At South Bay there is a total loss of all property. Every wharf and establishment with its contents and every boat are washed off the beach. A mile of wire and poles was carried away on Ingonish beach.

Debt Paid With Heavy Interest.

Dr. Allan N. Leete, of Scranton, Penn., formerly an editor of the New York Tribune, has been bequeathed \$50,000 by Henry B. Carey, of Los Angeles, Cal., in consideration of \$500 which Carey borrowed from Dr. Leete at Newark, N. J., in 1862. Carey afterwards became a land owner at Los Angeles, and died in January worth \$7,000,000.