

Eastern Courier.

UPWARD AND ONWARD.

VOL. 1.

HERTFORD, PERQUIMANS CO., N. C. MARCH 27, 1895.

NO. 9.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The President appointed Joseph R. Herod, of Indiana, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Japan.

YE HEUN GIK, the Korean Charge d'Affaires, who has been confined to the legation by serious illness for the past three months, has been recalled by his Government at his own request.

A DELEGATION of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians called upon the Secretary of the Interior to pay their respects. They are the most notable Indians that have visited Washington for some time. Among them are chiefs who participated in the Custer massacre at the Little Big Horn and engaged in many other fights.

The question whether diamond cutting is a new industry in the United States has been decided in the negative by Acting Secretary Hamlin, of the Treasury Department. Therefore, Holland diamond cutters cannot come here under contract.

The Government filed a claim involving \$15,000,000 against the estate of the late Senator Leland Stanford.

For the eight and a half months of the current fiscal year just ended the receipts of the United States from all sources have been \$223,776,901, and the expenditures \$263,414,191.

CAPTAIN LEONARD G. SHEPARD, Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, died in Washington.

SECRETARY CARLISLE designated the United States revenue cutters Corwin, Rush, Bear, Grant, Wolcott and Perry to patrol Bering Sea this season.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE made the closing argument in the Income Tax case before the Supreme Court, leaving the matter before the Justices for decision.

The wounding of Purser Bain in New Orleans was made the subject of a formal complaint by the British Ambassador at Washington.

ARGUMENTS for the Income Tax were made before the Supreme Court by Attorney-General Olney and James C. Carter; Mr. Choate made his argument against it.

THE Ways and Means Committee recommends that England, Russia and Japan be requested to co-operate with the United States in protecting the seals.

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

Foreign Notes.

In the Verde mine, at Minis Prietas, Sonora, Mexico, four miners were killed and one fatally injured by an explosion of giant powder.

NEARLY fifty thousand English boot and shoe operatives who objected to improved American machinery have been locked out.

BEFORE Queen Victoria left England for her outing she made the Liberal and Tory leaders promise, it is said, that they would not break up the Government while she is gone.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, pardoned many imprisoned Italian rioters, in honor of his birthday.

PRIVATE cipher telegrams from Cuba, received in Madrid, Spain, say the insurgents are steadily gaining strength.

It was reported that ex-State Treasurer Taylor, of South Dakota, who is a defaulter to the amount of \$365,000, had been arrested at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

QUEEN VICTORIA, of England, started from London on her journey to Nice.

EMPEROR WILLIAM opened the session of the Prussian Council of State; in his speech he urged the adoption of measures to relieve the agricultural distress.

GREAT destitution prevails in St. John's, New Foundland; fifty per cent. of the people are said to be receiving or in want of assistance to keep them from starvation.

MARTIAL law has been proclaimed in Panama.

Domestic.

The National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., failed to open its doors. The assets are \$1,800,000, with liabilities of \$1,050,000.

THE Populist Convention of the Tenth Georgia Congress District met at Thomson, the home of Thomas E. Watson, and nominated him unanimously for Congress, to make the race in the special election made necessary by the resignation of Congressman Black.

WHILE Frederick Marcott, the inventor of a patent rope fire-escape, and his cousin, George Marcott, aged twelve, were giving an exhibition at Duluth, Minn., the rope broke, and they fell sixty feet. The boy was instantly killed. Marcott was fatally injured.

PASSENGERS from Cuba brought a report to Key West, Fla., that the Spanish gunboat

ascend upon and sank an American schooner off Puerto del Padre, and that the crew of sixteen was lost.

GOVERNOR MCINTIRE, of Colorado, offered \$1000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the lynchers of Italians at Walsenburg. He received a telegram from the State Department at Washington saying that the President approved his course.

DANIEL WARD, who was arrested in Boston, has been identified as one of the gang who tried to burn New York City during the War.

The fifth attempt to burn Algona, Iowa, was made. Four business houses were burned. The militia was then placed on guard.

The New Jersey Senate, as High Court of Impeachment, removed Justice Connolly, of Bayonne, from office.

POLICE CAPTAIN CROSS and Wardman George Smith, who were dismissed from the New York force by the Police Commissioners as guilty of extortion and neglect of duty, were reinstated by a decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The General Term of the New York Supreme Court ordered a new trial for Erastus Wiman, convicted last summer on a charge of forgery.

BETWEEN \$100,000 and \$150,000 in money and bonds, which was in care of the Adams Express Company, was believed to have been destroyed in a fire which followed the smashing a passenger train at Terre Haute, Ind.

JOHNSON JACOB, a full-blooded Choctaw, was executed by shooting at the Pushmata District Court House, Indian Territory, for the murder of his wife.

WRECKAGE from the steamer Chicora, which was lost with twenty-four persons on board several weeks ago, has begun coming ashore at St. Joseph, Mich.

The Supreme Court of Illinois gave a decision declaring that the eight-hour law, or, as it is generally known, the sweatshop law, is unconstitutional. About 40,000 women in Illinois who work in factories are affected.

At Forsythe, Ga., Amos Gibson, colored, assaulted Mrs. Martha Waller and Miss Hart, white, the latter an imbecile. He was hanged by a mob and his body riddled with bullets.

COLORADO laborers resumed work on the levee at New Orleans, La., under protection of the militia and police.

The annual presentation of Bibles to the graduating class at West Point Military Academy took place.

Mrs. JOHN ZORNISHO, a Hungarian, and her seven-year-old daughter, were murdered in the woods near Mammouth, Penna. The woman, whose husband was recently killed in the mines, had sold her belongings, and taking the proceeds, with about \$400, was returning to her native land.

WINCHESTER, VA., was placed practically under military control to protect from lynching Thornton Parker, colored, arrested for criminal assault on Mrs. Melton, of Middletown. Three companies, seventy-five men, were ordered out.

Two men were killed and several injured by the caving in of an embankment in Brooklyn. The dead are: Rossi Botti, a laborer, twenty-eight years old; Patrick Gillen, a laborer, thirty years old.

A WOMAN LYNCHED.

Belief That She is the Victim of Cattle Thieves and Their Friends.

Telegraphic advices from Stuart, Neb., tell of the lynching of Mrs. W. E. Holten in Keya Paha County. The outrage occurred near Brooksburg. The crime was supposed to have been committed by rustlers or anti-vigilants, who suspected the woman of giving testimony which would lead to the conviction of several of the cattle thieves who infest that county.

The woman was found in her farmhouse lying face downward on the floor with a piece of rope ten feet in length tied around her neck, and a hatchet and a hammer by her side.

The room was in great disorder. A terrible struggle must have taken place before the woman was overpowered.

The woman had always born a good reputation. She had a good deal of property. She was living alone when she was killed. Her husband was committed to an insane asylum about three years ago.

Drowned by a Waterspout.

Thirty miles from Gadsden, Ala., near the Coosa River, a waterspout burst, flooding a valley for three miles and doing immense damage. Many houses floated from their foundations and much live stock was drowned. Jacob Alverson, farmer, his wife and five-year-old son all lost their lives. Three men who were cutting timber in the valley were thought to have perished.

SPAIN MUST APOLOGIZE!

Gresham Demands a Prompt Disavowal for Firing on the Allianca.

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO CUBA.

Instructions Sent to United States Minister Taylor at Madrid--The Spanish Minister at Washington Very Indignant--Madrid Greatly Excited--Forcible Interference Cannot Be Tolerated.

Mr. Hannis Taylor, the American Minister to Spain, presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Madrid a demand from his Government for apology and reparation from the Government of Spain on account of the Allianca affair. Mr. Taylor's action was based on the following dispatch from Secretary of State Gresham, dated Washington:

"Taylor, Minister, Madrid:
"This department is informed that on the 8th inst. the United States mail steamship Allianca, on her homeward voyage from Colon to New York, when six miles from the coast of Cuba, off Cape Maysl, was repeatedly fired upon by a Spanish gunboat, with solid shot, which, fortunately, fell short.



SECRETARY GRESHAM.

"The Windward Passage, where this occurred, is the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and the Caribbean Sea. Through it several regular lines of American mail and commercial steamers pass weekly within sight of Cape Maysl. They are well known, and their voyage embraces no Cuban port of call.

"Forcible interference with them cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not, and can under no circumstances be tolerated when no state of war exists.

"This Government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act, and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperilling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States.

"You will communicate this to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and urge importance of prompt and satisfactory response.

"GRESHAM."

MINISTER MURUAGA DISPLEASED.

He Thinks Mr. Gresham Should Have Waited for "More Facts."

An interesting and most unusual feature of the controversy is the attitude assumed by the Spanish Minister in Washington, Senor Muruaga. Diplomacy is not silence with him, for no diplomat ever talked with more freedom or recklessness than he has done since the news first came of the firing upon the Allianca. The Minister insisted that he had been unable, with the aid of all the Spanish officials in Cuba, to identify the gunboat which fired the shot at the American flag, and repeated the opinion that Captain Crossman's story was a "fake." Even after the receipt of Captain Crossman's affidavit, Minister Muruaga was inclined to regard the warlike Spanish vessel as a myth.

The Spanish Minister was considerably piqued that the State Department should have ignored him in its correspondence with Madrid, and should have failed to inform him that the correspondence had been opened to furnish him with a copy of the dispatch.

SECRETARY GRESHAM ON DUTY

His Policy Meets With Approval in Army and Navy Circles.

Secretary Gresham, in spite of his sickness and the inclemency of the weather, resumed duty at the State Department and was closeted with Assistant Secretary Uhl for several hours. Mr. Gresham left the department at 2 p. m. and returned to his hotel. Neither he nor any other State Department official would discuss the Spanish affair further than to admit the accuracy of the published text of the despatch sent to Minister Taylor at Madrid. No expression could be obtained from them on Minister Muruaga's somewhat drastic comments upon the action of the department.

The very serious blunder or outrage committed by the Spanish gunboat excited much comment in Washington, and Secretary Gresham's demand upon Spain to apologize for the insult offered to the American flag was almost universally approved in Army and Navy circles.

Excitement in Spain.

Great excitement prevailed in Madrid, not only among the high officials, but through all classes, over the reception by the Spanish Government of Secretary Gresham's ultimatum in the case of the Allianca.

Large crowds thronged all the evening about the newspaper offices, and some hot-headed Spaniards made anti-American speeches, which were cheered by the crowd. It was evident, however, that the Government was viewing the matter calmly, for the police promptly suppressed the would-be orators.

Cruisers to Stop at Havana.

Secretary Herbert did all that he thought necessary or possible for him to do in ordering the New York and Columbia to stop at Havana on their way to the West Indies, where they had already been ordered, and as Secretary Gresham went to the extent of his authority in demanding prompt apology, it was fair to assume that the incident would remain in statu quo until a reply had been received from the Spanish Government.

How Spain May Apologize.

There are various methods by which the apology of Spain could be made, the most popular one being the saluting of the flag of the United States and a written apology to the Government for having insulted it.

THE ALLIANCA'S ASSAILANT.

Identified as the Spanish Cruiser Conde De Venadito.

The commander of the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito reports that on March 8, while cruising off the eastern coast of the island, he sighted a steamer heading for Maisi Point.

The steamer's course was to the northeast. The cruiser hoisted a flag, and the steamer replied by raising an English flag. The cruiser signalled the steamer to stop, but without effect.

As the steamer proceeded at full speed, the cruiser first fired two blank shots and then two solid shots. The commander says he did not desire to hit the steamer, but merely to cause her to heave to. He asserts that the steamer was but one and a half miles off the Cuban coast when the firing occurred.

Judging from Captain Crossman's story, nobody doubted that the steamer in question was the Allianca which was fired on by a Spanish cruiser on March 8.

A BAD FIRE IN TOLEDO.

Wall of a Round House Falls and Many Firemen Buried in the Debris.

The round house of the Wabash Railroad in Toledo, Ohio, was burned. The fire caused the loss of three lives and injuries to nine persons, of whom one probably was fatally hurt. The property damage is between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

The list of the dead is as follows: R. H. Bohman, fifty-six, painter; skull crushed; internally injured. John Bowen, eighteen, a spectator; skull crushed; internally injured. J. J. Preston, thirty-five, car inspector; back broken and skull crushed.

The walls of the building were considered to be secure, and the brave fire fighters pressed close in toward the building, the more effectively to combat the spreading flames. Suddenly the southeast wall, weakened by the destruction of the frame supports that connected it with the roof, fell out and buried a number of firemen under a heap of smoking debris.

The round house was completely wrecked, and the six engines stored there were rendered practically useless.

Our Gold Production.

Between '49 and '94 this country produced \$1,939,300,000 worth of gold.