

Eastern Courier.

UPWARD AND ONWARD.

VOL. 1.

HERTFORD, PERQUIMANS CO., N. C. MAY 15, 1895.

NO. 16.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish Minister, was presented to the President at the White House by Acting Secretary Uhl, with all benefitting ceremony, and was cordially received.

Secretary Hoke Smith decided that the State of South Dakota was not entitled to take up 50,000 acres of land in the Yankton Sioux Indian reservation in that State, the proclamation for opening which lands being in the hands of the President for signature.

Ambassador Runyon with Rear Admiral Kirkland, commanding a squadron of four vessels, have been officially delegated to be present for the United States at the Kiel (Germany) festivities, commencing June 19.

The State Department received Spain's apology for the firing on the Alliance.

The contract for three sea-going torpedo boats was signed by Secretary Herbert and President Malster, of the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore. The vessels are to be completed and delivered to the Government within fifteen months.

President Cleveland requested Civil Service Commissioner Lyman to hand in his resignation.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister to Washington, said that the commander of the Conde de Venadito had been rebuked for firing on the Alliance.

Secretary Herbert awarded the contract for completing the big Brooklyn dry dock to the lowest bidder, Thomas and Augustine Walsh, of New York, at \$370,000.

Secretary Herbert has decided not to attend the Kiel Canal celebration on June 16, notwithstanding the special invitation which it is understood was extended to him by the German Government.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Per. | Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Per. |
|-------------|------|-------|------|-------------|------|-------|------|
| Pittsburg. | 10 | 3 | .76 | Brooklyn. | 5 | 5 | .500 |
| Boston. | 7 | 3 | .70 | New York. | 5 | 6 | .45 |
| Cleveland. | 8 | 4 | .667 | Philadel. | 4 | 6 | .400 |
| Baltimore. | 5 | 4 | .555 | Louisville. | 4 | 8 | .333 |
| Chicago. | 7 | 6 | .538 | Wash'ng'tn. | 3 | 7 | .300 |
| Cincinnati. | 7 | 7 | .500 | St. Louis. | 4 | 10 | .286 |

Waterspouts caused much damage in Southern Ohio, Southeastern Indiana and Northwestern Kentucky.

Theodore Roosevelt, Andrew D. Parker and Colonel Frederick D. Grant assumed office on the Police Board, New York City; Mr. Roosevelt was elected President.

The Kentucky Derby was won, at Louisville, by Byron McClelland's colt Halma, the favorite.

Insanity, which for a year had been growing on James Herbert, a shoemaker in New York City, culminated in his killing his wife and himself with a razor.

At the Temperance Hotel in Rome, N. Y., Alzora Brockway, a dining room girl whose home was in Redfield, N. Y., and Arthur Loomis, a railroad man, killed themselves with morphine.

Foreman Andrew Simpson, James Scott and Theodore Burns, employes of the Illinois Central Storekeepers' Department, died at Chicago from drinking raw alcohol in transit over the road.

The plant of the Chicago Evening Post has been purchased by Horatio W. Seymour and associates, and the first issue of it as a new Democratic daily will appear about June 1.

Republicans were generally successful in the Indiana town elections.

Dr. Emile Hirart, of Plaquemine, La., and Mrs. S. P. Swain arrived at New Orleans and registered at a hotel as C. J. Smith and wife. Dr. Swain burst in a door and killed the man who was with his wife.

At Oakland, Cal., Thomas Thome, a shoemaker, stabbed his two daughters, one fatally, and then killed himself.

Two detachments of the Richmond Howitzers, the Monticello Guards, the Lynchburg Home Guards, the Roanoke Light Infantry and Roanoke Machine Works Guards went to Graham, Va., in anticipation of trouble at Pocahontas with the striking miners.

The Federal Court in West Virginia issued an injunction against the striking miners of the Flat Top region interfering with the United States mails or interstate traffic.

In New York City Cotton Broker John Boyle drew \$32,000 of A. N. Selter & Co.'s funds and disappeared.

Grant Poore, a notorious outlaw, while on trial for larceny in Judge Mayes's court at Tazewell, Tenn., shot and killed Benjamin Carroll, a witness against him.

The Mayor of New York City requested the resignations of Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin.

The Kings County Grand Jury indicted the Brooklyn Heights Trolley Railroad Company for manslaughter in the second degree for killing a woman.

Mrs. Dean Mix and her son Harry were instantly killed by lightning while standing in the doorway of their barn at Nashville, Mich. The barn was destroyed.

Ten thousand miners went on strike in the Pocahontas coal region of West Virginia.

The annual May Day labor parades and mass-meetings were held in various Eastern cities.

The new Belt Line tunnel in Baltimore, Md., was opened.

The third annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution began in the Old South Meeting House, Boston, Mass.

The Appalachian Bank at Big Stone Gap, Va., has closed its doors. It was organized five years ago with \$50,000 capital.

John Newton (colored) was killed near Yorkville, S. C., by Frank Moore, his twelve-year-old stepson. The boy gave himself up, saying that he killed Newton in self-defence and while protecting his mother.

James Young, janitor of the court house at Brazil, Ind., killed his wife at her mother's home, then returned to his room in the basement of the court house, called County Recorder Keyser to the speaking tube, bade him good-by and killed himself.

The United States cruiser Minneapolis from Key West arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va. She will undergo the necessary refitting at Norfolk to prepare her for the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. Her trial in the tropics is said to prove her the most efficient of cruisers.

Forest fires are again raging in that part of Wisconsin devastated last year, and homesteaders are fleeing to places of safety.

Foreign Notes.

The release of Oscar Wild on bail was ordered by Justice Pollock in London.

Emperor Francis Joseph refused to accept the resignation of Count Kalnoky, Premier of Austria-Hungary.

Japan agreed to make concessions to Russia after the ratification of the treaty with China.

General Campos cabled Spain to send to Cuba 20,000 additional troops, and also hold 50,000 in readiness.

A Cabinet crisis has been precipitated in Hungary by the attack of the Premier, Baron Banffy, on the Papal Nuncio.

Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has resigned.

Queen Victoria returned to Windsor Castle from her trip to France. She is in excellent health.

Maximo Gomez has been proclaimed by the insurgents Dictator of the Island of Cuba.

There were a few May Day riots in Europe, but, as a rule, the day passed quietly.

KILLED BY A TORNADO.

Many Lives Lost in a Terrible Storm in Sioux County, Iowa.

A tornado passed three miles northwest of Sioux Centre, Iowa. The school house near the town was blown down, the teacher killed, and several children killed and injured. The whole country in the track of the storm was devastated.

Despatches from Sioux Centre say that at least twenty residences and barns near that place were swept away. At the school house two teachers and three pupils were killed and many injured. Two women were found dead about 6 o'clock not far from the point where one of the school buildings stood.

One man who arrived in Sioux Centre late in the evening reported that his house was blown away and his family killed. He says that at least a hundred people must have been killed.

It is said that the town of Perkins, was almost entirely wiped out.

News was received from Sibley that a storm struck there destroying the house of John Watterson, killing Mrs. Watterson and injuring Watterson and his son.

Thirteen dead had been brought in to Sioux Centre at 9 p. m. It was then estimated that fifty persons must have been killed.

Hang Up Sixteen Heads.

A letter from the Sultan of Morocco has been read in the mosque at Fez announcing a signal victory over the rebellious Bahama tribesmen at Marrakesh. After the reading of the letter the heads of sixteen of the rebels were suspended from one of the gates of the city.

JAPAN YIELDS TO EUROPE

She Gives Up Her Claims on the Liao-Tung Peninsula in China.

PORT ARTHUR ALSO ABANDONED.

This Much She Concedes to the Wishes of Russia, Germany and France—China's Emperor Signed the Treaty of Peace—Foreign Fleets Assemble at Che-Foo For Peace Ratifications.

Japan, in conformity with the friendly advice of Russia, France and Germany, has undertaken to renounce her claims to final possession of the Kengtien or Liao-Tung territory in China.

Mr. Sone Arasuke, the Japanese Minister to France, informed M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Japan, in deference to the friendly advice of the protesting Powers, had renounced her claim to permanent possession of the Liao-Tung peninsula, including Port Arthur. A despatch to the London Globe says that Japan also intimated to Germany her willingness to give up possession of Liao-Tung.

The London Morning Post commends Japan for yielding to the demands of the three Powers, and condemns Russia, Germany and France for acting in their own interests and ignoring China. "Great Britain," it says, "was disinterested and equally loyal to both China and Japan."

The London News says: "The coalition has made a deplorable mistake in coercing Japan, but it is enough for us to know that we did not share the mistake."

The London Times says: "Japan is to be congratulated upon her good sense and the self-control of her statesmen. We rejoice that she recognized the wisdom of not pushing her pretensions too far. Russia is to be congratulated upon the success of her diplomacy. Events show how prudent it was for Japan to compel China to accept definite terms before replying to the Powers."

The radical journals agree that France would act wisely in advising Japan not to abuse her victory, but at the same time France must not resort to coercion.

The Paris Debats says: "Japan will not abandon her claims for recompense for the surrender of the Liao-Tung peninsula. Immediately after the ratifications are exchanged, negotiations will be opened with China. Japan will determine the nature of such recompense, and the Powers probably will support her in return for her yielding now."

It is presumed from this that an understanding has been reached with Russia whereby Japan will relinquish a part of the Chinese territory which she is permitted by the terms of the treaty to occupy, and thus placate Russia, who strongly opposes the presence of the Japanese troops in any part of China's territory.

Official information has been received at Washington, making it conclusive that the Chinese Emperor signed the treaty without modifications. As the Japanese Emperor affixed his signature two weeks before, nothing remained necessary in order to put the document into full effect but the formal ceremony of the accredited agents of each Government handing to the other in its elaborately decorated lacquered case the signed agreement of peace and amity and commercial intercourse.

Russia invited France and Germany to unite in guaranteeing the regular payment of the Chinese indemnity to Japan.

The President's Gift to Triplets.

Three weeks ago there were born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Zerkles, living near Decatur, Ind., three girl babies. The parents named the children Ruth, Esther and Frances. A neighbor of the Zerkles wrote to President Cleveland, informing him of the facts, and soon after the father of the children received a draft from the President for \$500 to be used for the education of the children.

The War in Madagascar.

The French Government is informed that the Hova loss in the recent fight at Marowar, Madagascar, was 400 men, including the chiefs in command. The French loss was insignificant.

ECUADOR'S REVOLUTION.

The Revolutionary Leader is a Good Fighter and Has Financial Backing.

Recent advices from Ecuador state that a revolution has broken out. Its leader is General Aloy Alfaro. Of no man is Ecuador more afraid than of Alfaro. It was for his part in the revolution of 1835 that he was exiled to Nicaragua. He is said to be a



GENERAL ALOY ALFARO.

(Leader of the Revolutionary Forces in Ecuador.)

good fighter, and it is said that he has the financial backing of many prominent merchants in Guayaquil and Quito.

One of the feats that made Alfaro famous in the revolution of 1835 was the capture of a cruiser with almost five hundred men on board at Guayaquil. Alfaro's force numbered only seventy-five.

Should Alfaro succeed in ousting President Cordero, Senor Seminario will be put forward for the office.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON DEAD.

It Was He Who Engineered the Blowing Up of Hell Gate.

General John Newton, the well-known engineer, veteran of the late war, and Commissioner of Public Works of New York City, died at his residence in New York City of pneumonia.

General Newton was born in Norfolk, Va., August 24, 1823, and from an early age showed remarkable mathematical ability. His desire for a military life was so strong that his father secured him an appointment to West Point. His record at the Military Academy was a remarkable one, and in 1842, when he was graduated, he was second in a class of fifty-six.

In May, 1864, General Newton was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and placed in command of the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, under General Howard. He fought in all of the battles during the invasion of Georgia, and throughout the war.

In April, 1866, General Newton, as Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, was ordered to New York City to begin a number of improvements, the greatest of which was the removal of obstructions in the river at Hell Gate. He took up his residence in New York at the time, and has lived there ever since.

To successfully accomplish the removal of the dangerous rocks at Hell Gate required the solution of difficult engineering problems never before grappled with and the invention of new apparatus, notably a steam drilling machine, which has since been in general use. Those empowered to select a man for the work hit upon General Newton, and he carefully and conscientiously studied the problems, and the accuracy of his conclusions was shown in the exact correspondence of results with the object that he sought. Hallett's Reef and Flood Rock, having been scientifically mined under his directions, were destroyed by two great explosions, the first on September 24, 1876, and the second on October 10, 1885.

General Newton's wonderful engineering work in these matters excited the admiration of engineers all over the world and many compliments were showered on him.