

# Eastern Courier.

UPWARD AND ONWARD.

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NO. 19.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Washington Items.

The revolution in Ecuador assumed so threatening an aspect that the Navy Department cabled the commander of the United States ship Ranger to proceed with his vessel to Guayaquil.

Secretary Herbert approved the unanimous recommendation of the Naval Small Arms Board that the new Lee rifle be adopted as the service weapon.

### Domestic.

#### RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Pittsburg.	20	8	.714	Boston.	12	12	.500
Cincinnati.	20	10	.667	Baltimore.	11	11	.500
Chicago.	19	11	.633	Brooklyn.	10	16	.385
Cleveland.	17	12	.586	St. Louis.	11	19	.367
Philadel.	13	12	.520	Wash'ng'n.	9	17	.346
New York.	13	12	.520	Louisville.	5	20	.200

Cashier Griffin, of the Park Bank, Albany, N. Y., confessed to stealing \$18,000 from that institution.

The Presbyterian Assembly at Pittsburg adjourned to meet at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., next May.

General James B. Swain died in his home, at Sing Sing, N. Y., seventy-five years old. He was one of the earliest associates of Horace Greeley.

Ferdinand Harris, a colored butler employed by M. C. D. Borden, in New York City, was murdered by two unknown men.

Edward A. Griffin, cashier of the Park Bank, Albany, N. Y., confessed to a defalcation.

Grand Army posts and patriotic societies were represented at memorial services in a number of churches and cemeteries in New York City and Brooklyn.

George Montgomery killed Archibald Riley while coming out of church at Versailles, Ky. Riley had wronged his slayer's sister.

John A. Morris, the millionaire capitalist and turfman died on his Texas ranch, aged fifty-eight. He was worth \$20,000,000.

The Jefferson County Grand Jury at Louisville, Ky., refused to indict Fulton Gordon for killing his wife and Archie Brown, son of the Governor of Kentucky.

Secretary Carlisle discussed the currency problem before a Bowling Green (Ky.) audience.

Rather than endure the reproach of living upon his wife's earnings, Louis Kraemer killed himself and his daughter, two years old, at Chicago.

The State Department of Education rules that nuns may not teach in the public schools of Texas. Catholic nuns have been conducting free schools in Southwest Texas.

Solomon H. Mann, accused of wronging and causing the death of Loretta Hannigan, his typewriter, was fatally shot in New York City by the dead girl's brother, David F. Hannigan.

Frost has not seriously blighted the great Northwestern wheat crop.

Johann Tranquillini, one of the witnesses of the death of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, died in Ward's Island Insane Asylum, New York City.

At New Orleans, La., Mehalia Ebbinger, eleven years old, was run down by a trolley car and her body was cut in five pieces.

At Clinton, Ky., Mrs. Victoria Machen, widow of United States Senator Willis B. Machen, killed herself by shooting herself through the head. Mrs. Machen had large landed interests.

It was announced in New York City that some one who wished to remain anonymous, had given a central building, to cost about \$250,000, to the New York University.

The Democratic Editors' Association of New York State held their annual dinner at Delmonico's, New York City. President Cleveland sent a letter on sound money, and speeches were made by Senator Hill, Controller Eckels and others.

Seventy thousand children took part in the Brooklyn Sunday-school parade, and were reviewed by ex-President Harrison and Prince Francis Joseph, of Battenberg.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in Pittsburg, Penn., committed itself to the cause of prohibition, and resolved to raise a \$1,000,000 Reunion Fund.

A dynamite explosion occurred on the farm of William Pyle, six miles south of Elkton, Md. Pyle and several workmen were killed.

Evidence was presented to the Grand Jury with a view to indicting the projectors of twelve of the largest department stores in New York City for selling spurious silverware.

The overdue French line steamer La Gasconne arrived at New York with the piston-head of her intermediate cylinder broken.

Eight thousand union brickmakers of Chicago went on strike.

Twenty shopmates saw sixteen-year-old Rachel Radus caught in the machinery and whirled to her death in the bindery in New York City where she worked, and many fainted at the sight.

### Foreign Notes.

The body Jose Marti, late President of the Cuban rebels, was disinterred, identified and reburied by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

A Japanese war fleet arrived at Formosa and fighting was expected.

The torpedo boat built at the Germania wharf at Kiel, Germany, for the Turkish Government, was making her trial trip to Eckernforde when her boiler exploded. Six of the crew were instantly killed and fourteen were mortally injured.

Italy's elections appear to have increased Premier Crispi's strength.

Bismarck has declared himself a bimetalist.

At London a verdict of guilty was returned against Oscar Wilde, and he and Taylor, an accomplice, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor. Oscar Wilde's hair was cropped and he was put in stripes.

America's warships will be the swiftest at the great naval display at Kiel, Germany.

Henry Irving, the actor, Walter Besant, the novelist, Lewis Morris, the poet, and Dr. William Howard Russell, war correspondent, have been accorded the honor of knighthood on the occasion of Queen Victoria's birthday.

In the trial of the Hyams brothers, Americans in Toronto, Canada, for the murder of Willie Wells, the jury disagreed.

The cloth works in Bialystock, Poland, were burned. Five persons were burned to death and seven others fatally injured.

Diplomatic relations between Japan and China have been resumed.

The Belgian Minister of Finance has resigned.

At Apia, Samoa, fire destroyed eleven principal structures besides small outbuildings; loss estimated at \$52,000.

Pirates captured a Dutch brigantine in the Adriatic, shot her captain and mate and stole nearly everything on board.

The Emperor of Austria has finally accepted the resignation of Count Kalnoky, Imperial Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Queen Wilhelmina and Queen Regent Emma returned to The Hague, Holland, from England.

## BOOMERS TAKE KICKAPOO.

### Thousands Swarm Into the Reservation and Stake Out a Town.

Twenty thousand men rushed into the little triangular reservation of the Kickapoos, Indian Territory, at noon on the day appointed for the opening, fighting for the choice of 437 claims opened to settlement. There were few accidents, however, and ill-feeling got no further than dispute. The Kickapoo Indians who loitered about wore their store clothes, and made a holiday of it.

At Sweeney's Ranch, near a newly erected bridge across the Canadian River, the biggest crowd gathered. As noon approached, Sweeney, who had been selected as time-keeper, stood in front of the boomers, watch in hand. For half an hour the crowd waited impatiently on saddles and wagons. When Sweeney gave the signal there was a wild dash for the bridge.

By noon the reservation was swarming with people. There was a spirited rivalry between two town-site organizations, and thousands abandoned their chance of securing a tract of land and contented themselves with a lot. The rival towns were to be called Dale and Aurora respectively and were to be located on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, a few miles apart. By a compromise a new site was chosen between the two. The new town is called McCloud, in honor of the general solicitor of the railroad. W. F. Gillette, of Perry, was elected Mayor. McCloud on the first night had a population of 3000 people.

## The Largest Cylinder of Glass.

All window glass blowing records were broken by David Shields, a blower at the North Anderson (Ind.) works. The largest cylinder ever turned out in that city heretofore was by Amiel Michel, a Frenchman. It was fifty inches in circumference and ninety inches long. Shields's effort to break all records was rewarded by a cylinder fifty-six by ninety-six, which is thought to be the largest ever blown. It was perfect glass in every particular, and as good as the small cylinders.

## A GREAT RISE IN WHEAT.

### Speculation Has Been on a Scale of Unprecedented Magnitude.

## COTTON ALSO TAKES A JUMP.

### Operators All Over the Country Have Been Buying Heavily and Unfavorable Crop Reports Caused a General Rise in Prices--The Trend of the Markets Here and in Europe is Upward.

The wheat markets in New York and Chicago have been a speculative Vesuvius sending up molten lava, burning cinders and red-hot stones, with the bears running for their lives. Prices shot up 2½ to 4 cents a day. When July wheat touched 80 cents in New York the brokers on the Produce Exchange gave a ringing cheer. The speculation of late has been on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. In three days the sales at the New York Produce Exchange have reached 102,000,000 bushels. In Chicago the dealings were much heavier. Operators all over the country have been buying heavily, and the wheat market has been a sort of El Dorado for many an obscure trader in the West.

The rise was due largely to unfavorable crop reports, but it was partly traceable to the general bull craze in this country. Everybody thinks everything is going up. Liverpool, which has been trying to resist the advance, threw up the sponge and marked up its prices 2 to 3 pence. Glasgow, staid and stolid as a rule, was in the throes of speculative excitement. Paris was higher. The foreign houses were buying in New York quite freely.

After July wheat had reached 84 in New York a reaction came, and prices tumbled several cents.

Bradstreet's, the Commercial Agency's mouthpiece, stated that the world's visible stock of wheat had fallen off within a week 5,438,000 bushels, the most bullish statement in regard to this matter that has been made for many months. Chicago was selling cash wheat freely to St. Louis, Toledo, Milwaukee and Kansas City. The Government weekly report said that the winter wheat crop had been damaged. The temperature at the West and Northwest was high, a cold wave having passed eastward, and throughout the grain country the thermometer was in the fifties. A stream of despatches from the West said that considerable damage had been done, and the bullish sentiment spread. Corn and oats also advanced in sympathy with the other grains.

Cotton also astonished people far and wide. The sales at the New York Cotton Exchange in one day reached the imposing aggregate of 329,300 bales, which beats anything that the Exchange has seen in a month of Sundays. Prices made a jump in one day of 20 to 21 points at New York, 19 to 21 in New Orleans, and equal to 16 points in Liverpool, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Augusta, St. Louis, and New Orleans advanced ½ to 3-16 cent. The receipts at the ports were light, the exports were liberal, the weekly Government report was bullish, and a big cotton firm issued a statement to the effect that the acreage will show a decrease of 13½ per cent. At Fall River, Mass., print cloths were active and advancing.

## ROBBED OF \$25,000.

### A Bank Clerk in London Relieved of a Tin Case Containing the Money.

A bold robbery occurred in the Williams Deacon and Manchester and Salford Bank, London. A clerk attached to Coutts & Co.'s bank went to the former institution with a tin case containing \$25,000 in bank notes for deposit. Pending some preliminaries to the fulfillment of his errand the clerk placed the case of notes on the counter beside him.

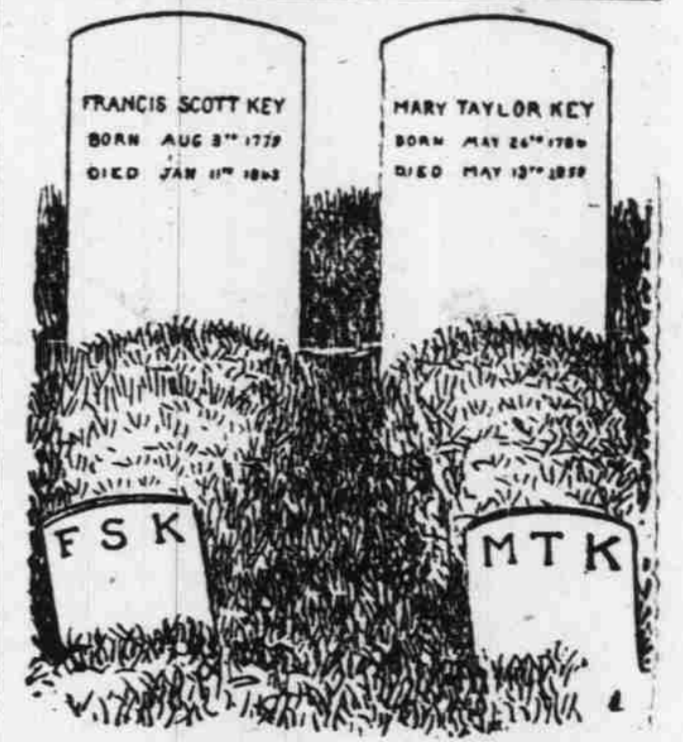
Half a minute later a stranger walked in and placed an empty case, an exact counterpart of the one containing the notes, by the side of it. The attention of Coutt's clerk being directed elsewhere for a few seconds, the stranger removed the \$25,000 case and walked away.

The alarm was immediately raised, but it was found that the stranger, in the short time required for him to exchange the cases, had also bolted the door of the private entrance to the bank on the outside, so that his pursuers were greatly delayed in following him.

## A MONUMENT TO KEY.

### Tribute to the Composer of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Unhonored by his countrymen, beneath the soil of his native country in the cemetery of Frederick City, Md., have lain for many years the ashes of Francis Scott Key, whose hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner," has been the inspiration for thousands of heroic



WHERE FRANCIS SCOTT KEY IS BURIED.

deeds. At last a movement is on foot to erect a suitable monument to his memory.

The Key Monument Association was organized in June, 1894. It has raised so far about \$2000 for the object it has in view, and now appeals to the country at large for funds. As especially appropriate to the day and in keeping with the spirit, the committee selected National Flag Day, June 14, as a time when the children all over the land and all patriotic citizens generally should forward contributions to the fund. Governor Brown, of Maryland, sent an appeal of this character to the Governors of all the States.

The remains of Francis Scott Key were removed some years ago from Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, to their present resting place. Plain head and foot stones alone mark the grave. This neglect by his countrymen is due, perhaps, not so much to lack of patriotism as to the fact that thousands are not aware of the movement now on foot, and have not been asked for contributions to the fund.

## GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

### An Increase in the Yellow and a Heavy Falling Off in the White Metal.

The Director of the Mint, Mr. R. E. Pres ton, estimates the production of gold by the mines of the United States, approximately, during the calendar year 1894, to have been 1,910,800 fine ounces of the coining value of \$99,500,000, an increase over 1893 of \$3,500,000, which is the largest amount produced in any year since 1878. The production of silver from the mines of the United States is estimated to have approximated in 1894 49,500,000 ounces, of the coining value of \$64,000,000, showing a decrease as compared with 1893 of 10,500,000 ounces.

In the production of gold, California leads with an output of \$13,570,000; Colorado coming second with \$9,491,000; Montana third, with \$3,651,000, and South Dakota, \$3,299,000. Colorado heads the list in silver by an output of 23,281,400 fine ounces, of the coining value of \$30,101,200; Montana second, with a production of 12,820,000 fine ounces, followed by Utah with a production of 5,892,000 fine ounces, and Idaho with 3,248,500 fine ounces. At the average price of silver for the calendar year 1894 (\$0.635), the commercial value of the silver product of the mines of the United States is \$31,432,500.

In regard to the product of the world's gold and silver for 1894, the returns are incomplete, but as far as received show an increase in the production of gold over 1893 of about \$21,000,000, the largest increase being in Africa.

The production of silver in the world, it is estimated, will be from 145,000,000 to 150,000,000 ounces for the calendar year 1894. The heaviest falling off in the production is in the United States, followed by Australia, Mexico showing a gain of 2,700,000 ounces. Mexico also gains in her production of gold \$1,500,000.

## Patriot Norsewomen.

Norwegian women are raising money to invest in torpedoes for use in case of a possible war with Sweden.