

Eastern Courier.

UPWARD AND ONWARD.

VOL. 1.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The President appointed H. Clay Armstrong, of Alabama, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, Spain, in the room of Stephen Bonson, of Baltimore, who resigned. Mr. Armstrong is at present Consul at Grenoble, France.

A blank form of application for those who paid the income tax to use in making application for a refund of the money has been prepared.

Count Reventlow, the Danish Minister, presented his letters of recall to President Cleveland. Expressions of regret were exchanged. Count Reventlow will become Minister from Denmark to Rome and Madrid.

The fifteenth anniversary of Garibaldi's death was celebrated by the Revolutionists in Rome, Italy.

The last month of the fiscal year opened with expenditures \$200,000 in excess of receipts, while the total deficit stood at \$46,957,202.

President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet returned to Washington from Grosham's funeral at Chicago in good health.

Senator Hill answered Senator Sherman, saying he favored international bi-metallicism at a ratio of 15 to 1.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	ct.
Pittsburg.	24	12	.667	Philadel.	18	14	.563
Cape.	22	15	.595	New York.	16	17	.485
Baltimore.	17	12	.586	Brooklyn.	14	18	.438
Boston.	17	12	.586	Wash'g'n.	14	20	.412
Cincinnati.	20	15	.571	St. Louis.	12	24	.333
Cleveland.	20	15	.571	Louisville.	6	26	.188

Charles C. Harrison, of Philadelphia, made a donation of \$500,000 to the University of Pennsylvania in honor of his father, the late George Loh Harrison, LL. D.

Presbyterian pilgrims celebrated the establishment of their faith in America by exercises at Free Hill and the old Tennent Church, New Jersey.

Judge Alfred Reed, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, was appointed to succeed the late Vice-Chancellor Green by Chancellor McGill.

The United States Naval War College at Newport, R. I., was opened for another season's work.

The grain storage building of P. Ballantine & Sons' ale brewery, Newark, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire. About 150,000 bushels of barley burned, causing a loss of \$200,000.

Rain quenched the forest fires in Pennsylvania after a loss of \$250,000 in property destroyed.

The State Senate of Massachusetts, following the action of the House, passed the Veterans' Preference bill over the Governor's veto by a vote of 28 to 7. The bill thus becomes a law.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston celebrated its 275th anniversary.

By a decision of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Devery, who was a police captain, and Edward G. Glennon, who was his ward man, and who were dismissed for bribery from the New York City force by a former Board of Commissioners, were reinstated.

Missouri's Democratic State Committee decided by a vote of ten to five not to call a special convention on the silver question.

The wheat, oats and hay crops in Central Illinois will be a failure. There is a fine stand of corn, but it needs rain. Recent hot winds have dried up pastures.

The cadets at West Point (N. Y.) Military Academy, gave a dress parade, which was witnessed by the Board of Visitors.

At Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Martha M. Elias and her daughter, Annie M. Elias, aged fifty-five and twenty-five years respectively, were murdered by unknown robbers at their flat.

Druggist Louis Hanvey shot and killed his young wife at Atlanta, Ga. The tragedy occurred on the street. Hanvey had been drinking.

Mrs. De Grimm, wife of the well known artist, committed suicide in New York City by shooting herself. Her mind had been failing since the recent death of her son.

At the Deal's saw mill, near Downville, N. C., the boiler exploded and killed Edward Deal, Pender Oxford and Gordon Oxford, Bremen, and Reuben Bones. Two other men were severely bruised and scalded.

Chauncey M. Depey gave a dinner in New York City to ex-President Harrison; among the two dozen other guests were Governor Morton, Governor McKinley, Senator Carter, of Montana; Senator Elkins, Mayor Strong, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

May heat records in New York City were broken, it being ninety-five in the shade on the last day of the month.

Morris Schoenholz, charged with arson, made a confession which showed that recent fires in New York City were of incendiary origin.

Foreign Notes.

Dispatches from Constantinople stated that the Porte gave a negative reply to the demands of the Powers for Armenian reforms, and that a demonstration of warships in the Bosphorus was imminent.

The Japanese landed at the Island of Formosa in strong force, and, after several hours' fighting, captured the city of Kelung. In the fight 200 Chinese were killed.

Part of the Japanese Imperial Guard defeated a large body of Formosan rebels, many of whom were slain.

General Primo Rivera, Captain-General of Madrid, Spain, was shot and mortally wounded by an infantry officer, who is believed to be insane.

A cablegram received by Assistant Secretary of State Uhl announced the death at Hull, England, of W. J. H. Ballard, United States Consul at that point.

Eighteen Chilean railroad laborers were drowned by the swamping of a boat in the Bay of Aneud, Chile.

A shaft in the Fifeshire (Scotland) colliery caught fire. Nine persons died from injuries received in trying to escape.

Japanese troops have landed at Formosa. England has sent warships to Jeddah to protect the lives and property of foreigners.

By the explosion of an Equadoreau gunboat fifteen men were killed and seventeen injured.

Amador Guerra, one of the Cuban leaders, was reported to be killed.

In the French Senate Marquis l'Angle-Beaumanair attacked the Government for ordering French warships to take part in the opening of the Baltic Sea Canal.

SUICIDE FROM A BALLOON.

A Young Man Carried 700 Feet High While Clinging to the Netting.

Among the attractions at Arsenal Island, a St. Louis (Mo.) pleasure resort, a few afternoons ago, was a balloon ascension and parachute drop by Professor Barson, a local aeronaut. The aeronaut had a number of men engaged to assist in filling the balloon with gas and to steady it before it was released. Among these was Tony Heaffe, aged twenty-three years. Heaffe vainly urged Professor Barson to permit him to accompany him in his flight.

When everything was in readiness the aeronaut gave the order to "let go," and the balloon shot upward. The spectators were suddenly horrified to see Heaffe clinging to the netting on the upper part of the immense bag. The Professor's attention was attracted to Heaffe when the balloon was about 700 feet from the ground, and he cried to him: "For mercy's sake hang onto the balloon!" but at that instant Heaffe loosened his grasp on the ropes and went swirling through the air, turning several somersaults in his descent and striking the ground with such force as to crush his body into a shapeless mass.

Heaffe is said to have gone to the grounds early in the day with a young woman, and later he quarreled with her. It was suggested that his trip on the balloon was with the deliberate purpose of committing suicide in this novel manner.

WIPED OUT BY FOREST FIRES.

Coon Run in Pennsylvania Said to Have Been Destroyed.

Five rigs, tanks, and boiler houses, belonging to the Middle Land Oil Company, were destroyed by forest fires near Hunter Run, Penn. A large quantity of logs and lumber were burned. Fires raged at Chipmunk, Tally-Ho, Guffey, and along the line of the Erie and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroads, between Bradford and Johnsonburg. The settlement of Coon Run, in Elk County, was reported completely wiped out. There were twenty-five dwelling houses in the village. A message from Knapp's Creek says that fifty rigs belonging to Messrs. Curtis, Burns & Russell have been destroyed. The town was completely surrounded by fire.

Everything between Russell City, Penn., and Coon Run has been wiped out, including all the rigs, tanks, the pump station of the Standard Oil Company, and the Elk County Pipe Line Company.

A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

The Steamer Colima Wrecked, and Passengers Perish by the Score.

STRUCK A REEF OFF MEXICO.

The Vessel Containing 213 Souls Was Seeking Shelter From a Storm When the Disaster Occurred Six Miles From Land--Terrible Scenes Before the Hapless Victims Were Engulfed.

The Pacific Mail steamer Colima was wrecked between Manzanillo and Acapulco, off the west coast of Mexico, and, according to the latest report, 187 of the passengers and crew were drowned. She was bound for Panama, and left San Francisco, Cal., with 191 persons on board—thirty-nine cabin passengers, thirty-seven steerage, forty-three Chinese, eleven officers and a crew of sixty-one men.

Of the passengers five cabin and three steerage were bound for ports at which the steamer stopped before the accident happened.

A lifeboat containing twenty-one men, of which nine were cabin passengers, seven were steerage passengers and five were members of the crew reached Manzanillo the day after the disaster. The next day three passengers and two members of the crew appeared off the coast below Manzanillo and they were rescued. The accident was the most frightful in its loss of life which has ever occurred in Mexican waters, and the Colima is a complete loss unless some of its cargo can be recovered by divers, which will probably be attempted.

Seventy-five miles below San Blas, Mexico, where the vessel had stopped for passengers, who brought the number of people on board up to 213, a hurricane was encountered, and it was debated whether the ship should attempt to gain partial shelter in the shallow and treacherous Banderas Bay, which has rocks near the entrance, or whether it were better to push out to sea.

One Mexican passenger, Don Martias Moreno, says that while cautiously steering for what, to all appearance, was the usual entrance, a slight tremble was felt to go through the ship. It was so faint that it was hardly apparent, except to the trained senses of the pilot and Captain. The Captain ordered a slight change in the course, and gave other directions which were obeyed by the officers and crew.

A very few seconds later the keel ground on a rock, lightly, and there was at once great excitement among the officers and crew and fear on the part of the few passengers on deck. In less than ten seconds after, the ship struck on an unknown reef and a shudder ran through the hull from bow to stern.

The passengers sprang from their berths in terror and ran out on to the decks, screaming and praying in a paroxysm of fear, for the awful truth began to burst upon them. The wind howled and a dense pall of fog hung over the ship as she was tossed by the surges and began to pound herself to pieces on the rocks. She rose and fell three times.

"Man the boats," trumpeted the Captain. The boats had previously been made ready with all the life preservers placed at convenient places, although covered from the view of nervous passengers. Within three minutes of the first crash in the hull the ship began to reel from its upright balance, to settle and to sink in its free hinder part.

The scenes about the lifeboats were indescribable. According to all the testimony obtainable, the panic-stricken passengers and the ship's crew struggled for first place, although, to the credit of the crew, few of the sailors or ship's people lost their presence of mind, but gave their main attention to saving the passengers.

There were a number of children on the passenger list, and one of these was pitched overboard into the frothing sea by a frenzied mother, who meant to throw the child into one of the lifeboats while it was still upon the davits. A woman of evident wealth and refinement among the passengers, whose name is thought to be Broslin or Crosslyn, displayed remarkable presence of mind, and in the most trying moments passed among the frenzied throng exhorting the people to keep quiet and taking particular care of the women and children.

Some of the passengers, not willing to await the chance of a place in the boats, seized the life belts and cast themselves into the sea. They were dashed against the rocks. The first boat to be lowered, with its heavy burden of humanity, succeeded in

clearing the ship's sides, but was swept away and swallowed by the night of fog.

Of this load only one of the sailors is known to have escaped the engulfing flood which swept over the boat within five minutes after it was launched. A similar fate befell all the other boats with one exception, and this is the boat with twenty-one persons aboard, which was picked up by the steamer San Juan.

A special train bearing a rescue party, including four physicians, was sent out from Colima to Manzanillo. They were badly needed in Manzanillo, as most of the people there were panic-stricken, and the few skilled workers were almost exhausted in caring for the saved. It was said that fifty-four bodies had been brought into Manzanillo by several searching parties patrolling the coast on foot and in boats.

The weather was hot, and no means for embalming were at hand, and as it was impossible to dig separate graves the bodies unclaimed by survivors were of necessity interred in long trenches.

The Jefe Politico of Manzanillo summoned all the mounted rural forces in the district to duty at Manzanillo and a garrison of soldiers was placed on guard to prevent robbery of the dead and to dig graves and trenches. It is known that some vandalism has been committed, as several bodies have been found a short distance from the shore stripped of all valuables and clothing. Portions of the ship have reached shore, and it is apparent she will be a total loss.

One of the saddest incidents of the wreck is the death of Professor Harold Whitney, of the University of California, and his family. He was formerly of Harvard. He went down with his wife and four children. He gained much reputation while at Harvard by his book on physics, and three years ago he went to Berkeley, where he took the chair of physics.

Later details are contained in the following despatch from Colima:

"Six survivors of the steamer Colima have reached here. They are John Thornton, J. E. Childred, of Seattle, and cabin passengers Lewis Peters and Vinton, Seamen Gonzales and Fred Johnson. They got ashore on a raft from which three seamen were lost. Another raft with five persons was seen near San Talmo. Its fate is unknown. The women and children were all in the staterooms and all went down with the steamer.

"The survivors saw Purser Wafer in a well-manned boat pulling away from the sinking steamer toward shore. It is supposed that this boat is still afloat."

THE FAIR ESTATE'S COLOSSAL DEAL.

179,000 Tons of Wheat Sold for \$3,053,200, Paid in Cash.

The largest strictly commercial transaction ever consummated in San Francisco, Cal., was closed in the office of the administrators of the estate of James G. Fair, involving the final transfer of 179,000 tons of wheat belonging to the Fair estate to four leading shipping firms and the payment of \$3,053,200 cash. Certified checks upon four banks were given.

The sale had been confirmed by Judge Slack on May 4. The buyers and the amounts applied for by each were as follows: George W. McNear, 60,000 tons; Eppinger & Co., 57,400 tons; Balfour, Guthrie & Co., 50,000 tons, and Girvin, Baldwin & Eyre, 12,000 tons.

The price named was \$17 per ton. Afterwards, when an account of stock was taken, it was found that the amount of wheat actually on hand exceeded that named in court by 200 tons, which the buyers agreed to apportion among themselves at the same price.

The commission allowed by the Court on the sale amounts to \$89,000. The buyers have control of nearly all the ships in port, and they have given orders to have them loaded as fast as possible for Europe.

A SAN FRANCISCO HORROR.

Murder and Robbery Committed in a Flat House.

Another diabolical crime, bearing some resemblance to the terrible tragedies of Emanuel Church, was unearthed at San Francisco, Cal., by the discovery that Miss Nellie Harrington, thirty-five years old, who occupied an upper flat at No. 1917 Ellis street, had been assaulted and murdered in her bedroom, the door locked and her clothing and the furniture of the apartment set on fire. The room had been ransacked and her jewelry and purse stolen.

Attention was directed to the rooms by escaping smoke. When the door was broken open the bedding, which was piled in the centre of the room, was on fire, and beneath the smouldering clothes was the blood-stained body of Miss Harrington. Stabs were found all over the unfortunate woman's body and face.