

Eastern Courier.

UPWARD AND ONWARD.

VOL. 1.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

There will be twenty-six contested seats in the coming Congress.

The expenditures for the four years of civilian administration of the Weather Bureau, ending June 30, are estimated at \$3,398,090. The appropriations for the same period have been \$3,632,953.

The Belmont-Morgan syndicate made the last payment on the bond contract with the Government.

The State Department received the gratifying information that the Government of Honduras has at last taken positive action toward bringing to justice the murderers of Charles W. Renton, an American citizen.

The bond syndicate completed its payments for the last issue of Government bonds, making the gold reserve \$107,392,355.

Secretary Carlisle approved about six hundred changes in the Treasury to conform to the new Appropriation bills. The changes consist of removals, degradations and promotions.

President Cleveland decided to send Consul-General Williams back to Cuba.

Six Chinamen who reached New York from Cuba, claiming to have been residents of New Orleans, have been ordered deported by Secretary Carlisle.

The gold reserve in the United States Treasury now exceeds \$100,000,000.

Baron von Thielman, the new German Ambassador, paid his first visit to Secretary of State Olney, accompanied by Baron Ketteler, late Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy.

Hubbard Taylor Smith, of Indiana, made the highest percentage in the examination held at the State Department for Consular clerk, and has been recommended to the Secretary of State for appointment. The term of the office is for life.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	ct.
Boston	32	17	.652	Philadel.	27	24	.529
Baltimore	29	19	.604	Brooklyn	28	25	.528
Pittsburg	33	22	.600	New York	26	27	.491
Chicago	34	24	.586	Wash'ng'n	22	30	.423
Cleveland	32	23	.582	St. Louis	17	33	.309
Cincinnati	28	23	.549	Louisville	7	43	.140

Advances were made in the price of foundry and bar irons and the wages of 10,000 miners were raised fourteen per cent. in Alabama.

"Jack" Fisher and "Bill" Durham, moonshiners, in South Carolina, were killed by State liquor constables. Two constables were badly wounded.

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, was hanged in effigy in Hazleton, Penn., because he vetoed a bill creating the new county of Quay.

Secretary Carlisle visited President Cleveland at "Gray Gables," Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

Alfred Stiekwell and Edward Sutton were drowned in the Connecticut River, opposite Colts' Fire Arms factory, Hartford, by the capsizing of a boat.

The Austrian naval school ship Donau arrived at the Port of New York with 367 scholars aboard.

Octavius O'Cottle, an aged and wealthy Buffalo (N. Y.) lawyer, was abducted by strange men and held two days in an unoccupied dwelling for ransom.

Philip Phillips, the evangelist known as the Singing Pilgrim, died at the house of a friend in Delaware, Ohio. He was born in Chautauque County, New York, on August 13, 1834.

Commencement exercises were held at Yale, Harvard, Amherst, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Williams, Trinity and other New England colleges.

The Harvard Athletic Committee has decided to decline the Oxford-Cambridge track athletic challenge.

Ex-Governor Beaver received notice from the Governor of Pennsylvania of his appointment as a Superior Court Judge.

The Rev. J. J. Wilson, a well-known Cumberland Presbyterian minister, was killed near Ruston, La., by James Howell, a gardener. Trouble had been brewing between the two men for some time.

The Committee on Platform in the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky at Louisville adopted three reports, that of the majority being in favor of "sound money." Senator Blackburn was defeated for representation on the committee. Congressman Berry was made Permanent Chairman.

A colored man named Bill Stokes was lynched at Raysors, S. C. Stokes attempted to assault a white woman.

George W. Rouis, who was formerly a part-

ner with his cousin, Rophine, shot himself in New York City immediately after having had a scuffle, during which one shot was fired, with a stranger, who escaped. The description of the stranger answered to that of Rouis's cousin.

Gretna, La., was the scene of a lynching. The victim was John Frye, twenty-two years old, a white man. He was a firebug.

The doors of the private banking house of Cowles & Eldridge, of Norfolk, Conn., were closed. The notice tacked on the door caused much excitement. It was said that depositors would lose nothing.

John B. Specker, doing business as Specker Brothers & Co., wholesale dry goods, Cincinnati, Ohio, failed. The assets were placed at \$750,000 and the liabilities at a lower figure.

The application for the removal from New York City of Charles A. Dana, editor the Sun, to Washington for trial in the Noyes libel suit, was denied by Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, and the defendant discharged.

Foreign Notes.

Maso was chosen by Cuban patriots to succeed Marti.

The new British Ministry was officially announced by Lord Salisbury.

Sir Graham Bower has been appointed to succeed Governor O'Brien as Newfoundland's Chief Executive.

Captain-General Campos notified the Spanish Cabinet that he will require 14,000 additional soldiers to prosecute an offensive campaign in Cuba.

The New York brig Pearl was chased and searched by a British cruiser at Jamaica.

The Prince of Wales opened the International Railway Congress in the Imperial Institute, Kensington, London.

The Belgium Government will send an officer to Canada this year to buy horses for remounts and the artillery.

Violent thunder storms prevailed in England and Ireland. Lightning struck a tree adjacent to the Royal pavilion at the agricultural show at Darlington. Two people were killed and three were injured. The Duke and Duchess of York had just departed from the pavilion.

Minister Terrell, United States representative to Turkey, has made a vigorous demand upon the Porte for the punishment of the murderers of Lenz, the American bicyclist.

The first anniversary of the assassination of President Carnot was observed throughout France.

France has demanded redress from China for ill-treatment of missionaries.

A Radical motion of want of confidence in Premier Crispi was defeated by an overwhelming majority in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

Prince Emanuel, Duke of Aosta, was married in St. Raphael's Catholic Church, at Kingston-on-Thames, England, to Princess Helene of Orleans, second daughter of the late Count of Paris.

The Hon. Herbert Gladstone told a press representative that his father, Hon. W. E. Gladstone, would take no further part in public life.

The revolt in Macedonia is said to be spreading rapidly.

END OF DA GAMA.

The Insurgent Leader, Defeated, Kills Himself in Brazil.

Insurgents under the command of Admiral Da Gama in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, have been defeated by the Government troops at Campos. Admiral Osorio was wounded and captured; he succumbed to his injuries. Admiral Da Gama, finding himself overpowered, committed suicide. General Taveres assumed command of the rebels.

Saldanha Da Gama was born in Rio de Janeiro and was descended from the noble Portuguese family the most illustrious of whose members was the celebrated Vasco Da Gama. When the revolt against Peixoto occurred about two years ago, he remained neutral for some time, but decided at last to join the insurgents.

Rain-Making a Humbug.

Frank Melbourne, whose services were in urgent demand in the West two or three years ago as a rain-maker, is now in Cleveland, Ohio. In speaking of his experience as a rain-maker, Melbourne admitted that the whole thing was a humbug, and that he never possessed any more power to bring rain than any other man. He says the American people like to be humbugged, and the greater the fake the easier it is to work it. Melbourne made a fortune in the business.

MILLIONS LOST BY FIRE.

San Francisco Visited by the Greatest Conflagration in Twenty Years.

A FATAL MINNEAPOLIS BLAZE.

One Whole Block and Portions of Others in Ruins at the Golden Gate--The Loss Perhaps \$1,750,000--Died at Their Post--Five Firemen Crushed by Falling Walls--Many Others Injured.

Fire which started at 6 o'clock p. m. destroyed four blocks in the heart of the manufacturing district of San Francisco, Cal., involving a loss of \$1,750,000 in property, and sacrificing one life. The firemen battled in vain to make inroads on the advance of the flames until they were blocked by the big brick wineries and the Southern Pacific Railroad offices, and chance given to do the first effective work. The burned area is bounded by Townsend, Bryant, Third and Fifth streets. It was the greatest conflagration in twenty years.

A Miss Gilroy was burned to death while attempting to save some of her belongings, through the explosions of a lamp. A number of people received injuries from falling walls and flying timbers.

The people in the burned district inhabited wooden houses scattered among the manufacturing plants. The loss will be complete in most cases, as, owing to the inflammable nature of the materials, few of the firms were able to carry insurance.

Probably 100 poor families have been made homeless, besides losing all their possessions. Another hundred or more of small manufacturing establishments, such as furniture factories, machine shops, etc., were destroyed. Three wineries, containing millions of gallons of wine, wool warehouses, freight houses, railway yards, docks, lumber and coal yards had narrow escapes.

The people who lost their homes are utterly destitute, and must be cared for by the city until they can rebuild.

The burned area is in that district known as "South of Market," the most densely populated district in the city. The buildings were mostly frame structures, two stories high, tenements and lodging houses occupied by the working classes. The fire department has long regarded the district as a menace to the city, owing to the inflammable nature of the buildings.

During the progress of the fire a steam boiler exploded in a French laundry and sent about half a ton of boiler iron flying through the building. There was a thrilling scene while the convent and parochial school attached to St. Rose's Church were in flames. A few moments before the roof fell in a boy was seen at one of the upper windows. A blanket was held out, and as the roof fell with a crash, he jumped and escaped uninjured.

When the water supply gave out the employes of the Lachman winery attached a long two-inch hose to an 18,000-gallon tank of claret wine that is perched upon a shed outside of the winery. Over an acre of lumber and dry roofs were drenched with wine.

FIREMEN CRUSHED.

Walls Falls on Them While Fighting Flames at Minneapolis.

Five firemen lost their lives at Minneapolis, Minn., in a fire which broke out at Nos. 240 and 242 First avenue, south. The men were buried under a falling wall. Four others were seriously hurt. The damage to property is \$260,000.

The dead are as follows: Joseph Hoy, pipeman; Christian Sande, truckman; John Horner, truckman; Walter Richardson, lieutenant; Ed. Thielen, pipeman. The injured firemen are: Frank Grau, Frank Egan, Captain Caldwell, Fred. Thomas.

The building in which the fire broke out was a five-story brick structure. It was used by McDonald Brothers as a wholesale and retail crockery store. The building seemed to be full of straw used in packing and the flames gained a tremendous headway at the start. One alarm followed another in rapid succession until the entire fire department was at work.

At 11.30, just when it seemed as if the fire had been subdued, one of the side walls of the McDonald building gave way almost

without warning and fell outward just where there was a long line of firemen at work. The crowd shrieked with horror and the other firemen rushed to extricate those buried in the ruins. In a short time five bodies had been recovered and the injured had been removed in ambulances.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY DEAD.

The Famous Scientist Passes Away Peacefully in England.

Professor Huxley died, after a brief illness, at Eastbourne, England. The end was peaceful, in keeping with the retirement he sought when he took up his residence near Eastbourne. His wife and daughter were at his bedside when he breathed his last, but his son arrived too late. During his dying moments Professor Huxley displayed fortitude and resignation.

Thomas Henry Huxley was born in Ealing, Middlesex, England, May 4, 1825. He spent about two years and a half at Ealing School, although he received most of his early education at home. At the age of seventeen he entered the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, obtaining his degree of M. B. in 1845. In the next year he was appointed assistant surgeon to Her Majesty's ship Victory and went afterward in the same office to Her Majesty's ship Rattlesnake. From 1847 to 1850, while on the Rattlesnake he passed most of the time off the coast of Australia, and the fruits of his studies during this period appeared a few years later. In 1876 the Professor visited this country and delivered three addresses, in which he illustrated the doctrine of the evolution of higher from lower animal forms by relating the growth of the modern horse from the ancient hipparion. In his later years Professor Huxley devoted his attention more to the scientific aspects of the political and social progress of man and the ethical advancement of civilization. The last volume of the "Collected Essays" of 1894 is entitled "Evolution and Ethics." A man of many titles, he was always known simply as Professor Huxley. He was privileged to write his name Thomas Henry Huxley, LL. D., Ph. D., D. C. L., M. D., F. C. S., Eng., F. K. S.

A GREAT SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

The Largest Meeting of the Kind Ever Arranged.

The first annual shooting festival of the National Schutzen Bund of the United States of America was opened with a night "Comers," and on the morning after a shooting tournament begun greater than any that had ever yet taken place in America or Europe. The tournament with its attendant festivities, planned to last eight days, was held at Glendale Park, Long Island.

The Schutzen Bund (National Sharpshooters' Association) was organized in 1893. It is composed of fifty-four shooting clubs in different parts of the States, with a total membership of over 5000. While a majority of the promoters of the "Schutzenfest" are Germans, it was a cosmopolitan event, and many American gun clubs joined the German riflemen in the festivities. With the single exception of the honor target competition, the contests were open to all comers, no club or marksman from any part of the United States or Europe was debarred from competing for the numerous prizes. The association offered nearly \$10,000 and about \$25,000 in cash or valuables was contributed as honorary prizes.

The shooting was at the Association targets, Columbia (ring target) and Germania (stick target), and at general prize targets—ring, man, American standard, and point. All these targets were used at 200 yards distance. Each shooter had three shots, so the highest possible score is 75. The plan was that the shooter making the most points in his first 200 shots should be declared King and be awarded the gold king's medal, value \$100 and \$50 cash. Second, most points in 200 shots, got \$50. There were 18 more prizes for most points in 200 shots, ranging down from \$40 to \$2. Premiums were given of \$5 each for first bull's-eye at opening of the festival and for last bull's-eye at closing of the festival, and of \$2 each for first and last bull's-eye every day.

The Unusual Exodus to Europe.

The figures of the Passport Bureau of the State Department at Washington show that more persons will leave the United States for Europe this summer than ever before, except during the Paris Exposition of 1889 and the exceptionally prosperous year of 1891. The passports issued up to date number nearly 1700, and probably will reach 2300. The majority of the travelers are naturalized citizens of the United States.