

The Southport Leader.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF SOUTHPORT AND BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

VOL. IV.—NO. 9

SOUTHPORT, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

A CONDENSED SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S DOINGS.

Colonel Shepard's Will. Fearful storm in five States. Serious riots in Belgium. Snow in Ohio and New York. Fast Steamship.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14. All the strikers at the World's Fair grounds, Chicago, have returned to work. The will of Col. Elliott P. Shepard bequeaths real estate valued at \$850,000 to Mrs. Shepard, \$250,000 to churches, and \$250,000 to his children and relatives.

The schooner Chas. E. Balch went ashore yesterday morning near False Cape, Va. Life saving station. The vessel is in good condition, all of her crew remaining on board.

The Lehigh Valley railroad track at Barry's Junction, Pa., for a distance of 200 feet, caved in yesterday to a depth of 125 feet. All traffic by that route is cut off.

It is said that a general strike is in preparation to take place at the Tennessee mines on May 1st. The legislature has passed a bill authorizing the Governor to use the full force of the State to prevent disorders.

By a fire originating from an explosion of petroleum, the extensive buildings of the Dubuque Enameling Works, at Dubuque, Iowa, were completely destroyed. The concern was the only one of the kind in the country. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$11,000.

Japan has seized the Pelew Islands, a group in the North Pacific, claimed to belong to Spain. The affair may lead to grave difficulties between the powers.

William Waldorff Astor has purchased the splendid estate of Cliveden, on the banks of the Thames, from the Duke of Westminster. The sum paid is stated to be \$1,250,000.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt yesterday at Cincinnati, O.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says that the strike on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway is practically over, some of the men having returned to work.

A fearful storm, which attained cyclonic proportions swept over parts of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Mississippi and Iowa yesterday, doing immense destruction to life and property, in some places leveling entire towns.

Protection has been asked for by American residents in Korea, as an uprising of natives is feared. Admiral Harmony, commanding the Asiatic station, at Hong Kong, has been ordered to send a vessel to the scene of the trouble.

Superintendent Kimball of the Life-Saving Service has received from the Spanish Government one silver medal for the keeper and eight bronze medals for the crew of the Hog Island (Va.) Life-Saving Station, for bravery in saving the wrecked crew of the Spanish steamer San Albano, on February 21, 1892.

FOREIGN.

In the Bering Sea court of arbitration yesterday the committee reported that they had decided not to admit the British supplementary report for the present.

The English Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, having offices at London, Melbourne and other places, has failed, with liabilities amounting to \$40,000,000.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

President Cleveland sent to the Senate yesterday the name of Alexander W. Terrell, of Austin, Texas, to be Minister to Turkey.

Twenty-five broad manes the property of Charles Reed a prominent horseman of Tennessee, were struck by lightning and killed at Gallatin, yesterday. They were valued at \$100,000.

The City of Toledo, Ohio., has brought a damage suit for \$1,000,000 against about forty prominent men, some of them citizens of Toledo, and others who are outside capitalists, charging them with conspiracy to prevent the city from constructing a gas plant etc.

Drexel, Morgan & Co., the well-known bankers, have announced that they will undertake the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal. The firm will begin on Monday receiving stocks and bonds of the Terminal Company for deposit at their office.

The A. S. Holmes Oil Refinery, at Buffalo, N. Y., covering twelve acres of ground, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, together with twenty freight cars and a train of oil cars side-tracked near the works. Thirty thousand barrels of oil stored in the works were also burned. The loss will be heavy.

FOREIGN.

Charles De Lesseps' appeal for mercy has been rejected by the Court of Cassation. Samuel Williams & Co., cotton brokers of Liverpool, have suspended, with liabilities amounting to \$20,000.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

Two railroad policemen at Dubuque, Iowa, were shot and killed by tramps early yesterday morning.

Striking engineers have been refused reinstatement by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at Cleveland, O.

The West Michigan Lumber Company's yards at Diamond Lake, Mich., went up in smoke yesterday. Loss, \$100,000. News was received at Washington yesterday that the American flag had been hauled down from the Hawaiian government building on April 1st, by order of Commissioner Blount.

THE FLAG CAME DOWN

THIS COUNTRY'S POLICY REGARDING HAWAII.

Commissioner Blount Only Carrying Out the Instructions Given Him Before He Started for Honolulu. No Further News Has Been Received.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The news from Hawaii that the flag of the United States had been lowered and the protectorate established by Minister Stevens withdrawn was received here at first with signs of popular regret, and there are still a great many unthinking persons who are disposed to insist that once the American flag has been raised, it should not be lowered until we are constrained to lower it by superior force.

To maintain that idea might be the policy of an Administration that was seeking for theatrical effect, but to a President who is averse to jingoism in all things, whether it be in politics or diplomacy, there seems to be as little patriotism as sense in maintaining the flag when it is raised in a wrong place and upon a false pretense, as there would be in neglecting the flag when it is in danger from assault.

Mr. Blount is evidently pursuing the plan adopted for him before he left for Honolulu. He found the islands under the United States flag, to be sure, and he met a number of people who had urged the ratification of the treaty by which the islands were to be annexed to the United States. The remarkable condition presented, was that the United States was asked to negotiate with a Government for the release of its territory and power, being at the time in possession of that territory and supporting a revolutionary Government by force of arms.

It will be found in course of time that the Administration could not justify itself, in history, for pressing any proposition of annexation when urged by an admitting minority of persons resident, but not natives of the country proposing annexation, while the majority of the people, who are opposed to annexation, were under the restraint of the armed forces of the United States. That would look like conquest and the compulsion of annexation. Upon the greedy annexationists in Hawaii and the United States the meanness of such a seizure might not weigh very heavily, but it must become a matter of history when the whole transaction is completed.

The provisional Government which Mr. Blount found in Honolulu would not have been possible but for the help of the forces of the United States. This is shown by the dispatches of Minister Stevens and Queen Liliuokalani bringing the first news of the revolution. The Queen's letter to President Harrison seems to have been read very carelessly and to have received no consideration in the correspondence. She makes plain the reason that impelled her to yield to the provisional Government. She says, in her letter written January 18, the day after the revolution:

"Some of my subjects, aided by aliens, have renounced their loyalty and revolted against the constitutional Government of my Kingdom. Upon receiving incontestable proof that his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States aided and abetted their unlawful movements and caused United States troops to be landed for that purpose, I submitted to force, believing that he would not have acted in that manner unless by the authority of the Government which he represents."

To a Government that desires not only to appear to be fair, but to be fair in fact, there was only one course to be pursued. That was to withdraw all menace of force and leave the Hawaiians to adjust their own affairs, keeping a sufficient force of United States officers and men near by to protect American interests.

This is about what Mr. Blount seems to be doing. If the provisional Government is established in the will of the people it is not in need of the assistance of the military of the United States. Certainly the military forces of the United States cannot be displayed at the seat of a Government with which the Senate is asked to negotiate a treaty of annexation on the ground mutual interest.

The report that Japan is about to take steps to annex Hawaii is without foundation in fact. The United States has received sufficient assurance of that fact. Japan has interests in the islands, but they do not impel the Japanese Government to seek the possession of the islands or to harbor any intention of annexation or of a pro-

GUNS BOOM IN PEACE.

GRIM FIGHTERS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Warships of the World in One Fleet. Striking Scenes in Hampton Roads. Where the Floating Batteries of All Nations Are Gathering.

Fortress Monroe, April 16.—Side by side with the Stars and Stripes over the white capped waters of Hampton Roads float to day two new flags—the broad green, white and red bars with a snowy cross on a scarlet shield of flag of Italy, and the tricolor of France. Two new foreign vessels have joined this naval fair of the nation, the Giovanni Bausan and the Jean Bart, making seventeen men-of-war now in the harbor.

The Giovanni Bausan was sighted early this morning, but not too early for the usual burning of powder. She is not a stranger to American waters, having participated in the last review in New York, but her arrival was nevertheless the occasion for much ceremony. She is a partially protected cruiser, with two ten-inch guns that send half a ton of steel as straight as an arrow to the horizon.

She is not fair to look upon, with her black and yellow paint, but she can fight. She came to anchor in the vicinity of the American fleet about 600 yards from the wharf, and after she had flung the United States flag at the main-mast and saluted it with 21 guns, which was answered from the Fort, an officer of the Baltimore went on board of her with all ceremony.

Ere the formality of the Bausan's reception had been concluded, the quarter-master on the bridge of the Philadelphia had sighted another man-of-war inward bound. Like a silhouette, her black hull was outlined against the white, fleecy clouds that hung on the horizon.

Unlike the Russian ships, she had no tapering masts or graceful yards or delicate tracery of rigging. Her two masts were thick and dwarfed, and but for the "crow's nest" which surmounted them, and which betrayed a military purpose, the craft might have been mistaken for some gigantic coal barge.

As she steamed nearer, the French ensign at her stern told her nationality, and the vicious-looking ram, which extended from her prow, proclaimed her name, the Jean Bart, a formidable, armored cruiser recently added to the French navy.

As the cruiser moved slowly down to her anchorage with scarcely a ripple breaking from either side of her long and slender nose, the Jean Bart presented a striking, but sombre picture. Her tall sides were dark as night save where the peeling paint disclosed the undercoating of red lead. The furnishings of her decks, the smokestacks and the steel masts were a dirty yellowish drab, and even her guns, instead of reflecting the brilliant sunlight, were dull brown.

Through her open ports showed her broadside of huge guns, each weapon surrounded by its crew. The huge cylinders of steel which surmounted the hollow masts were penetrated by the long muzzles of her rapid-firing guns.

The tars were standing silently at their quarter, while a group of officers in full uniform on the bridge were surveying through their glasses the fleet already assembled. With equal interest the men on the United States vessels gazed upon the war like stranger and the marine who paraded in solitary glory on the stern deck of the Italian presented arms.

Splash and rattle went the anchor of the Frenchman to the bottom. The same instant the glorious Stars and Stripes were run up to the summit of the mainmast. Then the big guns began to boom out an international salute of 21 guns. The echo of the firing had not died away when a reverberating boom from the distant forts thundered back a recognition and a welcome.

Right here a significant incident occurred. Even while the Frenchman's guns were paying their loud tribute to the American flag, the captain of the General Admiral, the Russian vessel, stepped into his gig, and started as rapidly as four oars could carry him toward the new arrival, reaching the latter's side, while the boarding officer from the Baltimore was still some distance away, and being received with due honors.

This ostentatious haste of the Russian to welcome the latest arrival was interpreted by most as intended to emphasize the friendly relations which Russia desires to cultivate with France. Admiral Walker, however, was not disposed to regard it in this light, and said that any vessel could thus formally welcome another, there being no established rule of precedence.

At the same time there is a feeling that under the circumstances, when the foreign ships are here by invitation of the United States Government to participate in a celebration, it would have been more courteous to have allowed the American officers to have boarded the Frenchman first. This the Italian did, a gig standing off until the little steamer launch from the Baltimore was alongside the landing-stage of the Jean Bart.

Although the Philadelphia is the flag-ship, the Baltimore is the guard boat to-day and so it was one of her officers, Lieutenant A. E. Culver, who in all the glory of a Sir Joseph Porter, came over the bright sea to tender to the French Captain the compliments of Admiral Gherardi. As he was welcomed at the gangway by a group of officers, the United States flag was again raised, this time at the foremast, and an Admiral's salute of 13 guns was fired, to which the Philadelphia at once responded, flying the French flag at the fore.

The only other incidents of the day were the reporting for duty of the young Danish lieutenant, who is to serve on staff duty under Admiral Walker, and the Sunday services. These were in progress as the Jean Bart arrived, and were sadly disturbed by the booming of the cannon. Indeed, the chaplain of the Philadelphia was just about to pray when the sudden firing of a saluting cartridge just over his head caused him to start and clasp his hands to his ears.

All this afternoon and until the setting sun caused the shadows of the protruding cannon to fall like dark fingers against the dazzling sides of the ships, a brilliant picture was presented. The launches and cutters of the vessels, each displayed the showy colors of its nationality, sped to and fro across the waters, carrying lively parties to the men-of-war and back again.

The sunlight was unbroken by a cloud. The air was so transparent that the glint of the brass work on the distant Atlanta shone like a star. The sky was blue and the water bluer still, with each wave crested with a fleecy rim of foam.

The excursion boats, thronged with spectators, were moving monuments of flags, while a score of yachts, with signals and pennants as varied as a kaleidoscope, added the beauty of their graceful forms and wide-spread sails.

Upon the shore the bustling throngs in the hotel lobby, with the officers conspicuous in their uniforms, the groups of stylishly dressed women on the broad and sunny piazzas, radiant in spring costumes, made a gorgeous scene for a quiet Sunday.

The three Admirals who command the great naval fleet are men of long experience in all branches of the service. Rear Admiral Gherardi, who, by virtue of senior appointment, is chief in command, has seen 47 years' service under our flag, and during the civil war was a conspicuous officer under Farragut.

Admiral Benham, who ranks next to Gherardi in the fleet, has seen only one year's less service. He likewise served under Admiral Farragut, and since the war has been stationed abroad much of the time, escorting the Columbus caravels from Spain to Havana.

Admiral Walker is chiefly known as the commander of the Squadron of Evolution. He has been in the Navy 43 years, and like his fellow Admirals was an active officer under the hero of Mobile and New Orleans. He was for eight years at the head of the Bureau of Navigation.

TERMS OF POSTMASTERS. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The fourth-class postmaster agitation entered on a new phase to-day, when the regular daily bulletin dropped the classification of the removals into those where there had been an occupancy of four years and those where there had not. When Postmaster General Bissell's attention was called to this change he said that, as his rule about a four year term seemed to have been considered unsatisfactory, and had been treated as mere theoretical distinction, he had concluded to omit it for the future.

Large Eagle Caught Near Aurelian Springs. Burglars at Charlotte. Forest Fires. Desperate Prisoner at Washington. Accident at Concord.

Gov. Carr has issued a requisition on the Governor of Texas for Chas. Williamson, who is wanted in this State for murder. —*News Observer.*

Contractor A. M. Smith, of Asheville, has received a contract from Washington City to furnish 300,000 Belgian blocks, such as were used on Depot street. —*Asheville Citizen.*

The first fast vegetable train of the season passed through from Charleston for New York Wednesday morning. There were nine cars in the train all filled with the different varieties of early vegetables. —*Charlotte News.*

Rev. Frank L. Reid, D. D., editor of the *Raleigh Christian Advocate*, has been appointed by the Board of Trustees to be President of Greensboro Female College. Dr. B. F. Dixon having resigned. Dr. Dixon's resignation will take effect after the commencement exercises in June.

The Democrats last night met in the Town Hall and nominated Mr. W. S. Cook for Mayor. There were only two candidates put in nomination, Mr. N. A. Sinclair and Mr. W. S. Cook. The former received 80 votes and the latter 185, a very tight vote indeed. The following gentlemen were nominated for the Board of Audit and Finance: S. C. Rankin, D. H. Ray and J. D. McNeill. —*Fayetteville Observer.*

Within the past few weeks thousands of acres of woods have been burned over in this county, in many instances inflicting great damage upon the citizens living in the sections in which the fires occurred. Most of these fires originated in criminal carelessness, and, in the opinion of a great many sufferers, the time has arrived when the law should be invoked to put a stop to them. —*Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligence.*

William Hawkins caught a large brown eagle in a steel trap near Aurelian Springs, in this county, last Saturday. The eagle was the largest ever seen in this section and measured six and a half feet from tip to tip. Hawkins had missed several geese from his flock, and expected to catch a mink or a fox. The trap held the eagle by one toe only and the huge bird was fighting furiously to free itself from the steel clamp when first seen by Mr. Hawkins. The eagle was most ferocious and the trapper was forced to shoot it before he could approach. —*Roanoke News.*

On last Saturday about 12 o'clock, Mr. W. J. McLaughlin, of No. 2, and his twelve year-old son were coming to town on a load of wood. While coming down a hill near Dr. Lilly's place, the breast chain on one of his mules broke and the wagon forced itself upon the mules, and they became unmanageable. Mr. McLaughlin jumped off. His son, in attempting to do so, fell under the wheels and the wagon ran over him. His breast was fearfully mangled, and it is thought some of his ribs punctured his lungs. Dr. Lilly was hastily summoned, but the young man was beyond human succor, and died in about five minutes after the doctor arrived. —*Concord Times.*

On Tuesday morning a thief or thieves, broke open the safe in the store of E. F. Creswell, on corner of Church and St.owell street. Entrance to the store was effected from the rear window, the glass in the upper sash being broken. A hole had been drilled into the door of the safe near the combination lock and the lock blown off. The robber got about \$30. After securing the money from Mr. Creswell's safe, the same party went to the Standard Oil Company and gained an entrance to the building through a window. The same kind of hole was drilled in the safe as at Mr. Creswell, and a fuse found the counterpart of that used at Mr. Creswell. The thief took \$62 from the drawer, the empty box was found yesterday with contents gone. Chief Mason and his men are on the hunt for the safe crackers. —*Charlotte Democrat.*

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

THE FLAG CAME DOWN

THIS COUNTRY'S POLICY REGARDING HAWAII.

Commissioner Blount Only Carrying Out the Instructions Given Him Before He Started for Honolulu. No Further News Has Been Received.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The news from Hawaii that the flag of the United States had been lowered and the protectorate established by Minister Stevens withdrawn was received here at first with signs of popular regret, and there are still a great many unthinking persons who are disposed to insist that once the American flag has been raised, it should not be lowered until we are constrained to lower it by superior force.

To maintain that idea might be the policy of an Administration that was seeking for theatrical effect, but to a President who is averse to jingoism in all things, whether it be in politics or diplomacy, there seems to be as little patriotism as sense in maintaining the flag when it is raised in a wrong place and upon a false pretense, as there would be in neglecting the flag when it is in danger from assault.

Mr. Blount is evidently pursuing the plan adopted for him before he left for Honolulu. He found the islands under the United States flag, to be sure, and he met a number of people who had urged the ratification of the treaty by which the islands were to be annexed to the United States. The remarkable condition presented, was that the United States was asked to negotiate with a Government for the release of its territory and power, being at the time in possession of that territory and supporting a revolutionary Government by force of arms.

It will be found in course of time that the Administration could not justify itself, in history, for pressing any proposition of annexation when urged by an admitting minority of persons resident, but not natives of the country proposing annexation, while the majority of the people, who are opposed to annexation, were under the restraint of the armed forces of the United States. That would look like conquest and the compulsion of annexation. Upon the greedy annexationists in Hawaii and the United States the meanness of such a seizure might not weigh very heavily, but it must become a matter of history when the whole transaction is completed.

The provisional Government which Mr. Blount found in Honolulu would not have been possible but for the help of the forces of the United States. This is shown by the dispatches of Minister Stevens and Queen Liliuokalani bringing the first news of the revolution. The Queen's letter to President Harrison seems to have been read very carelessly and to have received no consideration in the correspondence. She makes plain the reason that impelled her to yield to the provisional Government. She says, in her letter written January 18, the day after the revolution:

"Some of my subjects, aided by aliens, have renounced their loyalty and revolted against the constitutional Government of my Kingdom. Upon receiving incontestable proof that his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States aided and abetted their unlawful movements and caused United States troops to be landed for that purpose, I submitted to force, believing that he would not have acted in that manner unless by the authority of the Government which he represents."

To a Government that desires not only to appear to be fair, but to be fair in fact, there was only one course to be pursued. That was to withdraw all menace of force and leave the Hawaiians to adjust their own affairs, keeping a sufficient force of United States officers and men near by to protect American interests.

This is about what Mr. Blount seems to be doing. If the provisional Government is established in the will of the people it is not in need of the assistance of the military of the United States. Certainly the military forces of the United States cannot be displayed at the seat of a Government with which the Senate is asked to negotiate a treaty of annexation on the ground mutual interest.

The report that Japan is about to take steps to annex Hawaii is without foundation in fact. The United States has received sufficient assurance of that fact. Japan has interests in the islands, but they do not impel the Japanese Government to seek the possession of the islands or to harbor any intention of annexation or of a pro-

jectorate. There is reason to believe that this story is one of many that find circulation with the help of the faction in Hawaii that is urging annexation, perhaps with commercial interest in the islands only.

Mr. Blount has not enjoyed any satisfaction in hauling down the American flag. There is no doubt that the Republicans will make some cheap and useless capital out of the incident, and that they will attribute lack of patriotism to the man who lowered the flag on behalf of the Administration. But that act cannot be misunderstood for long. The President will be better satisfied with the retirement from our position in Hawaii if it is wrong than he could feel in the assertion of an entirely wrong and unjust position maintained merely to add misallied glory to the Stars and Stripes and the acquisition of new territory.

It is the merest rubbish to suggest that Mr. Blount was instructed to assist in the restoration of the Queen. That is no more a part of his mission to Honolulu than it is to compel any unwilling natives to declare for annexation and against the Queen, who has been deposed. Whatever step is taken hereafter in the direction of annexation will probably have to be supported by the people on whose behalf the proposition is made.

Up to the hour of closing the Department of State, no information had been received there regarding the action of Commissioner Blount. This, at least, was understood to be the case, but it was noted that the officers of the Navy Department who usually handle the State Department's cipher messages were very busy engaged.

Mr. Charles L. Carter, one of the Hawaiian Annexation Commissioners, said today:

"I do not think it means a reversal of the policy of the Government as expressed by the late Administration. Secretary Foster's attitude was satisfactory to the annexationists and he promptly disavowed the protectorate. The forces of marines were posted in response to the request of the provisional Government to protect persons and property against assaults and danger from the natives. The necessity for this has passed, the annexation movement has gained strength and numbers, and President Dole has announced that it was able to maintain itself if not assailed from without. Therefore, the forces of the United States were no longer essential, and, with their removal, of course the flag came down."

Subscribe at once for the *LEADER* and see the full *Cape Fear History*.

\$40,560 OF FREE GOLD. WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Carlisle, of the Treasury, declined to make any statement of the financial policy which the Government will pursue. It is understood that he is opposed to the issue of bonds, save in the gravest emergency. He would prefer, it is said, a temporary use of the gold reserve until matters wear a better aspect.

The Secretary had a conference yesterday morning with Hon. John Sherman, and later in the day was in consultation with the President on the financial situation.

The Treasury Department was advised during the afternoon that \$1,750,000 in gold had been withdrawn from the New York sub-treasury for shipment to Europe by steamer sailing to-day. Yesterday opened with \$1,790,560 in free gold. Deducting the amount taken out, there is now left \$40,560 of free gold in the Treasury.

Treasury officials are encouraged to hope that by Saturday, the next shipping day, the free gold may be increased to a sufficient sum to meet the export demand. Mr. Jordan is expected to assume charge of the sub-treasury to-morrow, and his well-known resources are expected to show in the increase of gold holdings.

There was a rumor yesterday that between the Executive and the Secretary upon the financial question a difference of opinion existed. Mr. Cleveland being supposed rather to favor a bond issue, but it could be traced to no authoritative source, and is probably without foundation.

The order to issue no more gold certificates was, of course, a precautionary measure. The gold exports are ascribed to the balance of trade against the United States.

Proceed each week's *LEADER* and file away for future reference on *Cape Fear History*.

STATE NEWS.

FIRST VEGETABLE TRAIN FOR THE NORTH.

Large Eagle Caught Near Aurelian Springs. Burglars at Charlotte. Forest Fires. Desperate Prisoner at Washington. Accident at Concord.

Gov. Carr has issued a requisition on the Governor of Texas for Chas. Williamson, who is wanted in this State for murder. —*News Observer.*

Contractor A. M. Smith, of Asheville, has received a contract from Washington City to furnish 300,000 Belgian blocks, such as were used on Depot street. —*Asheville Citizen.*

The first fast vegetable train of the season passed through from Charleston for New York Wednesday morning. There were nine cars in the train all filled with the different varieties of early vegetables. —*Charlotte News.*

Rev. Frank L. Reid, D. D., editor of the *Raleigh Christian Advocate*, has been appointed by the Board of Trustees to be President of Greensboro Female College. Dr. B. F. Dixon having resigned. Dr. Dixon's resignation will take effect after the commencement exercises in June.

The Democrats last night met in the Town Hall and nominated Mr. W. S. Cook for Mayor. There were only two candidates put in nomination, Mr. N. A. Sinclair and Mr. W. S. Cook. The former received 80 votes and the latter 185, a very tight vote indeed. The following gentlemen were nominated for the Board of Audit and Finance: S. C. Rankin, D. H. Ray and J. D. McNeill. —*Fayetteville Observer.*

Within the past few weeks thousands of acres of woods have been burned over in this county, in many instances inflicting great damage upon the citizens living in the sections in which the fires occurred. Most of these fires originated in criminal carelessness, and, in the opinion of a great many sufferers, the time has arrived when the law should be invoked to put a stop to them. —*Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligence.*

William Hawkins caught a large brown eagle in a steel trap near Aurelian Springs, in this county, last Saturday. The eagle was the largest ever seen in this section and measured six and a half feet from tip to tip. Hawkins had missed several geese from his flock, and expected to catch a mink or a fox. The trap held the eagle by one toe only and the huge bird was fighting furiously to free itself from the steel clamp when first seen by Mr. Hawkins. The eagle was most ferocious and the trapper was forced to shoot it before he could approach. —*Roanoke News.*

On last Saturday about 12 o'clock, Mr. W. J. McLaughlin, of No. 2, and his twelve year-old son were coming to town on a load of wood. While coming down a hill near Dr. Lilly's place, the breast chain on one of his mules broke and the wagon forced itself upon the mules, and they became unmanageable. Mr. McLaughlin jumped off. His son, in attempting to do so, fell under the wheels and the wagon ran over him. His breast was fearfully mangled, and it is thought some of his ribs punctured his lungs. Dr. Lilly was hastily summoned, but the young man was beyond human succor, and died in about five minutes after the doctor arrived. —*Concord Times.*

On Tuesday morning a thief or thieves, broke open the safe in the store of E. F. Creswell, on corner of Church and St.owell street. Entrance to the store was effected from the rear window, the glass in the upper sash being broken. A hole had been drilled into the door of the safe near the combination lock and the lock blown off. The robber got about \$30. After securing the money from Mr. Creswell's safe, the same party went to the Standard Oil Company and gained an entrance to the building through a window. The same kind of hole was drilled in the safe as at Mr. Creswell, and a fuse found the counterpart of that used at Mr. Creswell. The thief took \$62 from the drawer, the empty box was found yesterday with contents gone. Chief Mason and his men are on the hunt for the safe crackers. —*Charlotte Democrat.*

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.

The *Leader* invites comments on its *Cape Fear History* now being published, from any one who can give additional facts on the article printed.