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DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF SOUTHPORT AND BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

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SOUTHPORT, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

A CONDENSED SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S DOINGS

Cotton Damaged by Frost, More Failures in Australia. Terrible Cyclones in Oklahoma. Cholera Decreasing. Snow-storms in Wyoming.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.

The train bearing the Liberty Bell left Philadelphia for Chicago yesterday morning.

Frost on Monday night did great damage to young cotton in Mississippi. It is estimated that half the acreage planted in the State has been killed or that the seed rotted before coming up.

George A. Pearce, Secretary of the Planters and Merchants' Insurance Company of Mobile, Ala., who decamped in 1888, after embezzling \$102,000 from his company, was traced to Abilene, Texas, by the sheriff of Mobile, and brought back yesterday.

The First Regiment Army, at Chicago was destroyed by fire yesterday. The flames reached the magazine in which were stored a big supply of powder and a large number of rifle cartridges. These exploded with terrific force. Two colored janitors were burned to death and two other men badly injured. Loss, about \$250,000; partially insured.

FOREIGN.

Rioting of Orangemen at Belfast continues. The military had to be called upon yesterday to clear the streets with fixed bayonets.

The Bering Sea Arbitration Tribunal has adjourned for a week on account of the illness of Lord James Hannon, one of Great Britain's counsel.

Another Australian bank, the London Chartered Bank of Australia, has suspended. The bank had a paid up capital of \$5,000,000 and deposits to the amount of \$32,500,000.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

Clark & Keen, manufacturers of woolen goods at Philadelphia, have failed. Liabilities about \$100,000.

Three more big failures are reported at Sioux City, Iowa, yesterday. The aggregate of liabilities is in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, was yesterday appointed by the President to be one of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Capt. Gilbert C. Wiltse, U. S. N., who was in command of the Boston during the trouble at Hawaii, died at New York yesterday, of congestion of the brain, after six days' illness.

Dr. Robert W. Buchanan has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, by a New York jury, after a trial lasting six weeks. He was accused of murdering his wife.

Oklahoma was visited Tuesday night by two distinct cyclones, a terrific hail storm and a waterspout. Great devastation was wrought to property and at least sixty persons lost their lives.

FOREIGN.

Rioting at Belfast, Ireland has been quelled by an appeal from the clergymen.

The Viking, which is to be exhibited at the World's Fair, will sail from Bergen, Norway, on Sunday next.

It has been announced in the French Chamber of Deputies that General Ladouval has been honorably acquitted of all taint in relation to the Melinite invention.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

Hawaiian Minister Stevens has resigned and it is thought possible that Commissioner Blount may succeed him.

William C. Goudy, a well known lawyer and politician of Chicago, fell dead of heart disease at that city yesterday.

Word has been received at Washington that a settlement has been made with Turkey in record to the burning of the ladies' college at Marsovan.

The three keepers on duty at Sing Sing prison at the time of the escape of the condemned murderers Hulse and Roehl, have been dismissed from service.

Gen. U. S. Grant's birthday was celebrated by a memorial banquet at New York last evening. Great leaders of both Federals and Confederates were present.

Banks of Columbus, Ga., have made a tender of their entire gold reserve of fifty-four thousand dollars to Secretary Carlisle, to aid the Government in maintaining the public credit.

Another serious wind and rain storm visited Chicago on Wednesday. Many places in Wisconsin and Illinois report extensive damage. The World's Fair buildings were uninjured, although the wind blew at the rate of fifty-four miles an hour.

FOREIGN.

The latest report from St. Petersburg states that cholera is steadily decreasing. There were 586 cases and 162 deaths in the whole of Russia in the first week of April.

The Belgian Senate, by a vote of 22 to 1, has approved the plan to establish universal suffrage, with plural voting based on the ownership of property and possession of certain educational qualifications.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29.

The Second National Bank, Columbia, Tenn., suspended payment yesterday morning. No statement of the bank's affairs has yet been made.

The lease of the Lynchburg & Durham railroad to the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, for 999 years, has been ratified

by the stockholders of the former company.

It is now known that seven distinct cyclones passed through Oklahoma Territory on last Tuesday night. The damage done was immense. The loss of life will probably reach 100 and the injured many more in excess of that number.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: The cold and wet weather and the money uncertainty have caused a distinct depression in trade. Collections are almost everywhere behind and interior money markets are growing closer or more conservative. Wheat seeding has been greatly retarded by rains and much cotton has been killed and signs of industrial depression affect the purchases of millions. Failures for the past week in the United States and Canada 238; against 211 for the corresponding week last year.

FOREIGN.

Eight thousand men in the Loire Navy Yard at Nantes, France, struck on Friday.

A dispatch from Halifax says that a terrific storm swept over Prince Edward Island on Wednesday. A large number of lobstermen were blown out to sea and undoubtedly perished.

SUNDAY, APRIL 30.

The Associated Banks of New York now hold \$12,156,150 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

Seven people were killed and the town of Cisco, Texas, wiped out by a cyclone Friday night.

Ex-Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, is being sued for \$50,000 damages by Thomas O'Connor, a life convict, for false imprisonment.

The Dowagiac Manufacturing Company of Dowagiac, Mich., has closed down. The stockholders cannot agree. Liabilities about \$200,000.

All boot and shoe factories in the United States and Canada will on and after October 1st, next, reduce their hours of labor to nine hours a day.

Dispatches from the Indian agencies say that the Navajos are about to go on the warpath. Gen. McCook has started four troops of cavalry from Fort Wynn for the scene of the trouble.

Total visible supply of cotton for the whole world is 3,784,707 bales, of which 3,199,507 bales are American, against 4,202,685 bales, and 3,549,685 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 20,116 bales; Receipts from plantations 18,605 bales; stock in sight 6,199,155 bales.

FOREIGN.

William Townsend, the man arrested on suspicion of having designs on the life of Gladstone, has been pronounced insane and will probably be placed in an asylum.

A large number of Ulster Presbyterians and Unitarians repudiate the resolution in opposition to Home Rule which was sent to Lord Salisbury and said to represent the opinions of the Protestants of Ulster.

MONDAY, MAY 1.

Lieut. Peary will start on his second expedition to the North Pole about the middle of July.

Edwin Booth's condition has suddenly changed for the worse, and his physician has abandoned all hope of his recovery.

Harrison & Gore's silk mill near Newburg, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. Sixty hands are thrown out of work. Loss \$105,000; insurance, \$50,000.

The sheriff of Starr county, Texas, and eight guards, have arrived at San Antonio, having in custody thirty-two prisoners charged with violating the United States neutrality laws.

A telegram from Casper, Wyo., says that the severest snowstorm of the entire winter is now raging, having continued for the last six days. Thousands of sheep have been smothered in the snow.

Warner Miller, President of the Nicaragua Canal Company spoke Saturday evening at a banquet in Chicago. He estimates that it will take \$85,000,000 to finish the work on the canal.

FOREIGN.

Altar ornaments valued at \$75,000 have been carried off by robbers from the Catholic Cathedral at Acapulco, Mexico.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has issued instructions that American currency of all descriptions, including silver, be accepted at par over its entire system.

TUESDAY, MAY 2.

An old brick tenement lodging house at Burlington, Iowa, was burned Sunday morning at an early hour. Six of the inmates, unable to escape, were burned to death.

A terrific thunder and rain storm, with heavy wind, visited Wheeling, West Va., on Sunday. Buildings were damaged and the city is in total darkness at night on account of wires being down.

Railroad traffic managers representing every road in South Carolina are having a conference with the Railroad Commission today at Columbia, S. C. The managers want rates raised on certain classes of freight.

The New York Sun's cotton article says that heavy rains in Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas, the rising of the great Southern rivers, and fear that the Arkansas will break its banks and flood the low lands has caused a fair advance in prices.

FOREIGN.

Spain is taking vigorous measures to stamp out the rebellion in Cuba and has authorized the governor of Cuba to draw upon the royal treasury for any amount required for military supplies. War ships and troops are held ready to be sent to Cuba at a moment's notice.

RUINOUS REFORMS.

DEPLORABLE EFFECT OF THE POPULIST CRAZE.

The Best Citizens of Kansas Taking Their Capital to Other Localities. All Confidence in the Security of Property Rights Swept Away.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 29.—Usually when the State administration changes, the old officers remain in the capital, where they engage in business that makes them permanent residents. This year there has been a noticeable change in this custom. All of the retiring State officers, elective and appointive, have gone to other States, where they will make their homes.

Ex-Gov. L. U. Humphrey has gone to Southwestern Missouri, and has also engaged in business in Arkansas. Ex-Attorney General J. N. Ives has become a resident of Colorado, making his home in Denver. Ex-Secretary of State Wm. Higgins has engaged in business in Colorado, and is also the owner of a banana plantation in Honduras. He has not yet changed his residence, but before the summer is over he will be numbered among the permanent residents of Chicago. Ex-State Treasurer S. G. Stover has been extending his interests in Southwestern Missouri, and will soon make his home in Kansas City, Mo. Ex-State Auditor C. M. Hovey has gone to Nebraska, where he will in future reside. Ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction George W. Wims has become a resident of Oklahoma, where he is at the head of one of the large educational institutions of that Territory. Ex-Bank Commissioner C. F. Johnson has joined the Southwestern Missouri colony, as has also George S. Case, ex-Warden of the State Penitentiary. Ex-Senator H. B. Kelley has disposed of all his Kansas property, and has invested the proceeds in Missouri property, while James R. Hollowell, "Prince Hal," who was defeated for Congress by Jerry Simpson, is in the same deal, and will go down there to begin life anew, whether as a Republican or a Democrat no one knows. W. M. Mitchell, stalwart Democrat, and who will soon be ex-Railroad Commissioner, has already engaged in business that will take him to Colorado.

The list might be extended until it has taken in double the number given, touching most of the State boards, and the result would be the same—they have gone to seek new pastures. This might be attributed to political disappointment had any of these men been candidates before the people. As none of them had asked either nomination or election, that solution cannot be given. They have sought for new homes and for fields of investment for purely business reasons, and at the same time have endeavored to choose localities where they believe the "reformer" will not in any manner be encouraged.

The departures are not confined to the office-holding class. Some of the leading loan and investment companies that have been doing business in this State for years have closed up all loans and have withdrawn their money, taking it to other States. One of the leading companies, that has done a business of \$7,000,000 annually, has taken all its money to Colorado, having opened headquarters in Denver. Another company has settled up all its business and retired from the field, and the officers have gone East to live, where they will lay plans for operations in the more Southern States. Some of the home companies are still hanging on, because they are unable to let go. The Atchison Company, of which ex-Senator Ingalls was President, did manage to stop business when ordered by the court, much to the loss of the stockholders, credits being represented by unremunerative Western lands.

The time has come when there is a true awakening to the real situation. A political party, composed of men with real or fancied grievances, has attempted to change the laws of nature and the commercial world by legislation. In the efforts to do this the services of men of tongue and not of brains have been secured, or, rather, they have claimed and been accorded the positions of leaders. The wildest "yawner" has been accounted the wisest man, the most ignorant has been placed among the select, and the most corrupt have been defiled, even when it was known that they were selling their services to the enemy.

In addition to the knowledge of the average methods of the Kansas reformer, there is the knowledge of the character of many of those who have been given State positions. One was a Prohibition editor and advocate in another State, who now treats with the saloon element. One is a fugitive from justice in Colorado, where he forfeited his bond. Another is a local preacher who eschewed his religion for politics, and who now openly declares it to be his purpose to falsify the election returns two years hence and issue certificates to such men only as are recommended by the Populist State Central Committee. Still another was dismissed from the United States service in this State for receiving bribes, the investigation having been conducted from Washington and the removal made by a chief of department. There is one of these officials of whom the worst that can be said is that he permitted his wife to take in swindlers and support him for four years, while he appeared in the role of reformer. There is one who shone a few years ago as an Anarchist leader, and was an officer in the treasonable organization known at that time as the Videttes. A common drunkard occupies a responsible position, one who fell from a street car on the principle avenue of this city and was sent home for repairs. Nor should be forgotten the man who publicly held that the "rights of the user were paramount to the rights of the owner," although he religiously collects the rent due him upon his own property, and never fails to oust the unfortunate person who fails to meet him with the money on rent day.

It would be a serious thing to enter upon a list of the heretofore unknown incompetents who have been placed in responsible positions. Before the year shall have closed there will be several large scandals, not because money may have been stolen, but because field hands, having no previous experience of education, have been put in charge of finances. Errors have already been made that will require the services of experts to correct. There are several of these gentlemen who have their eyes fixed upon this State, knowing that the time will come when they will have lucrative work.

WORLD'S FAIR OPEN.

MACHINERY STARTED BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

An Immense Concourse of People Witnessed the Opening Ceremonies. A Grand Sight. Fine Weather for the First Day of the Great Fair.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.—Standing at high noon to-day before a vast audience of the citizens of this Republic and of all the nations of the earth, gathered within the shadow of the lofty dome of the Administration Building, President Grover Cleveland pressed the golden button that awakened the sleeping flood of electricity and threw open the gates of the great Fair to the world.

At the transforming touch life suddenly trembled and throbbled along the miles of shafting, the labyrinth of belting and gearing. The tall turrets of Machinery Hall beyond nodded as the thousand wheels of the huge engines and machinery began to whirl. Electric fountains in the lagoon threw their torrents toward the sky. A flood of water gushed from the beautiful McMonnies fountain and rolled back again into the marble basin. A thunder of artillery burst from the guns of the vessels in the lake booming a national salute. Seven hundred starry flags and gonzafons unfurled and simultaneously from all the places of the White City, streamed gayly in scarlet, yellow and blue, with the Stars and Stripes floating proudly above them all.

The chimes in Manufacturers' Hall and on the German Building rang out a merry peal; the grand Thomas orchestra, Halle-lujah Chorus; calliopes shrilled; a storm of cheers burst from the many-throated multitude, and amid the constant cannonading from the lake, the veiling flags fell away from the front of the Presidential platform, revealing two gilded models of the caravels in which Columbus tempted the unknown deep.

The rainy dawn had brought a stormy day, and through the rifted clouds the golden sunshine was gleaming. Its first beams to struggle through at 9 o'clock had glittered from the rich uniforms of the troops drawn up on Michigan avenue, north of Twenty-second street, for the grand parade. Major T. A. Baldwin, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, in command of the escorting division, raised his staff and gave signal for the procession to move.

At the head, mounted on handsome steeds, rode a platoon of gray-coated South Park police, with 50 blue-uniformed city police riding five abreast at their heels. After them came marching in splendid array Companies B and K, of the Seventh United States Cavalry. Then appeared the escort of honor, the superb Chicago Hussars, clattering along, six score giants of them, on magnificent black chargers. Strikingly fine did they appear in their new uniforms of blue broadcloth, with white trimmings, their Prussian Black Hussar riding boots, and their blue black broadcloth helmets, with white jack plumes falling below the shoulders and the Scotch gray plumes adorning the bridle of double reins. Twenty trumpeters heralded their approach.

Sitting in the first of the long column of carriages, a place of high honor, was National Commissioner P. A. B. Widener, of Pennsylvania, a chatting with three other commissioners. Director General Davis and Director of Works Burnham rode vis-a-vis in the sixth carriage. In the next, the centre of all eyes and hailed by the acclamations of the populace, sat President Cleveland. On the opposite seat, slightly eclipsed, were President Thomas W. Palmer, of the World's Columbian Commission, and President H. N. Higginbotham, of the Exposition. In consecutive carriages rode Vice President Stevenson and Secretaries Gresham, Carlisle, Herbert, Hoke Smith and Morton.

In the van of the foreign division came the Duke of Veragua, who is first vice president of the commission. The Duchess rode in the next carriage with Mrs. Potter Palmer and the wife of Commander Dickinson. Among those who followed the Ducal party and the foreign notables were Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, Major General Miles and Admiral Gherardi. Mounted A, of the National Guard, brought up the rear.

The Duchess was given a delightful reception by the Michigan avenue belles all along the line of march.

The big bouquet that reposed in her lap when she left the Lexington House was fairly buried under the blossoms that were tossed into the carriage. Mingled with the flowers were a number of miniature stars and stripes.

As the procession entered the Midway Plaisance through the western gateway, making a short detour around the huge Ferris wheel, Arabs prostrated themselves on the ground, and cried aloud to Allah; Cingalese, in long white flowing robes, described salaams with their arms and shoulders; eunuchs stood in line with beauties of the harem, and the donkey-boy, of Cairo, knelt beside his sleek coated companion. The street in Cairo was emptied of its residents, and the Esquimaux colony did not even leave the six weeks' baby indoors.

So the procession slowly wound its way past groups of Algerians, and Mongolians, and Africans, and Japs, and Laplanders, and Moors, and Persians, through a Dahomey village and a Japanese camp, past the blue grotto of Capri and the Moorish Palace, the Japanese settlement, and the Zoopraxiscope under the captive balloon, through a lane formed of two score female beauties of half as many nations. Even the lions and tigers and panthers roared and howled as if giving a welcome to the troops and carriages passed by. Never before probably had such a cosmopolitan greeting in the same stretch of territory been accorded to mortal man.

As the head of the column emerged from Midway Plaisance it was met by a detachment of Columbian Guards accompanied by Colonel Rice and his staff, who from this point took the right of line. Slowly the procession moved around the Women's Building, and the lagoon encompassing the wooded island; on past the Choral Hall and the beautiful structure devoted to mines and mining. Here it veered to the south, crossed the installation track and described a zigzag course to the west door of the Administration Building, where two platoons of cavalry were drawn up in waiting.

The immense platform soon presented a bewildering spectacle of gold lace and ribbons, of uniforms familiar and unfamiliar, of costumes, of all climes, all blended in a picturesque climax. Elbow to elbow were jostled a genuine East Indian Rajah in the royal robes of Jahore, Korean Royal Commissioners in long black robes and fantastic black hats, Persian Commissioners in gold-embroidered tunics, a motley but splendid assemblage of nationalities. Minister Gondia, of Paraguay, conversed with the little Prince de Gloukhovskoy, Chamberlain to the Czar; Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, talked with the Marquis di Rudini. Courts, duchesses and nobles galore added lustre to the gay scene.

Surrounded by his Cabinet, hobnobbing with the ducal descendant of the great Christopher, and elbowed in by the World's Fair chief dignitaries, President Cleveland sat on a special stand radiating from the platform proper. He faced an ocean of faces—a swarming multitude that had pre-empted every foot of space between the platform and the edge of the basin beyond, covering walks and lawns to the east and west as far as the eye could sweep. Looking over the heads of those before him, he could see the whole length of the Grand Basin, its surface almost hidden from the view by gondolas and steam launches, loaded down to the water's edge with spectators.

Four hundred and fifty thousand people witnessed this inauguration of the grand achievement of the century. That enormous number had passed through the turnstiles since day-light, according to Director Burnham. Eager to approach as near the stand as possible, those in the rear began to push those in front, until the crowd began to sway back and forth alarmingly. Orders were given to the police to clear away the jam that began to threaten the platform. Officers sprang into the crowd, but it was some minutes before their efforts were successful, and when the dense mass of people had been in some degree separated, 20 persons had been taken out in a fainting condition. Fortunately, however, no one was seriously hurt and a great calamity was avoided.

Having performed his high duty, President Cleveland, arm in arm with President Palmer, was escorted to the third floor of the Administration Building, where covers had been laid for 70 guests.

CUBAN INSURGENTS

HAVE CAPTURED THE FORTRESS OF GIBARA.

The Schooner Lillie, Brings the Report to Key West. Cubans Exulting. Spanish Minister Thinks the Insurrection Will Soon be put Down.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 1.—The schr. Lillie arrived here to-day from Gibara, Cuba, and reports the Cuban flag floating over the fortress. The revolutionists number 1,100 and are in possession of the city.

A schooner arrived there from San Domingo on April 29, with men and ammunition for the revolutionist army. Expeditions are being fitted out in Jamaica and San Domingo, under direction of Gen. Quesada, for the southern provinces. Gen. Rufol is here, and it is believed he will direct expeditions from Florida ports for the northern provinces.

Cubans here are enthusiastic over the news, and it is believed many of them are anxiously waiting an opportunity to get to the island. Spanish papers endeavor to suppress the magnitude of the revolution. One Havana paper admits that 1,500 men are in the revolutionary army in the Province of Nuevita Abajo, and 2,000 in the Santiago Province.

A council of war was called by the Captain General yesterday. Manifestoes were issued promising a pardon to all who will lay down their arms within ten days. The Spanish troops are moving actively enough to indicate that the Spanish Government believes that strong measures will be necessary to suppress the uprising. The troops which left Havana for Puerto Principe received three months pay in advance.

Cubans here believe that every province will join in the revolt in a few weeks. The Federal officials here are using every precaution to prevent any expedition leaving here. The cutter McLane is the only Government vessel here at present.

HAVANA, May 1.—The leaders in the rebellion in Eastern Cuba are the brothers Manuel and Ricardo Sertorio. A considerable military force has been embarked here for Holguin, and more troops will be sent before Thursday.

The rebels are believed to be neither so numerous nor so belligerent as was at first reported. The Government is confident that they will be dispersed speedily and their agitation will be suppressed.

The Executive Committee of the Autonomist Party has passed resolutions condemning the rebels and offering the authorities the party's moral support.

It is reported to-night that two of the most active rebels have already surrendered.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Senator Muruga, the Spanish Minister in New York to-day. Senator Segrario, the First Secretary of the Spanish Legation, said to-night that a telegram had been received at the legation from the Captain General of Cuba two days ago which contained the assurance that the revolution in Cuba was of little importance.

Senator Segrario expressed the opinion that it would be put down without difficulty by the regular Spanish troops in a very short time. He said that the revolutionists were few in number and did not possess the sympathy of the people in the province in which they were operating. So their downfall was a question of only a few days or a week at the most.

Regarding the likelihood of filibusters from the United States landing on Cuban soil to aid the insurgents, Senator Segrario said that Editor Marti of the Spanish paper *La Patria*, printed in New York, was responsible for the story that a large number of men were preparing to leave the United States for Cuba. Senator Marti, he added, was a would-be leader who, in fact, was without following. There was no truth in the report about a movement from Key West.

Senator Segrario said it seemed to him very likely that the present outbreak was due to the approach of the time when the Infants of Spain would land on Cuban soil. There were 19,000 regular troops on the island, and, if these were insufficient to stop the revolution, militia could be called out. In the event that the movement should get enough headway to threaten the general security of the Government, 200,000 troops could be brought from Spain in a fortnight.

Cape Fear History not being published in this paper, a great historical work.