The Morning Post.

VOL. 1. LAST EDITION, 4:00 A. M. RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1898. No. 64

SPANIARDS TALKING WAR

Havana Fences Placarded With "War Pictures."

RESIGNATION OF GEN. LEE RUMORED

The Spaniards in Their Discussions of the War They Predict Describe the Triumphant March of Spanish Army to Washington, Seizure of Florida, Etc., and Payment of All Their Debts With the Indemnity They Mean to Exact of the U. S.—All of Which is Very Laughable.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post.

Washington, Feb. 13.—2:30 a. m.—A report [illegible] gained currency here [illegible] hours that Consul General Fitzhugh Lee had resigned. Though [illegible] inquiry was made after midnight as to the origin and correctness of the report, nothing definite could be ascertained. At the White House nothing [illegible] about the matter, or if [illegible] concerning it would be given out.

While it cannot be definitely so characterized, the probabilities are that the report is a canard, and grew out of the following cable received from Havana:

Havana, Feb. 12.—The Du Puy De Lome incident is admitted here by all as the greatest and most complete diplomatic victory gained by the Cubans since the war begun, and has caused a [illegible] of the outburst of the anti-American feeling.

The prospects of a future war are being freely discussed.

It is laughable amusing to hear the Spaniards describe the triumphant march of the Spanish army to Washington, the seizure of Florida, and the liquidation of all their debts with the indemnity they intend to exact from the United States.

Pasted on the street corners and fences can be seen lithographs, representing a naval combat, in which the battleship "Pelayo" is sinking the whole American squadron.

Passing loyalists gaze with admiration on these pictures.

Dario Delamarina today makes a fiery attack on the New York Sun, saying that paper is barred from all honest homes in the United States for its defamatory articles against the "worthy Spanish authorities" of Cuba.

The autonomistic cabinet were not visited as [illegible] by the Captain of the Maine and Gen. Lee.

They are hurtfully in consequence, and are disposed to accuse Gen. Lee of having given the letters to the Spanish favorable to autonomy, for which reason they say he should be declared persona non grata.

The [illegible] of counter-stroke to the De Lome incident, but Gen. Lee, outside of official communications to the Washington government, has never written a letter to Senators, friends or [illegible] family, concerning autonomy [illegible] in connection with Cuba. The autonomist cabinet will therefore try some other plan to en-

DE LOME'S FAMOUS LETTER.

How it Came Into the Possession of the Cuban Junta.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post.

New York, Feb. 12.—The mystery as to how the letter from De Lome to Canalejas came into the hands of the Cuban Junta seems to be solved.

According to advices from Havana [illegible] today, Manuel Pichardo, son-in-law of Spanish Deputy Arturo Amblard, correspondent in Havana of Canalejas's Madrid newspaper, was the man who gave the letter to the President, who brought it to the [illegible].

[illegible] it is said, was actuated by [illegible] personal revenge, and did [illegible] least desire to benefit the [illegible].

[illegible] to disgrace De Lome, because the letter contained a remark [illegible] Amblard, which he deemed in-

[illegible] Amblard," wrote De Canalejas. "I believe he comes [illegible] taken up with little politics, and there must be some great, or we shall lose."

[illegible] showed the letter to [illegible] who told his father-in-law of [illegible] to him.

[illegible] doubt, also, that Canalejas [illegible] entirely ignorant of what [illegible]. Besides his intimacy, [illegible] and the latter's connection [illegible] El Heraldo de Madrid, [illegible] also one of the editors of [illegible] of Havana, a newspaper [illegible] attacked De Lome.

[illegible] between El Heraldo's [illegible] Madrid against De Lome, [illegible] campaign in Havana, and [illegible] of the letter by the [illegible] fully established.

[illegible] Senor De Lome made a [illegible] when he wrote to Canalejas. Senor Amblard was "too [illegible] with little political

DE LOME'S SUCCESSOR.

Senor Louis Polo Bernabe Will Probably be Named.

By Cable to The Morning Post.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—It is reported from reliable sources that Senor De Lome's successor may be Senor Louis Polo Bernabe, son of Vice Admiral Polo, who formerly represented Spain in the United States. Senor Bernabe is now engaged in a special department of the Foreign Ministry, dealing with commercial matters and consulates.

The decree accepting Senor Dupuy De Lome's resignation has been signed and will be gazetted tomorrow.

United States Minister Woodford gave a banquet last evening to the diplomatic corps. Senor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and Senor Moret, the Colonial Minister, were present. Senor Gullon, questioned by newspaper men on the subject, said that Senor Dupuy De Lome's successor would soon be nominated.

El Heraldo de Madrid says: "New and menacing incidents tend to arise between Spain and the United States, resulting from the permanence of American warships at Havana, the display of arms and ammunition by a yacht there, and the proceedings of the American Congress. This state of things inspires alarm, and the Government it gravely pre-occupied by a situation which is becoming intolerable." With regard to Senor Dupuy De Lome, El Heraldo suggests that his letter was in effect produced by President McKinley's message, as he had previously expressed "very favorable opinions" of Mr. McKinley.

The Imparcial, referring to the resignation of Senor Dupuy De Lome, says: "The Government was wise to accept Senor De Lome's resignation. His indiscretion has only occasioned the Government vexation."

The Liberal takes the same view of the case.

The Premier Senor Sagasta, said today: "I was surprised at Senor De Lome's letter, for in all his communications, official and private, addressed to the Government, he spoke respectfully of President McKinley. I regret Senor De Lome's indiscretion and folly, for he has rendered Spain signal services at Washington."

LINCOLN DAY CELEBRATION.

Turned Into Spreadeagle Speeches to Please the American Jingoes.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 12.—At the Lincoln dinner of the Middlesex Club tonight General B. F. Tracy and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, of New York, and Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, were the chief speakers from out of town. General Tracy's championship of Hawaii, Cuba and the Nicaragua Canal aroused much enthusiasm.

New York, Feb. 12.—Many eminent Republicans sat down to a banquet of the Republican Club at Delmonico's tonight, in honor of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

Chauncey DePew presided. He said in part:

"Our motto tonight is the maxim of our great chief, uttered in sympathy and sorrow when pleading with our misguided Southern brethren: 'With malice toward none, and charity for all.' * * * There is not a Republican or Democratic leader who does not need in this discussion to crawl under some corner of the mantle of charity.

"That there has been such an earnest, widespread, and honest belief in the free coinage of silver—in other words in depreciated and irredeemable currency—is due to the teachings of nearly all our leaders, and most of our organs of public opinion."

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy made a red-hot jingo speech and a plea for a large navy.

SHIPWRECKED AT SEA.

Timely Appearance of American Liner St. Louis Saves 200 Lives.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post.

New York, Feb. 12.—The big Netherlands American boat, "Veendam," of Otterdam, from New York, was lost at sea February 6th, and the American Liner "St. Louis" brought her passengers and crew safely into port yesterday. She carried 9 cabin, 118 steerage passengers and a crew of 85.

A submerged wreck tore a hole in her bottom and broke out the propeller shaft. All the pumps were set to work, but the water gained on them. The boats were made ready. The passengers joined the crew and worked the pumps all night. This was kept up in a heavy sea. The morning came stormy At 10 o'clock the "St. Louis" was sighted, and was signalled that the ship was sinking. No mishap of any kind attended the transfer of the passengers. Though the sea was heavy, the work of transferring, begun at 2 in the morning, was completed at 5. When the last boat left the "Veendam" she was sinking rapidly, and she was fired. The "Veendam" was rated as an iron screw triple expansion engine. She was three days out when she struck the wreck.

The passengers of the "St. Louis" passed resolutions commending the gallant service and splendid seamanship displayed by the officers and crew in rescuing the "Veendam's" passengers and crew.

THE GROWING DISSATISFACTION

Of the Britishers Anent the Far Eastern and Other Questions.

By Cable to The Morning Post.

London, Feb. 12.—British public opinion of Parliament would illuminate the darkness enshrouding the political horizon, but the only people who were even partially satisfied, are a portion of the government's opponents.

The outcry of the Tory press which greeted the news of the surrender on Ta-Lei-Wan matter was renewed Wednesday, and today's Saturday Review laments that "it is impossible now to disguise the fact that our diplomacy has lately sustained a series of humiliating checks."

The fact that Japan has intimated to China that she cannot wait for the payment of the instalment of war indemnity has caused some hope that Britain is utilizing Japan in this fashion, in order to compel the Pekin government to re-open loan negotiations. The fact is, however, that the situation is everywhere as grave as ever.

STRAWS SHOWING THE WAY

International Winds Blow Anent De Lome Incident.

PRES. M'KINLEY GETTING ANXIOUS

On Account of the Tardiness of the Promised Report of Our Minister to Spain—Are the Wires in Spain Withholding It?—Admiral Siquard Declines to Accept Formerly Granted Leave of Absence and Returns to the Command of White Squadron Tomorrow.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The dissatisfaction of the administration over the failure of the Spanish Ministry to make a satisfactory explanation of De Lome's letter to Canalejas has not yet been appeased.

The main interest is not whether Minister Woodford's report will show that Sagasta has made a disavowal of his objectionable language in the Canalejas letter.

There is a dispostion to criticise Minister Woodford for his failure to send the particulars of what has occurred in Madrid.

If the despatch sent by Assistant Secretary Day on Wednesday, instructing Woodford to demand De Lome's recall was received within a reasonable length of time, his failure to carry out his instructions points to a dereliction of duty.

If, on the other hand, the delay in its delivery is due to the Spanish telegraph authorities, there may be more explanations called for, which may further embarrass the relations between the two countries.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Siquard has recovered from his recent attack of malarial fever. He telegraphed to the Navy Department from Key West today that he had not availed himself of the leave of absence granted him to go to Tampa to recuperate, and would resume the command of the North Atlantic suqadron on Monday morning.

It is said at the Navy Department that there is no significance in the Admiral's change of intention, as far as the Department is aware.

If he has decided that the relations between Spain and the United States are too critical to leave the squadron at this time, the Department does not know.

TANNER'S SULPHUROUS LANGUAGE

Ex-Commissioner of Pensions on Spain and the Pension Frauds.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post.

Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Corporal Tanner, in a speech at the Palatine Hotel, where the citizens of that city commemorated the birthday of Lincoln tonight, said:

"To the man who says that frauds in the Pension Department are general or representative, I say, you lie—and be damned to you!"

Later on he said he hoped that in a very short time indeed we shall take the position that not within a cannon-shot, not within easy sail from our coast, is there room for the exhibition of the puny power of the childish king of Spain.

"I hope that very soon the spirit of Abraham Lincoln will whisper in the ear of Wm. McKinley that it is not meet that the Republic of the United States should continue to contemplate the spectacle of the murdered children and outraged women, and that if necessary we shall let fighting Bob Evans and his confreer carry out Evans' boast that if they would only let him up anchor, that incide of a week nothing but Spanish would be spoken in hell!"

MORE TROUBLE FOR GUATEMALA

Barrios' Brother-in-Law Aspires to Presidency and May Lead a Revolution.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 12.—Gen. Daniel Fuentes, brother-in-law of the dead President, Barrios, sails on the next steamer for Guatemala. It is believed by his friends that he has made arrangements to lead a revolution, if his aspirations to the presidency are denied. In an interview, Fuentes said:

"I desire to benefit the loyal members of my party. Since the last revolution many have been cast into prison, and are still held in captivity. Others are in the hospital, and many are refugees. All of these I seek to benefit. The country has become tired of the Barrios party. The temporary President will not long remain in power, and I believe there is an opportunity for my party to regain its power and prestige."

Carolina's Youngest Lawyer.

Special Cor. of The Morning Post.

Wentworth, N. C., Feb. 12.

Rockingham county can boast of having the youngest lawyer in the State.

Last Saturday Mr. John Dillard Pannill was 21 years of age. Monday following, just two days after being of age, he obtained license from the Supreme Court to practice law.

He is now at the State University, and will remain there for one year. Young Pannill is a grandson of the lamented but eminent Judge John H. Dillard, one of the most learned jurists the State has ever produced, and being a young man of remarkable intellect and well-trained mind, it is predicted that the State will some day be proud of her young son.

Still Harping on Our Exports to Germany.

By Cable to The Morning Post.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—The Agrarian party has induced the Governor of Westphalia to issue a decree that all importations of horseflesh, sausages, etc., containing horseflesh, must be declared as such, and that dealers receiving such must notify the police within two days. This is another move in the agitation against imports from America.

PECULIAR AND SUDDEN DEATH

Of Arthur Garvey, of Rocky Mount, in a Richmond Hotel.

Special Despatch to The Morning Post.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 12.—At Murphy's Hotel here today, Arthur Garvey, a well-known merchant of Rocky Mount, N. C., while dressing, fell against a window, his head breaking through the glass. In trying to extricate his head the jugular vein was severed, and he died in a few minues.

THE DEPUTY SHERIFFS' TRIAL.

Defense May Ask Dismissal of Indictment—All Next week be Consumed.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Feb. 12.—It is quite possible that the defence in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, for the shooting of striking miners at Lattimer, will ask for a dismissal of the indictment against the defendants, on the ground that the prosecution has failed to show that Michael Czeslak was killed by some one certain deputy.

The indictments charge the sheriff and deputies, as a body, with having killed this man, and now the lawyers for the defence say the indictment is faulty.

To secure the conviction, the killing must be brought home to some person.

The testimony at today's hearing was unimportant, except to show a belief on the part of certain witnesses that the strikers contemplated violence toward all the workmen who refused to go out with them on strike.

It is expected that all next week will be taken up with the hearing of the remaining witnesses for the procecution.

THE SOUTH TO THE FRONT.

The South Is Now the Best Section for Investment of Capital.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post.

Baltimore, Feb. 12.—Never before has the South been so persistently advertised by the press of the North as at present. The remarkable situation in the cotton industry—on the one hand thousands of operatives idle and wages reduced, while on the other all mills running on full time and many of them at night—illustrates the difference between the conditions that prevail in New England and in the South. The leading cotton manufacturers of New England, in their eagerness to secure a repeal or modification of many of the restrictive labor laws, are emphasizing so persistently the advantages of the South and of the inability of New England to compete with the South as matters now stand, that while many of them started out in this campaign with a view to saying things that would affect legislation in their section, they are convincing themselves and the public at large that there is really no chance for New England in competition with the South. No Southern man or Southern paper has ever made more emphatic claims as to the advantages of the South over other sections than are now being put forth by the foremost manufacturers of New England. The influence of this must inevitably be a very marked increase in the Southward tendency of capital. Heretofore the South has had to fight its own battles and to claim before the world that it had these great advantages. Now the people of New England themselves, as well as the daily press of the country at large, are carrying on the campaign in behalf of the South. Coincident with this there is a marked spirit of activity seen in all parts of the Southern States in the effort of trade organizations and conventions to attract attention to the South. The Manufacturer's Record of this week points out the fact that the convention in Atlanta, composed of several hundred of the leading business men of the State, who met for the purpose of securing legislation designed to aid in the development of manufacturing, will have a wide-reaching effect, not only in stimulating the people of Georgia, but in stimulating those of the whole South to similar work. With the people of the South vigorously at work to secure such legislation as will aid in the development of industrial interests and in protection to capital, and the people and press of the North constantly making known the advantages of the South, is a combination we have not heretofore had. Out of it ought to come great activity and prosperity.

It is interesting to note that notwithstanding the low price of cotton, the bank clearings in the South are showing a very material increase over the corresponding time of last year. For the last week of January there was a gain in bank clearings in the South of 16.9 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1897, only three cities showing a decrease. In New Orelans there was a gain of 21.6 per cent., in Memphis 11.5 per cent., in Nashville 23.6 per cent., in Knoxville 28.7 per cent. This increase in bank clearings is also accompanied by a general increase in the railroad earnings of the South, and, although the gain is not so pronounced as in bank clearings, it is sufficient to indicate a steady improvement in the whole railroad situation. This is encouraging the railroads to spend more money in improvements, relaying with new rails, adding to their rolling stock and making extensions needed to open up mineral and timber lands. It is also having a material effect in causing outside capitalists to consider the question of building new roads in different parts of the South; and many enterprises, most of them being for short lines, are now being put into business shape.

As illustrating the tendency towards industrial improvement throughout the South may be given a list of the leading enterprises reported by the Manufacturer's Record as having been organized during the past week. These include a large saw mill, a $25,000 iron mining company and a $40,000 fruit importing company in Alabama; a $60,000 box factory and an ice and cold storage plant in Arkansas; a $100,000 cotton mill, a cotton seed oil mill, the doubling of an established cotton mill and knitting mill in Georgia; $500,000 to be expended in water-works improvements, a 10-ton ice factory in Louisiana; a $300,000 cotton mill company, the enlargement of two other mills, one by 4,000 spindles and one by 2,500 spindles, in North Carolina; a $500,000 phosphate company and a $15,000 mercantile company in South Carolina; paving brick works and a wood-working factory in Tennessee; a $20,000 baking powder manufacturing company, $30,000 waterworks, 40-ton cotton seed oil mill, and a 700,000-bushel grain elevator in Texas.

ZOLA HAS PROVED HIS CASE

But He Will Probably be Condemned All the Same.

THE GENERAL OPINION IN PARIS

At the Close of Yesterday's Session of Court Was to That Effect—A Duel Between Piquart and Henry Will Doubtless Follow the Trouble Growing Out of the Incidents of This Session—The Rabble On Hand and Continue to Demonstrate Their Enmity to Zola.

By Cable to The Morning Post.

Paris, Feb. 12.—At today's sitting of the Zola trial, M. Henry, an advocate, contradicted certain minor points of the testimony which Picquart gave yesterday. Henry lost his temper and cried: "Picquart is a liar!"

Picquart leaped to his feet and attempted to spring upon Henry, but was restrained.

M. Labori addressed the court saying: "This is the second time this witness has been insulted. I appeal to Picquart to make a full revelation."

Picquart, his voice shaking with intense emotion, then addressed the jury. He said:

"You have seen these officers denouncing me as a liar. I will tell you why. These are the men who manufactured the Esterhazy affair. They also engineered wlith Paty Clam previous to the affair. It was they who forbade a fresh inquiry into the Dreyfus affair, when in the course of my duty I revealed a mistake that had been made.

"It is for this that to-morrow, perhaps, I shall be driven from the army, which I love and to which I have given twenty-five years of my life. However, I have done my duty."

M. Demange, the defendant's lawyer in the Dreyfus court-martial, affirmed that Mathieu Dreyfus had followed his advice in denouncing Esterhazy, and then had encountered obstacles which convinced the witness that the government was opposed to throwing light upon the affair, and would combat the reopening of the Dreyfus case, even though it was proved that his conviction was illegal.

Labori asked the witness if Dreyfus had been legally condemned.

Demange replied: "It is absolutely certain that he was not legally condemned, because there was communicated to me a statement by a member of the Dreyfus court-martial that a secret piece of evidence, of which I and my client were ignorant, was submitted to them."

As Demange made this answer, the President sat back in his chair in angry discomfiture. The President suspended the session for the purpose of consultation of magistrates.

It is now generally admitted that the defendant has proved his case, yet he will probably be condemned.

ZOLA HAS PROVED HIS CASE.

Even the majority of his enemies have been so convinced.

Dreyfus was found guilty upon evidence secretly submitted to his judges, yet public opinion is still so strongly perverted that this gross outrage upon the first principles of justice is openly excused and defended, and the resentment against Zola for denouncing the authorities, who are guilty, is scarcely lessened.

The bald truth is this:

"It is openly admitted today that the prisoner on the Isle du Diable, is illegally condemned and the government had full knowledge of the fact; the people now believe it, yet the French government and a majority of the French people are opposing the removal of every obstacle to the righting of that great wrong.

A large force of cavalry cleared the streets near the Palace of Justice when the session ended.

The crowds were the greatest that have yet assembled during the trial, but they contented themselves with the usual cries.

No doubt there will be a real duel between Picquart and M. Henry, growing out of today's incident.

There was a sharp debate in the Chamber today on the interpellation respecting the Dreyfus affair.

Billot, the Minister of War, demanded the postponement of the discussion until a verdict is rendered in the Zola case. He continued, with great heat:

"Dreyfus is a traitor, and is guilty! If ever the madness of passion accomplishes a revision of the Dreyfus decision, you can look elsewhere for a Minister of War. Billot will not remain in the Ministry."

By the vote of 478 to 72, the Chamber decided to postpone the debate until the trial was finished.

LINCOLN DAY IN CHICAGO.

Ex-President Harrison, Secretary Gage and Others Deliver Addresses.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12.—The celebration of Lincoln's birthday in Chicago by the Marquette Club tonight, was a notable event.

The banquet was held in auditorium of a hotel.

Ex-President Harrison, Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court; Bishop Potter, of New York; Secretary of the Treasury Gage, and other notables were guests of the club.

Gen. Harrison's speech was the feature of the evening. He said Lincoln was distinguished from the abolition leaders by the fairness and kindliness with which he judged the South and the slave-holder.

He opposed slavery, not because some of the masters were cruel, but because kindness to the slave did not mean that "all men are born free and equal."

Secretary Gage's talk on "Government Finances" was somewhat prosy, although it dealt with the vital issues of a sound currency, stable banking system, and the dangers of government paper money.

Bishop Potter spoke in a felicitous manner on "the humor of Lincoln."

THIEF WINGED AT GREENSBORO.

An Ex-Employee in a Saloon Who Tampered With the Safe.

Special Despatch to The Morning Post.

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 12.—E. G. West caught Martin Kelley entering the safe in his bar-room here last night, and fired at the thief, the ball lodging in Kelley's vest, after which Kelley was caught and lodged in jail.

Kelley was once employed in the bar, and prior to this time had been making regular visits to the safe, taking over $50 in all.

A TRAIN HELD UP.

On the Iron Mountain Road in Missouri—A Light Haul.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 12.—Two road agents, armed with revolvers, attempted to hold up pasengers on the Iron Mountain southbound fast-mail train near Bismarck, Missouri, early this morning. They succeeded in robbing only one man, however, Walter Peters, of this city.

The robbers boarded the cars in this city. When the train left for Bismarck they suddenly arose and ordered the passengers in the smoker to throw up their hands.

Peters, who was nearest to them, complied, but not until he had dropped a fat wallet under his seat.

The robbers relieved him of $9 and meanwhile someone pulled the bell-cord.

The train crew rushed to the coach and with the assistance of the passengers, who had rallied, advanced toward the robbers and levelled their revolvers.

"Stand back, you fools!" one of the bandits ordered. But the order was of no avail, and the culprits fled. No clue as yet.

THE PITTSBURGH HORROR.

Seven Additional Bodies Recovered From the Ruins Yesterday.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 12.—Seven more bodies were today recovered from the ruins of Wednesday night's fire, making nineteen bodies which have been recovered, and more, it is believed, will be found.

Searchers came across the body of Wm. Finch, a dwarf, who was the "mascott" of Fire Company No. 12. The body was in uniform, bought for him by members of the company.

The body of George Newman, a gas inspector, was also found. Newman was turning off the gas the night of the fire and continued at work, even after the first explosions had warned him of danger.

Five other bodies were found close together. They are those of:

F. DORAN, express wagon man.
D. A. GEARY, Adams' Express driver.
JAMES MOXON, organist.
D. B. WECKERLE.
JOHN CASTINE.

Persons living in the neighborhood claim that as many as fifteen more bodies are still to be found.

M'KEESPORT'S CHIEF OF POLICE

Gommits Suicide on Account of Poverty and Failure to Secure Back Pay.

By Telegraph to The Morning Post.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 12.—Henry Klein, the young chief of police of McKeesport, Pa., shot and killed himself today in his office.

Klein was only 28 years old, and was married last December.

Six months ago he was appointed chief but the city council refused to confirm the appointment, but Klein took charge and continued to serve without pay.

He sued for his office, and though the courts decided that the appointment was legal, the city solicitor decided that no back pay need be paid to him, and Klein, being poor, decided that life was not worth the living.

NEWS NOTES FROM NEWBERN.

The Coming Fair to be a Success—Condition of Hill and Duffy.

Special Cor. of The Morning Post.

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 12.—Judging from present indications, the coming fair promises to be the best attended, as well as the most successful in other ways, ever given in this city. The officers of the association, to a man, are indefatigable in their endeavors to attract a large crowd, and unless all signs fail, their efforts will be crowned with abundant success. Secretary Green, of the association, informs me that the attractions this year, particularly the outdoor ones, will eclipse anything ever seen in this city. Among these the Kemp Sisters Wild West Show may be said to be pre-eminent, though other attractions not so elaborate, but equally interesting, will be provided.

The new tobacco warehouse to be constructed in this city will be under way in about three weeks. It will be one of the largest in Eastern North Carolina, and is to cost $10,000. Dr. N. H. Street, of this city, is the projector. Capt. E. M. Pace will be the manager.

A chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy has been organized in this city. Mrs. John Hughes was elected president and Mrs. E. H. Powell vice-president. This organization will supercede the Ladies' Memorial Association, and will have charge of the memorial exercises on May 10th. Hon. Thos. H. Jarvis has been invited to deliver the address on that occasion.

The Hancock affair acquired a new stimulus when it became known that Mrs. Abbott had re-entered the suit. There is much speculation on the probable effect it will have on the Governor* and Board of Directors, and the meeting to be held here on the 22d inst. is looked forward to with intense interest.

Reports from Goldsboro say that Thomas Hill, Jr., the young man who was shot in the affray here Tuesday night is progressing finely, and that his wounded limb will not have to be amputated, as was at first apprehended. Mr. F. S. Duffy, the other party to the recontre, is also improving.