

# Pasquotank and Camden Counties

ELIZABETH CITY N. C., FRIDAY MARCH 30, 1900.

ONE DOLLAR per Year, in Advance.)

The Official Paper of PASQUOTANK and CAMDEN Counties.

(ESTABLISHED 1886)

## Norfolk & Southern R. R.



In effect March 1st, 1900.

### TRAIN SERVICE.

**NORTHBOUND**  
Lv. Eliz. City daily (ex. Sun) 2:45 p.m.  
Ar. Norfolk, Va. 4:25 p.m.  
Lv. Eliz. City, Tue. & Sat. 9:35 a.m.  
Ar. Norfolk, Va. 11:00 a.m.

### SOUTHBOUND

Lv. Eliz. City daily (ex. Sun) 11:40 a.m.  
Ar. Norfolk, Va. 12:10 p.m.  
Lv. Eliz. City, Tue. & Sat. 6:00 p.m.  
Ar. Norfolk, Va. 7:30 p.m.

### SPECIAL SERVICE.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City (except Sunday) 10:00 p.m. for Plymouth, Jamestown, Wilmington and Wind Sox.

Leave Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 10:00 p.m. for Chowan River and Friday for Seaport and New River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and New Bern, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00 p.m. connect with N. & N. C. R. R. and W. & A. R. R. for Goldsboro and Wilmington, Va.

For Seaport and New River Monday 12:00 noon.

For Chowan and North River Landings Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 3:00 p.m.

For South Mills and landings on Dismal Swamp route Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6:00 a.m.

Steamers leave Beaufort daily (except Sunday) for Washington, N. C. For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the N. & S. R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, H. C. HUGHES, Gen. Mgr., Gen. Flg. & Pass. Agt.

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For Barbs Wire Cuts, Scratches, Bites and Collar Galls, Cracked Heels, Burns, Old Sores, Cuts, Boils, Bruises, and all kinds of inflammation on the face or breast. Cures Itch and Mange.

This Ointment will never matter after the oil is applied.

Is prepared for accidents by keeping it in your pocket. All Druggists sell it on a guarantee. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. If you do not keep it send us 25 cts. in postage stamps and we will send it to you by mail.

Dear Sir: I have used Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil for my sore and it has cured it. I have used it for my sore and it has cured it. I have used it for my sore and it has cured it.

Paris, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1900. C. T. LEWIS.

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"Safe bind, safe bind." Fortify yourself by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now and be sure of good health for months to come.

## THE POSTAGE BILL.

### A SHARP EXCHANGE OF WORDS IN THE HOUSE

Between Mr. McPherson, of Iowa, and Mr. Lentz, of Ohio, over a charge made by the former—the vote today, it is believed, will be close—the lobby against the bill bitterly denounced.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—During a debate in the House to-day upon the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, there was a sharp exchange between Mr. McPherson, Republican, of Iowa, and Mr. Lentz, Democrat, of Ohio, over a charge made by the former that the latter was the attorney of the lobby which is fighting the bill, but otherwise the debate was without incident. Both sides believe the vote to-morrow will be close. Mr. Loud has agreed to accept two amendments, one to increase the number of sample copies which newspapers can send out at second-class rates from 500 to 2,000, and the other to limit the provision requiring newspapers to separate their mail to those having in excess of 500 circulation. These are all concessions he will make. He says the bill has strengthened the bill, and he believes it will pass. The speakers to-day were Messrs. Brownell, of Ohio; Messrs. Georgia; McPherson, of Iowa; Messrs. Texas; Bingham, of Pennsylvania; Heatwole, of Minnesota; and Messrs. South Carolina, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Moon, of Tennessee; Messrs. Ohio; Van Diver, of Missouri; Messrs. Grass, of Tennessee; Cochran, of Missouri, and Neville, of Nebraska, against it.

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules, presented a report from that committee for the appointment of a special committee of nine to consider all proposed legislation relative to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana territory in 1803. The committee has appointed the following committee: Messrs. Tawney, of Indiana; Steele, of Indiana; Sherman, of New York; Joy, of Missouri; Corlies, of Michigan; Burke, of South Dakota; Republicans, and Messrs. Williams, of Mississippi; Cartlett, of Georgia, and Otey, of Virginia, Democrats.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Loud bill. Mr. Griggs, of Georgia, said that two-thirds of the members who would vote against it would do so under a misapprehension, and because they did not care to take the trouble to meet the objections of constituents who did not understand the measure.

Mr. Lentz argued that second-class privileges for mail matter must be considered part of the educational system of the country. He had his desk and the surrounding desks piled high with the books of standard authors and poets, which, he said, were placed within the reach of the poorest boys and girls because they had access to the small pound rates. He created considerable enthusiasm both on the floor and in the galleries. He appealed for a continuation of the bill.

Mr. McPherson, of Iowa, in support of the bill denounced the lobby which, he said, was carrying on a corrupt campaign against the measure. During the course of his remarks, Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, rising to a question of privilege, directed the attention of the House to the fact that the bill was being distributed on the floor of the House by the pages. He demanded that the rule be enforced. The Speaker directed the employees of the House to cease distributing the documents.

Mr. McPherson, proceeding, attacked Mr. Lentz, creating something of a sensation by characterizing him as the attorney for the lobby.

Mr. Lentz was not on the floor at the time, but Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, promptly called Mr. McPherson to order.

Mr. McPherson withdrew the word "attorney" and allowed to proceed. Later Mr. Lentz, on a question of privilege, replied to Mr. McPherson, expressing surprise that a member even with his limited experience in the rules of decency enjoyed by the gentlemen from Iowa should have charged him with being the attorney of a lobby in connection with the bill. He proceeded to explain the circumstances under which he had brought into the House the books and pamphlets complained of and in conclusion said he did not know he could protect himself from charges based upon such flimsy grounds. "But I want to say in the gentleman's teeth," he said, "that the gentleman who charges me with being the attorney of a lobby, is undoubtedly himself the attorney of the express companies."

Mr. Payne, of New York, interposed to call Mr. Lentz to order. Later Mr. McPherson got the floor, saying that he had at the time withdrawn the objectionable remark, but the speech of Mr. Lentz, who had called it forth, he said it would further show that Mr. Lentz was in telegraphic correspondence with those laboring to defeat the bill.

Mr. Lentz explained that he had telegraphed for information regarding the amount of postage paid by publishers. That was all.

## A BRITISH SHIP WRECKED.

San Francisco, March 29.—Captain Stone and twenty-six men of the wrecked British ship City of Florence, which struck on a reef ten miles south of point Pedro last night, were picked up by the tug Alert two miles north of Point Pedro late this afternoon and brought to this city. The Florence sailed from London with 1800 tons of nitrate consigned to Baltimore, Guthrie & Company. The vessel struck twice against the reef and was full to the scuppers with water ten minutes after striking, compelling the officers and crew to take to the boats. The crew saved some of their personal effects, but the officers left the sinking ship with nothing but the clothes they wore. The City of Florence belongs to the City of Florence Shipbuilding Company. She is a total loss.

## THE THEATRE OF WAR.

### GENERAL ROBERTS AND BULLER STILL INACTIVE.

Great Interest Attached to the Fate of Johannesburg—The Reported Conciliation Between Secretary Hay and German Ambassador Von Holleben as Urging Both Belligerents to Leave the City Alone.

London, March 29.—4:30 a. m.—While there is a lull in the military operations, the resources of the Colonial Office has telegraphed to Cape Town the text of the proclamation concerning the destruction of property. This will not be published in London until after its promulgation in South Africa, but it is known that it will convey an intimation that any wanton destructions of British property during the war will be regarded as warranting a claim for compensation and, as justifying a levy upon private property, should the resources of the Colonial Office be found inadequate. The fact that the proclamation is issued by the Colonial Office is regarded as a significant indication that the republics will be administered as crown colonies. In this connection it is understood that the leaders of the opposition in Parliament now admit that no other settlement is possible since the republics insist upon their demand for absolute independence. In view of this the efforts of the Liberals will be confined to securing in the settlement the best treatment for the dense population, including security against their disfranchisement.

It is regarded as a settled matter that should the war be ended, as is now hoped, before June, the government will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country on the basis of a successful South African policy. The war drag on dissolution will be postponed until next Spring. In any event one of the foremost planks of the government platform will be army reorganization.

There is no further information as to the movements of Sir Alfred Milner. It is regarded as certain, however, that he has gone to Bloemfontein to arrange for the temporary administration of the Free State.

The reply to Lord Roberts' reply to the ultimatum of the Boers is commented upon as impertinent and ridiculous and Lord Roberts' course in closing a useless discussion is commended as wise.

Indications from Natal seem to show that General Buller's forward movement will not be long delayed. The general reports that Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington still commands a colonial force of 5000, including the 2500 men Mr. Chamberlain asked from Australia.

Considerable interest is attached to the fate of Johannesburg. Commenting on the reported consultation between Secretary Hay and the German Ambassador at Washington, Dr. Von Holleben, as to a proposition that the Boers should be invited to the city of Johannesburg alone, the Pall-Mall Gazette says: "This time Dr. Leyds has, as we may without improperly assume, put the matter to the test."

The German Ambassador at Washington and the American consul at Pretoria are concealing a little scheming, but the result of the negotiations is really a glorious yarn and one which shows to what desperate straits the enemies of this country are reduced. Just imagine the reply to the proclamation which is being made. It is a snub which would infallibly receive if it ventured to whisper so preposterous a proposal in Downing street.

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 20th: Kitchener occupied Prinsloo yesterday. The Boers have been driven from their arms. The Transvaalers escaped across the river. Mr. Steyn is circulating a notice by means of dispatch riders to the effect that any burgher who signs a declaration that he will not fight against us again will be treated as a traitor and shot. The Bloemfontein people are affording us every assistance in the matter of hospital accommodations. We have consequently been able to arrange for beds. Thirty-two prisoners were taken to Prinsloo, 200 stands of arms and some supplies and explosives. The Boers have begun to surrender on the Basutoland frontier.

## THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT INTERVENE.

Paris, March 29.—The Gaulois publishes an interview with a diplomatist of the United States Embassy here upon the subject of American intervention in South Africa. At first the gentleman in question refused to talk for publication, but finally agreed to speak upon receiving a promise that his name would not be revealed. He said: "The United States will not intervene. The Monroe doctrine is our rule as long as American interests are not at stake. The petitions addressed to McKinley are of no great importance."

London, March 29.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Donkerspoort, dated Monday, March 19th, says: "The Natal army of the Boers, consisting of twenty-five miles west of Springfield, found the farms all lying white flags. The British troops were cordially received. It is reported that Mr. Steyn is trying to rally the Boers, but the latter say they have had enough."

London, March 29.—Winston Churchill, in a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg warmly repeats the contention that the relief of Ladysmith rose out of Lord Roberts' operation. On the contrary, he says, the operations of Lord Roberts were assisted by the fact that General Buller kept sixteen thousand Boers occupied. It would be a cruel and unworthy thing to deprive the Natal army of their hard won laurels and none would more vigorously repudiate such a suggestion than Lord Roberts himself.

## FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

### THE SENATE CONSIDERS THE PORTO RICAN TARIFF BILL.

Senators Teller and Turner Object to Any of the Insular Territory Becoming a Part of the United States or Any of Its Inhabitants Citizens of the United States.

Washington, March 29.—Two arguments were presented to the Senate to-day in which almost antipodal positions were taken by the two Senators. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, in a brief speech, declared that the Constitution could not extend over territory acquired by the United States, while Mr. Turner, of Washington, elaborately contended that the Constitution embraced the acquired territory the very moment the United States took permanent possession of it. Mr. Teller held that this government could make the outlying territory into States or could hold it as colonies as it saw fit; while Mr. Turner maintained that the United States could not hold colonies or dependencies outside from the constitutional questions, the two Senators. In practical agreement, both were opposed to the pending Porto Rican bill and both objected to any of the insular territory becoming a part of the United States or any of its inhabitants citizens of the United States.

Mr. Teller, who expected to leave for Cuba to-night, took the floor first. In a general way he announced he had no doubt of the power of the government to govern the possessions it had acquired. Mr. Teller declared he could not see how the government could have authority for legislation relating to our insular possessions—authority not derived from the Constitution. "And I do not believe," said Mr. Teller, "that the Constitution is in force in any of our new possessions."

He believed in making the acquired territories a part of the United States optional with Congress and that we have the same power as Great Britain to give the same power to the United States. He did not believe that such a proposition should be regarded and governed as an incident of the Union. Porto Rico might, he thought, be held under the same conditions as the Philippines and the people subject to our dictation, might make the laws of the island and the United States might determine the extent of the territory. He did not find any legal difficulty in dealing either with the acquired possessions or their inhabitants.

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Mr. Turner then resumed his discussion of the Porto Rican measure, citing more constitutional authorities in support of the contention that the Constitution followed the flag into all territories acquired by the United States with the idea of being held permanently. Mr. Turner challenged any Senator to produce a decision of the Supreme Court holding it to be necessary that the Constitution should be extended by act of Congress over acquired territory or that the Constitution did not extend over the territory. He said that the Constitution followed the flag into all territories acquired by the United States with the idea of being held permanently. Mr. Turner challenged any Senator to produce a decision of the Supreme Court holding it to be necessary that the Constitution should be extended by act of Congress over acquired territory or that the Constitution did not extend over the territory.

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## LORD ROBERTS AND HIS TROOPS OCCUPY THE TOWN.

### The British Flag Now Flying from the Top of the Capitol—The Inhabitants of the City Give the Troops a Cordial Welcome—Crowds of People Parade the Streets of London Singing Patriotic Songs.

London, March 29.—4:50 a. m.—The first half of the campaign is over. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder River on February 9th. He entered Bloemfontein on March 13th. Thus, in a little over a month he had effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the capture of General Cronje's forces and the hoisting of the British flag in the capital of the Free State. All this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling losses.

It is small wonder that he is the hero of the hour in England. All the newspapers eulogize him and congratulate the country. They talk of the Free State as having passed out of existence and as being now one of the shadows of history.

It is not doubted there may yet be heavy fighting, but the genius of Lord Roberts is looked to for victory over all difficulties. His grim reference to the "late" President Steyn is understood to show that there shall be no ambiguity as to the position assumed toward the republics. The fact that Mr. Frazer, late chairman of the Free State Raad and leader of the opposition to Mr. Steyn, came with the deputation to surrender the keys, is regarded as extremely significant of considerable differences of opinion among the Free State regarding the future of the country. It is also regarded as a good augury for the future of British supremacy.

It is interesting, in connection with the rapid advance of Lord Roberts, to learn that the Russian military attaché with the Boers who were captured by the British sent the following telegram to the Czar: "I am perfectly amazed at the energy in action and the endurance of the British infantry. I need say no more."

There is still no news as to whether Lord Roberts has captured any rolling stock. If he has not, then he will be obliged to wait until the repairing of the bridges over the Orange river enables him to bring rolling stock up.

The British continue pressing their advance on the Orange river. The Boers still hold Bethulle bridge, on the north side of the stream, but their trenches are being shelled by British artillery. Heavy firing is in progress, and there has been some skirmishing. Lord Kitchener seems to be very successful in reducing the extent of the Dutch rising.

London, March 29.—9:15 p. m.—It is officially announced that Lord Roberts has occupied Bloemfontein and that the British flag is flying from the top of the capitol.

London, March 29.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch to the War Office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein: "Bloemfontein, March 29.—8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies from the top of the capitol. I have ordered the outposts to be evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late President of the Orange Free State. Mr. Frazer, member of the late executive government, has been appointed secretary of the late government; the Landrost and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the city. The remnants of the Boer army have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

London, March 29.—The following is the text of a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, says: "We surprised the Boer outposts, the enemy fled before our force over night. General French held the railway north and south of Bloemfontein, while Lord Roberts dispatched a prisoner on parole, threatening to bombard the city unless it surrendered. The townspeople became alarmed, President Steyn and the chief members of the Executive Council fled and proclaimed Krommendam to be the President. Steyn fled to Winburg. At last only 300 fighting men remained, and in the morning, many, finding themselves so weakened, broke their guns, where the remnants still held out. General French at dawn, but the opposition soon collapsed. Eight locomotives and much rolling stock were captured. The Boer organization is collapsing and the breach between the Free State and the Transvaal is widening. Major-General Pretorius has been appointed military governor of Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts and his staff have ridden through the town and been everywhere cheered. The British national anthem was enthusiastically sung by the population; the shops are slowly opening and there is general rejoicing."

London, March 29.—Mafeking can scarcely hold out much longer. The news of Colonel Plumer's approach has given substance to the rumors of its relief, but those best informed are inclined to think the relief is more likely to be accomplished by Colonel Peckham's column from Kimberley. Private advices have set forth that, Colonel Plumer had almost given up hope of accomplishing anything more than harassing the Boers, although since these were written it is possible that the diminished numbers of the investing forces may have rendered Plumer's task more feasible.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned.—JOSH EDGAR, Germantown, Cal. For sale by W. W. Griggs & Son Druggists.

## THE MAY ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Princeton, N. J., March 29.—Professor Charles Young, of the University astronomical department, announced to-day that preparations are now being made by him to observe the total eclipse of the sun, which will take place on May 28th. The instruments necessary for the work are in course of construction. Wadsworth, N. C., has been selected as the place where the best observations can be made, and a party of Princeton professors under the direction of Professor Young will leave here for that point two weeks prior to the date of the eclipse.

## PEACE IN SIGHT.

### KRUGER'S APPEAL FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

Taken as Foreboding that the War in the South African Republics Will Soon End—An Unpromising Reply.

London, March 29.—In the absence of important news from the seat of war, speculation is rife regarding the probability of an early peace. President Kruger's appeal to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities, announced on Friday, is taken as foreboding that the end will soon be in sight.

The government's views are probably enunciated in the following semi-official statement issued last night: "It is understood that the government does not consider that the time has yet come for any authoritative statement as to ultimate terms of peace, and no member of the Cabinet has authorized any published statement on the subject. It is, of course, generally understood by all political parties in this country, that so far as the South African republics are concerned the status quo ante bellum cannot remain unaltered after the close of hostilities. Their part in the system which involves a large measure of political and military independence, will of course be materially modified as a result of the war, but the growing prospects of restored peace must be further advanced before Her Majesty's government can either finally formulate proposed terms of settlement or make any announcement of their plan."

London, March 29.—Spencer Wilkinson summarized the situation in South Africa for the Standard Press at midnight as follows: "The fighting near Helpmaaker is probably only the result of a reconnaissance, and it seems to me premature to assume that any movement in large force is in progress in that direction. General Buller, as soon as communications are restored, will certainly do what he can to keep the Boer force in Natal engaged and to prevent them all from being used to reinforce the army resisting Lord Roberts. I expect Lord Roberts to strike Bloemfontein in a day or two. As to Mafeking, if it is not relieved very soon the place must fall. One, therefore, hopes a brigade was sent up from Kimberley for its relief within a day or two of the evacuation of Mafeking by the Boers. There has been time for such a column to reach Mafeking by road, but there is no direct evidence of its existence, and the wish is father to the thought."

London, March 29.—Several papers announce that the British government on Tuesday received five messages from President Kruger and President Steyn, in Dutch, asking upon what terms a cessation of hostilities could be brought about. The messages surprised and delighted the department concerned. While their tenor was understood, it was found that the Boers were asking for terms thoroughly capable of accurately interpreting the messages, all of which were fled at Bloemfontein.

The Cabinet convened on Wednesday to consider the messages, and it is replied to an uncompromising reply was sent, which is known to have reached Bloemfontein. The Boer cablegram reached the government. The nature of the reply was such as to lead to a further but gradual retirement of the Boer forces.

Carnarvon, Cape Colony, March 30.—General Kitchener has arrived at Victoria West to organize various columns for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion which is spreading in this district. Minor fighting has occurred in several directions.

London, March 29.—The President has returned from Bloemfontein. General Buller is expected here shortly. Fighting commenced in the direction of Helpmaaker this morning. March 30.—Jamestown, Cape Colony, March 30.—General Buller's column left at day-break for Allwal North.

## A RUSH FOR THE WAR LOAN.

London, March 30.—The rush of applicants for the war loan commenced at the Bank of England and the various other banks with the purpose of obtaining, immediately after they were opened to-day and a steady stream of people continued throughout the day. All sorts of anxious and obtainable, immediately after they were opened to-day and a steady stream of people continued throughout the day. All sorts of anxious and obtainable, immediately after they were opened to-day and a steady stream of people continued throughout the day.

## SUBSCRIBING TO THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

New York, March 30.—J. P. Morgan & Company report that they are receiving a large number of subscriptions to the British war loan. Applications by mail were especially numerous, but the firm declines to give the aggregate of subscriptions. The Evening Post says subscriptions for the new consols, which 25 per cent premium was bid to-day in London, have been received from a number of prominent financial institutions of the United States. The largest single subscription, being probably that of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$10,000,000, a fifteenth of the entire issue. It is considered probable that a large portion of the American offers will be accepted.

## CLEMENCY FOR McALLA.

Washington, March 30.—The Secretary of the Navy has recommended to the President that he exercise executive clemency in the case of Captain Bowman H. McCalla, who was captured several years ago by sentence of court-martial, and thus restore him to the place he originally occupied. This action has been taken in view of Captain McCalla's gallant and meritorious services during the Spanish war, and because of the written statement of all his class mates, who will be affected by his restoration, that they will be glad to see him restored.

## Red Hot From The Gun

Was the ball that hit General Steadman of Newark, N. J., in the Civil War, it caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Broughtons, Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Standard Pharmacy Druggist.

## JAVENPORT, MORGIS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants and Dealers in

## FISH,

Richmond, Va.

Consignments of North Carolina fishing specialties, proceeds remitted in cash. On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transaction with the greasy trade of the West and South we are able to handle N. C. Fish to the best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

Established 1861.

## Sam'l. M. Lawder & Sons

Wholesale Commission Dealers

## Fresh Fish

Soft Crabs Terrapin Etc. Baltimore, Md.

Quick Sales! Prompt Returns!

REFERENCES: Trade Nat'l. Bank, Duns, Mercantile Agency, Wm. Hooper & Co., Duckhart & Co. The J. J. Johnson Company.

## S. B. MILLER & O.

Wholesale Commission Fish Dealers.

NO. 7 FULTON FISH MARKET New York

(Corner G. Miller's Office Longbottom.)

## Special Attention

Given to THE SALE OF NORTH CAROLINA SHAD.

Stencils and Stationery Furnished on Application.

WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS.

## S. L. STORER & CO

Wholesale Dealers in and Shippers of kinds of

## FRESH FISH

TO FULTON F