THE JOURNAL.

E. H. HARPER, . . . Proprietor.
G. P. HANCOCK, . . . Local Reporter.

Entered at the Post Office at New Berne, N. C., as second-class matter.

Strange how many people "knew all the time" just how the Supreme Court would decide the income tax case.

Most people gave Miss Phoebe Cousins credit for being too smart a woman to parade her love affairs before the public.

San Francisco is said to be rapidly declining in prosperity and the California people blame the Southern Pacific Railroad for it.

The cities of New York owe $171,000,000; the towns, $14,000,000, and the villages, $2,000,000 while the counties owe less less than $14,000,000.

A Russian physician has discovered by numerous experiments that a crow can count ten; that a dog can count twenty-seven if he is given time enough; that a cat can be taught to count up to six, while a horse learns to count the mile posts which he passes frequently.

Ordinary vigilance would prevent nine-tenths of the bank defalcations. But the vigilance which does not see anything suspicious in the personal deposits of a $1200 clerk reaching $357,000 in a single month as in a recent case, is not ordinary, it's extraordinary.

A St. Louis scientist has succeeded, according to report, in concentrating the electric light to such an extent that it will illumine the brain. The same plan can also be adopted when it is necessary to study the pathological condition in other parts of the body. A small code of light from an 800-candle power lamp is made to penetrate the tissues, and it is said that broken bones can be studied and injuries learned that could not be determined by the ordinary methods of examination.

At a recent meeting the committee on concessions and privileges granted to Kee Owyang, a Chinaman representing a New York Company, the right to erect the Chinese Village at the Cotton States and International Exposition. This village will be of characteristic Chinese architecture, and one hundred and sixty feet square. It will be surrounded by a wall, and inside will be a Chinese theatre, booths, flower gardens, tea house, and all manner of Chinese attractions. Chinese merchants will have on sale their rich and unique wares, and the village will be a veritable little Chinatown. The concessionaire is an educated Chinese gentleman, and is backed by ample capital. The Chinese village will be one of the best attractions on the picturesque "Terraces," the Midway of the Atlanta Fair.

WHERE IS FUSION RELIEF?

Butler Gets $5000 a Year Relief—But What Did the People Get?

When those farmers of North Carolina who went off with the Populist movement, hoping to get relief, wake up to find that they have been robbed of what credit they possessed, and learn that the only method many of them had to secure necessary advances to enable them to plant and cultivate their farms has been taken from them without a word of warning or a moment's discussion, they will, no doubt, fully realize what the success of the Fusion movement meant in North Carolina. And hereafter they will probably be willing to listen to both sides and not refuse, at the bidding of Marion Butler and Otho Wilson, who were merely working to get into office, to listen to a discussion of political question.

The edict went out last summer from Butler that they must not attend Democratic speakings, nor read Democratic papers Democrats spoke however, if only to the winds and now these winds are echoing and re-echoing with emphasis the warning they gave. Butler knew that the people were not all idiots, and he feared that the sound logic of honest, able, conscientious Democrats might convince them of the error into which they were falling and hence this edict.

To get in was what Butler and his gang wanted, and in an unguarded moment the people voted them in. But where is the relief promised the people?

Is railroading a bill through at the bidding of foreign boards of trade, stealing from the farmers the credit they had, the promised relief?

Is a legislature that cost the people $7,000 more than the former legislature any relief?

Is an increase of four cents taxes on $100 worth of property and relief?

Is the voting of $125,000 more out of the State treasury than was appropriated two years ago, relief?

Is the change from State to country adoption, probably necessitating the buying of new books for the public schools in nearly every country in the State, and relief?

Is the increase of offices for party heelers any relief?

If so our Populist friends doubtless have all the relief they want. If a ten line enactment, unwise and unwarranted, which blocks trade, revolutionizes business, disturbs all our commercial relations and destroys credit is relief, then Butler, and his fellow-office seekers have redeemed their pledges

Butler got relief, great relief. He got six years in the Senate, at $5,000 a year. Otho Wilson got relief in the shape of a six years' term as Railroad Commissioner, at $2,000 a year. These two got $42,000 worth of relief, but where does the relief for the people come in?

In an increase in taxation, and a destruction of the credit.—News & Observer.

TEN CENTS A MINUTE SALARY

Men Whose Services Command a Salary of $50,000 a Year.

That is About the High-Water Mark for Any Individual's Work in this Country—Figures for the Day, Hour, and Minute.

Fifty thousand dollars a year! Think of it!

Four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-seven cents a month, $1,041.67 a week, $148.81 a day, $6.37 an hour and a little more than ten cents a minute.

That is the salary received by each of a number of well-known men in this country.

A recent statement from Durham is to the effect that Will W. Fuller, of Durham, N. C., who already has the largest income received by any lawyer in the state, has been engaged as counsel by the tobacco trust at a salary of $50,000 per annum.

That amounts to more than the average man earns in a lifetime. It would be a fortune to many.

The president of the United States, the chief magistrate of the nation, does not receive a greater remuneration for his services, with all the responsibility which that implies.

In fact $50,000 per annum is regarded as the high-water mark at which man's service can be valued individually in this country.

And yet it is surprising to note the number of prominent officials in this city alone who draw this amount annually, over and above their incomes resultant from other financial transactions. Very truly it is said: "To him that hath shall be given."

Almost without exception the recipients of enormous salaries are men already wealty, or at least, entirely independent in their circumstances.

The services of Chauncey Depew, as railroad president, are valued at $50,000 a year. Rather than risk losing this snug annual income Mr. Depew politely declined an invitation to become a member of President Harrison's cabinet.

Henry B. Hyde, president of a life insurance company, receives a like amount.

President John A. McCall and Richard A. McCurdy, both life insurance presidents, draw $100,000 a year between them in salaries alone from their respective corporations.

Among those whose time is worth $6.37 an hour yearly, are President Thomas T. Eckert, of the Western Union, Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the sugar trust, and railroad President Roberts.

Among the ministers of the gospel Rev. John Hall, of the Fifty Avenue Presbyterian church, commands the highest salary. He gets $35,000 a year, all of which is devoted to charity.

Rev. William S. Rainsford comes next, with a salary of $25,000. His time and money are equally distributed among his parishioners, with the exception of an accasional indulgence in his proclivities as a huntsman.

The presidents of several of the big trust companies receive $35,000 a year each, and J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth national bank, who is a conspicuous figure in the financial world as the leader among the new school of bankers, receives the same amount.

Jay Gould's physician, Dr. Munn, has been for several years in receipt of an annual salary of $20,000 from the Gould family.

On the turf, where money isn't money until the day is over, enormous sums are paid the leading jockeys. Fred Taral, for instance, receives a retainer of $18,000 from the Keenes for one year's services. This amount is probably doubled by the emoluments and perquisites which accompany his position.

Jockey Harry Griffin, who is but 18 years old, gets, as a retaining fee, $1,000 for each year he has lived from Gideon & Daly, besides fees paid him by others for the privilege of having second or third call upon his services.—N. Y. Morning Journal.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.

Gov. Carr will Appoint a Commission to Assist the U. S. Commissioners.

Governor Carr has received a letter from the Commissioners of the U. S. Battlefield of Gettysburg in which they ask that a commission be appointed to aid in ascertaining location of commands. Hon. Wm. Robbins and Hon. John S. Nicholson are the United States Commissions who make the request on behalf of the War Department. Their duty is to ascertain and suitably mark with permanent historic tablets the several evolutions of each and every command of the Armies of the Battle of Gettysburg, both Confederate and Federal, during the three days conflict. The letter of the Commssioners says among other things: "The result, when finished, will be a monument to American manhood."

The letter further says, We invite your co-operation on this matter and suggest the properiety of the appointment of a State Commission of intelligent and worthy veterans who were present, and if possible, representing each organization from your State present in the battle, who will visit Gettysburg and locate the position of the commands with which they served. We hope such a commission will be sent by each of the Southern States."

Governor Carr fully appreciates the undertaking of the Commission and will appoint a commission from this State at an early date.—Raleigh Press.

Big Dismissal of Government Clerks.

It has been decided at the Treasury Department to dispense soon with the service of sixty-four clerks, mostly women, who have been carried for some time on what is called the "Bullion roll."

The number of clerks under this head were few at first, having been employed and paid in accordance with provisions of the Sherman silver purchasing act of of 1890. Mr. Baldwin, the auditor for this department of work, after examination of the act, has come to the conclusion that it confers no specific authority for the appointment of clerks. Mr. Baldwin's decision is not final, but it is understood that this interpretation of the act meets with the approval of superior officers. Eight clerks on the temporary roll have been discharged because of the exhaustion of the appropriation.

Hospitability to Governor McKinley in the South doesn't mean electoral votes for him. Not by a jugfull.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Minister Ransom Leaves—Personals—Dismissals—The President and Ransom Eat Shad from Col. John D. Whitford.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar 30.

Minister Ransom arrived Wednesday night. Thursday evening the Mexican Minister gave a dinner in his honor and invited all the heads of Legations here to meet him. Minister Ransom had a long inter view with the President and Mr. Gresham on Friday. I hear he may be Ambassador Ransom soon, as his fitness for the place is so pre-eminent: a promotion is regarded as his justs deserts already.

Comptroller Eckel and a party of friends have just returned from the vicinity of Cape Hatteras, where they had fine sport shooting and a good time generally.

And now, after all, it is said on good authority that Gen. M. C. Butler does not want the five thousand dollar place on the Indian Commission. It is learned that he has a very poor opinion of the sort of work they have been turning out and does not think it is likely to be improved.

Gastonia becomes a presidential postoffice, paying its postmaster one thousand dollars after the first of April next.

Col. John D. Whitford, of New Berne, N. C. sends General Ransom a fine present of twenty North Carolina shad. Gen. Ransom distributed them among his friends among whom was the President, who is so particularly fond of the fish from Norfolk and N. C.

Hon. John S. Henderson is here.

After the Cabinet meeting yesterday, President Cleveland and all the the members of the Cabinet, except Secretary Carlisle, walked from the White House to the residence of Secretary Herbert, on Twentieth and F. streets, four blocks away, where an old fashioned Southern luncheon was served, of which gumbo was a feature.

Before the Cabinet meeting adjourned a photograph of the President and Cabinet was taken.

The ladies of the Cabinet were entertained at lunch by Mrs. Cleveland in the White House at the same time.

The President and family will go to Woodley next week.

BELLAIR CORRESPONDENCE.

Farming Operations—Personals—A Stock Law Petition That Was Not Noticed.

One of the prettiest weeks the farm ever experienced for general work, was last week, and it was utilized generally about Bellair. Two or three frosts the past week kept tender growth from advancing rapidly.

Beans, canteloupes and cucumbers, have been planted on some farms. The potatoes planted when ground was too wet, have rotted some, and in a few cases the rot seems to be serious.

Corn planting seems to be on the program for this week. Some was planted last week.

Mrs. J. H. Stevenson, who has been quite sick for some time seems a little better. Mrs. D. Lane is able to walk now about the house without crutches, and will perhaps soon regain strength.

What has become of our petition?

The farmers of Bellair and Lims petitioned the late legislature for a stock law. Said petition represented ten thousand (10,000) acres of land most of it as good as North Carolina has for general agricultural purposes: we have heard nothing from our petition. About three hundred acres of land owned by persons who opposed the stock law seems to have controlled the larger petition.

At any rate it died for want of ventilation or from some such cause. We would be glad to know the cause, so, we could prescribe medicine for a similar case in the future.

PERFECTION CORRESPONDENCE.

The past week has been a most beautiful one. The farmers have worked with much energy. For they know they must make hay while the sun shines.

There's been another big candy cookin,. It was enjoyed much by old and young.

Mr. Harris Lane spent a few days in our vicinity last week. We are glad to have you, Harris come again.

Most of the people of our vicinity attended the Baptist Union meeting at Cove on Sunday last. They pronounced it grand.

Mrs. Matilda Arnold had stolen from her last week, a part of a bundle of dry goods. It seems as though the thief was very liberal to allow her the other portion.

KERSHAW CORRESPONDENCE.

Personals and Other News of the Neighborhood.

The farmers are hustling during the good weather preparing to plant corn.

There will be a quantity of rice planted in this section this year.

The Sloop King Crab left our wharf this morning for New Berne, laden with wood.

Mr. William Cannon died last week of cancer on his face.

Little Noah Perry died last Sunday of pneumonia.

Mr. J. H. Curtis left this morning for Adams Creek to take to himself a wife.

It seems as if this morning is a good one for happenings. Among other things that happened Mr. Delamar's house caught fire.

Mrs. Jennie Carraway and daughter were at Kershaw last week visiting her sister Cora.

Mrs. Emma Curtis, of your city has been down to Kershaw on a visit recently.

A Land Slide Exposes a Quanity of Silver.

CENTRAL CITY, W. Va., March 29—In Wayne county, on White's creek twenty miles south of this city a side in the mountain near the bed of the creek has exposed large quantities of shining metal, supposed to be silver. Much excitement prevails throughout this section, owing to the discovery. It is on lands owned by one Hurston Booth, who now has guards watching the place day and night.

CONFEDERATES IN CHICAGO.

GENERAL HAMPTON THE ORATOR.

To Dedicate a Monument to the 6,000 Confederates Who Died in Prison There—Prominent Confederates to be Present.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The Confederate monument in Oakwood cemetery, this city, will be dedicated on Decoration day, Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, delivering the dedicatory address

The event has awakened enthusiasm in the South, and car loads of flowers, blossoms and hanging mosses will be sent to Chicago to ornament the monument and graves or burial spot from the Southern cities of Atlanta, Savannah and New Orleans, where committees of the most influential cities have been at work for some time.

Among the ex-Confederate officers who have expressed their intention to Gen. Underwood of being present are: Lieut. Gen. John B. Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia and commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans; Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, the senior Southern General living; Lieut Gen. A. P. Stewart, Chickamangua park commissioner: Maj Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, ex-Governor of Virginia; Maj Gen E. C Walthall, United States Senator from Mississippi; Maj Gen. Matthew Butler, ex United States Senator; Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, Forest's principal lieutenant; Brig. Gen Eppa Hunton, ex-United States Senator from Virginia; Brig. Gen. Joe Shelby, United States marshal of Missouri; Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, president Tulane university of Louisiana; John W. Daniel, ex-Senator from Virginia; and others.

The committee of reception is composed of 200 prominent Chicagoans, among them being Postmaster Hesing, John J Mitchell, H. N. Higginbotham, Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National bank; Cyrus H. McCormick, James W. Scott, W. T. Baker, Potter Palmer, and Gen. John C. Black.

The battery of four steel rifle cannon, having a record, and nearly, 2,000 projectiles that the Government appropriated with which to ornament the burial plot are are in the city awaiting good weather to be placed in position.

There are 6,000 Confederate soldiers buried in Oakwood, the largest numbers interred at any one point in the North, who died in camp Douglass prison, 1862-5. The monument erected over their remains was cut in Georgia of pearl grey granite, near Atlanta, and is surmounted with a bronze statue of a typical Confederate soldier after the surrender and stands from base to crown of statue forty feet.

A PLUCKY SHERIFF.

He Loses His Life Defending a Train Against Robbers—One of the Bandits Killed by Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The morning train, which is due here at 4 o'clock came in four hours late on account of the hold up between Wheatland and Marysville J. H. George who was on the car where the shooting occured, says the robbers came on the second coach with the fireman ahead of them. They carried a sack made out of one leg of a pair of overalls and the passengers were told to put their money and other valuables in it.

They had robbed the first car and were just entering the second when Sheriff Boggart, who had been down the road on some business, was coming in the other end of the car. He fired immediately on taking in the situation, hitting one of the robbers. As the robber fell he shot twice, both shots taking effect in the fireman's back and leg, and as Boggart turned partly around to get a shot at the other robber, he received his wound. Before he had time to fire a third time the second robber turned and ran out of the car. The robbers first entered the express car but as the safe had a time lock they were unable to secure anything and they proceeded to the coach.

It is learned that Boggart had borded the train at Sacramento and had taken a sleeper. When he was awakened by the brakeman he immediately put on his clothes and was in his barefoot when he encountered the bandits.

TO AID THE CUBANS.

Americans to Furnish Them a Torpedo Boat.

WASHINGTON, April 1—Information of a somewhat sensational character has been received in Washington within the past twenty four hours, with respect to the rebellion in Cuba. The officials interested have been informed from sources which they deem entirely reliable, that a prominent Eastern ship building firm has agreed to furnish the insurgents a torpedo boat at an early day, which will be used to destroy the Spanish war vessel, now cruising in Cuban waters. Notification to the State Department came from the Spanish legation.

Prospect of War Between Mexico and Guatemala.

MEXICO, CITY, April 1.—The Mexican Congress convenes here to-night, and it is believed unless a reply is recorived from Guatemala, acceding to certain demands made by Mexico, before the session opens, President Diaz will make a strong declaration of his policy and will probably ask Congress for the power to declare war against that country in case he should think it necessary. The difficulties in the way of a settlement of the troubles between the two countries have greatly increased in the last few days and negotiations are now practically suspended.

Peculiar Death of Two Railway Men.

UNIONTWON, Pa., April 1. Conductor Charles Barger and Brakeman John Shipley, of this place, were instantly killed on the Baltimore and Ohio, at Lemont, last night.

A peculiar coincidence is that both were killed in exactly the same manner and within an hour of each other. Shipley was the first victim. While he was stepping from one car to another the train broke and he fell between the cars and was ground to pieces. The crew picked the body up and started to town. They had gone but a short distance when Conductor Barger met death in a similar manner.

Barger leaves a wife and one child. Shipley was single.

CARTERET'S NEW FISHING LAW.

Regulating the Length of Seines—The Waters of Neuse River Excluded.

An act for the protection of poor fishermen of Carteret county against monopolies.

The general Assembly of North Carolina do enact.

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, or persons to use for the purpose of catching fish, any net or seine of more than two hundred and twenty-five (225) yards of length in the waters of the State of North Carolina, within the boundaries of Carteret county: Provided, that this act shall not apply to the waters of Neuse river.

Sec. 2. That it is expressly entered that the joining together of two or more nets, or seines so that in the aggregate they shall measure more than two hundred and twenty-five yards in length shall be considered the same as a single net or seine, and is a violation of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. That this act shall not apply to the purse nets or seines used in catching menhaden or fat-backs, but they shall be allowed to use seines of any length desired for that purpose only.

Sec. 4. That any person or persons who shall fish or aid in fishing any of said nets, or hand or set any net or seine so declared to be unlawful, or in any other manner aid or abet any person in the violation of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days.

Sec. 5. That each day when said seine is so unlawfully used, shall be deemed and taken a separate offence, and shall subject all parties, their aiders and abettors to the penalties of this act.

Sec. 6. That all seines joined in one to make a net of over two hundred and twenty-five (225) yards in length, or two seines joined in one to make a net of over two hundred and twenty-five (225) yards in length shall be forfeited to the State, one-half of the value to go to the informer, and the other half to the school fund of Carteret county, if found unlawfully engaged in fishing.

Sec. 7. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this the 13th day of February A. D. 1895.

TEAMOH'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A Hearing on His Measure to Punish Discriminations on Account of Race.

BOSTON, March 28.—A bill introduced by Representative Teamoh, the colored member of the committee on mercantile affairs of the Legislature, which recently visited the South, relative to discrimination in public places on account of race or color, was given a hearing to-day by the committee on judiciary.

The bill proposes to amend the present laws so as to make a person liable to fine or imprisonment or both, if he makes a distinction, discrimination or restriction on account of color or race, or causes such to be made. The party who may so be treated may collect damages by civil process, and it is proposed to erase the words "good cause" from the present statute. No decision was reached.

A FLORIDA SENSATION.

A Married Man Confronted by a Wife and Daughter He Abandoned Years Ago

JACKSONVILLE, March 29.—At Jasper, Florida, a sensation has been caused by the appearance of a lady and girl from Georgia who claim to be the wife and daughter of R. A Chaney, a respected citizen. Chaney came here years ago, married into a prominent family and has several children.

The Georgia lady claims Chaney deserted her fifteen years ago and Chaney does not deny it. No steps have yet been taken looking to his prosecution.

Unparalleled Drought in the Northwest

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 29.—Reports which have been coming to the grain and elevator men the past four or five days from the country have been disquieting. Last fall when the ground froze it was in the driest state ever known in the Northwest. The snowfall during the winter was very light. Up to date very little rain has fallen, yet farmers have been forced by the open spring to go to work and get in their crops. Wherever they are at work they are enveloped in a cloud of dust. Such a situation was never before known in the Northwest. The lack of moisture in the soil at this time of the year is without parellel in the history of this region.

Turney Elected Governor of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 29.—The investigation in the charges and counter charges of fraud in connection with the Evans-Turney Gubernatorial election has progressed so far that today it is possible for the first time to make an estimate of what the result will be.

The action taken by the three sub-committees at work in different parts of the State shows that the general committee will report to the General Assembly a majority of between 4,000 and 6,000 votes in favor of Turney, whereas the face of the returns gave Evans a majority of 700.

What its Author Says of the Changed Mortgage Bill.

W. M. Smith, of Cabarrus, the member of the Legislature who owns up to having introduced the so-called assignment act says of it in a public letter:

"While the bill, as passed, may be very unsatisfactory to persons who are doing business upon false credit, still I have no doubt but the Supreme Court will hold that it does not apply to mortgages given as security for cash advanced at time of the execution of the mortgage; and if they so decide, then there will be no question but what North Carolina will be greatly benefitted by the Act.

I might add that the bill as prepared by a certain ex-Judge at the instance of certain parties in Baltimore, was submitted to me, and I agreed to accept as a substitute to my bill, and Mr. Smith don tless would have done so had the substitute been offered, for the reason that it had a clause in it similar to the one which the Finance Committee saw proper to strike out of the bill as prepared by me.

CHINESE-JAPANES WAR ENDS

Sudden Termination of the Struggle.

Japan Offers China an Armistice Unhampered by Conditions—Will Not Humiliate Her Great Satisfaction at the News.

WASHINGTON, March 29. The following telegram was this afternoon received by the Japanese Legation from the Japan Foreign office:

"On the opening of the negotiations, the Chinese plenipotentiary proposed an armistice which the Japanese Government were willing to accept on certain conditions. While this negotiation was going on the untoward event happended on the person of the Chinese plenipotentiary. His Majesty, the Emperor, having in view this unhappy occurrence, commanded the Japanese plenipotentiary to consent to the temporary armistice without conditions. This was communicated to the Chinese plenipotentiary."

This means that the war in the East is practically at an end. The Washington Post says that immediately upon the receipt of the above dispatch the Japanese minister personally visited the State Department to inform Secretary Gresham of the cessation of hostilities, and received congratulations upon being the bearer of such gratifying news. President Cleveland was immediately notified and also expressed his pleasure. No communication has yet been received from the ministers of this country either in Japan or China upon the subject.

THE JAPAN MINISTER TALKS.

The Japan minister stated last night that he had no further information than was conveyed in the dispatch above quoted.

"It was immediately after the close of the second session of the peace plenipotentiares," said the minister, "that Li Hung Chang was prostrated by a fanatic, and up to that time nothing had been considered but China's request for an armistice pending the consideration of the terms of peace. The proposition had been met by the presentation of certain conditions from the Japanese plenipotentiaries. The discussion of the terms of final peace had not been entered upon. The Emperor's command of temporary armistice is also a refutation of the idea that Japan is disposed to humiliate China or merely to acquire territory. Japan has gained the end of demonstrating Japanese importance in Eastern affairs."

DR. WM. HOTCHKISS.

A Citizen of St. Louis, Alleged to Have Reached the Age of 140 Years.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Dr. William Hotchkiss, alleged to have reached the age of 140 yerrs, died suddenly yesterday at his home here of heart disease.

Deceased came to St. Louis forty years ago and has always been known as the "Color doctor." In his peculiar practice of medicine he termed his patients members of his "circle," and claimed to treat them by a magnetic process. Dr. J. A. Buck says that his Masonic record has been traced back one hundred years, showing conclusively that he was at least 121 years old.

A letter received from his old home in Dinwiddie county, Va., over a year ago, says he was born there in 1755 and lived there for a number of years, finally drifting West. Dr. Hotchkiss possessed many striking peculiarities, among being a natural aversion to water. He is said by those nearest to him to have not taken a bath for over twenty-five years, but scoured himself with dry sand.

He believed diseases were caused by the plus or minus rays of light, which the system absorbed in different quantities, and that the rays containing prismatic color constituted the component parts of the human organism. In order to carry out this scheme he adorned himself with various colored strips of rags and ribbon to keep himself in sympathy with his patients, each of whom he presented with a strip of cloth of some particular color to wear while undergoing "Treatment."

He claimed to have discovered the *elixir vitæ*. At regular intervals he stood over a smoking brazier and allowed the smoke to envelop his body.

FAGIN OUTDONE.

By Light Fingered Manipulators of Bills in the Legislature.

Mention was made by your correspondent that the bill to allow ticket-scalping was stolen four times. On one occasion Mr. French in the House put the bill, or rather a copy of a stolen one, in the Speakers's hand and asked him to recognize him as soon as he reached his seat. The Speaker laid the bill down for an instant, and recognized Mr. French, who called up the bill But when the Speaker looked for it it was gone. Who got it? Two persons are said to be suspected.

The story is told of a waggish member of the Legislature who had a bill stolen two or three times. Finally he took the bill over himself and when at the door drew a pistol and held it in front of the bill, saying "I'll be——if any one gets this bill again."—Ral. Cor. Wil. Messenger.

To be at the Atlanta Exposition

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1.—President Collier, of the Cotton States and International exposition, has advices that the State board of agriculture of California, which intended to make an exhibit of the resources of California at the Mexican exposition, has reconsidered and decided to transfer the exhibit to Atlanta.

Mr. Frank Supplee, major of the Fifth Maryland regiment, of Baltimore, who is in the city, states that organization will go into camp at the exposition next fall.

Advices have been received by the Cotton States and International exposition management from Mr. A. Macchi, commissioner general for Europe, to the effect that he has arranged for a Russian section at the exposition, with Mr. P. N. Grunwaldt, furrier to his Majesty the Czar. Mr. Grunwaldt had charge of the Russian section at the World's Columbian exposition, and will bring a magnificent section to the Cotton States and International, with practically the same display of furs.

DON'T forget that Old Papers can be bought cheap at the JOURNAL office and in any quantities. tf

DISASTERS ON THE DEEP.

The Wreck of the Maggie Dalling and Seven Days' Struggle of the Helpless Crew.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30—Among the passengers on board the steamship Kensington, which arrived here today from Liverpool and Queenstown, was Capt. Tobias Dalling and two woman of the abandoned Philadelphia schooner Maggie Dalling.

Capt. Dalling's story of the befeting and dismantling of the schooner at sea, the washing overboard and drowning of the mate, and the final rescue of the crew from the waterlogged hulk, is a vivid description of the hardships and perils encountered by sailors.

The Dalling left Pensacola, Fla., on January 23, bound for New York, with a cargo of lumber. Until the 7th of February favorable weather prevailed, but on that day a hurricane was encountered. The howling gale was accompanied by snow squalls and it grew intensely cold. The wind soon raised a sea that it was impossible to make head against and the schooner was close reefed and hove to. At 4 o'clock in the morning a sea was shipped that swept away part of the deck load of lumber and carried away the boat hanging at the starboard davit. The pitching and bucking of the vessel in the heavy sea opened her seams and she began to leak. The crew manned the pumps, and for five days and nights allowed ship managed to keep the water in the hold from rising.

The gale finally moderated and sail was again made and the voyage resumed. On the morning of February 12 another gale struck the sorely battered vessel. The wind increased in fury until it was blowing a hurricane, and heavy rain fell. The schooner was tossed about like a chip and finally thrown on its beam ends. The sea swept over the helpless vessel and the bulwarks and steering gear were carried away. Death now seemed imminent, as the vessel was absolutely unmanageable. One of the seas that broke over the schooner struck Mate James Haskell, threw him twenty feet into the air and hurled him overboard. Even if the only boat aboard had not been carried away in the earlier gale it could not have been launched in such a sea as was running, and the only thing that could be done was to throw a buoy to the struggling man in the vain hope he might reach and hold to it until he was picked up. Haskell never reached the buoy, however, and quickly disappeared. The vessel was taking water fast, and the crew kept the pumps going as well as they could.

The mizzenmast went by the board close to the deck, carrying with it the main and fore masts. When the masts went the vessel righted, and the buoyancy of its cargo kept it afloat. The deck load that remained was cast overboard, and all that day and until 5 o'clock the next afternoon, the storm-tossed hulk, with its crew of worn and exhausted men floated about at the mercy of wind and waves. At 5:30, the bark G. S. Peary hove in sight, and launching a boat took the crew from the wrecked Dalling. As the last man climbed out of the boat aboard the Peary a big sea threw the skiff against the bark's side, smashing it to flinders. The men of the Dalling were kindly cared for aboard the Peary and landed at Queenstown.

Capt. Dalling, Samuel Kenny, the cook, and Carl Jansen, a seaman, arrived here today on the Kensington, but the remainder of the crew staid in Queenstown. Mate Haskell was a resident of this city, as is also Capt. Dalling, although both formerly lived in Portland, Me. The Dalling was owned by its commander, and was three-masted schooner of 333 tons. What insurance was on the vessel Capt. Dalling refused to say.

REV. SAM SMALL DENOUNCED.

Intense Feeling Displayed—The Author of a Slanderous Report and Mr Small Burned in Effigy.

Special to Norfolk Landmark.

Onancock, Va., March 30. The people of Onancock were startled today by a publication in the Norfolk Pilot of this date affecting the honor of Mr. L. D. Teackle Quinby and the wife of the Rev. A. J. Kenny, pastor of the Onancock Baptist Church. The report spread through the town like wildfire, and being unfounded and without a vestige of truth, created the most intense indignation among all classes in the community.

This evening a large meeting was held in the Masonic Hall to denounce the slander and express indignation against the author and publisher of the report and sympathy for the persons assailed. Mr. N. W. Nock, collector of customs at this port, was made chairman and Hon. Thomas M. Scott secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Norfolk Pilot of this date published a slanderous report affecting the honor of certain members of two of the best families in Onancock, we, the citizens of this town, irrespective of religious and political affiliations, and burning with indignation at the nefarious attempt to sully the reputations of innocent persons, hereby express our high regard for the characters of the persons thus wantonly assailed and we hereby pledge ourselves to pursue all lawful remedies for their vindication, knowing the report to be basely false and calculated to ruin the good name of a pure and saintly woman and an honorable and upright young man.

We hereby denounce the author of the report and the publisher of the aforesaid Pilot newspaper as wanton slanderers deserving the contempt and detestation of all truth-loving and high-minded men and women, and we desire to assure our friends and neighbors who have thus been wantonly slandered that we stand ready to render them all necessary assistance in bringing to trial before the courts of the land and the bar of public opinion these reckless slanders and assassins of the reputation of an upright man and an honorable Christian lady.

Ringing speeches were made, and the meeting adjourned to the streets, where images representing the author of the report, the editor of the Pilot, and the copy of the Pilot containing the article were burnt in effigy.

It is understood that a slander suit will be brought at once against the Rev. Sam Small, the editor and publisher of the Pilot newspaper.

DON'T Forget the French Cafe when you want a lunch, 114 Middle St.

TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE

It Will Last for Three Weeks and Expire April 20.

Japan Will Take Possession of Three Important Cities and a Railway—Both Powers May Move Troops, Keeping Upon the Sea.

LONDON, March 31. A Tokio dispatch to the Central News says that at the first conference with the Japanese plenipotentiaries, Li Hung Chang asked that an armistice be established. The Japanese, in reply to this proposition, stated that an armistice would be granted on the following conditions: The occupation by Japanese troops Shanhikwan, Taku, and Tien Tsin, and Japanese control of the Shankawan and Tientsin Railways, also, that the forts, arms, and ammunition at the places mentioned be given in to the possession of the Japanese, and that war contributions necessary for such occupation be paid by China.

Li Hung Chang asked for more moderate conditions, but upon meeting with a refusal, he proposed to continue the negotiation without a suspension of hostilities. Matters had progressed thus far at the time conference when the result upon the Chinese viceroy occurred. In view of this untoward event the Emperor of Japan ordered the plenipotentiaries to consent to a temporary armistice, waiving all the above conditions. The principal points agreed upon are as follows:

The locality of the enforcement of the armistice comprises Pengtien, Chihli, and Shangtung. The opposing armies are to maintain the positions hitherto occupied, and are not to advance beyond them. Neither government is precluded from making any new distribution and arrangement of troops not intended to augment the armies actually in the field, but at sea transports conveying troops or material contraband of war are subject to capture. The term of the armistice is three weeks and expires without notice at midday on April 20, providing the peace negotiations are broken off in the meantime. The convention was signed yesterday. Li Hung Chang obtained the signatures of the Japanese plepotentiaries, and Count Ito obtained the signature of Li Hung Chang. The armistice does not apply to places not specified in the convention.

LI HUNG CHANG WILL LIVE.

His Assailant Sentenced to Life Imprisonment at Hard Labor

London, March 31.—A Tokio dispatch to the Central News says that Dr. Seriba, of the Imperial University, to-day examined Li Hung Chang's wound and found that the patient was making excellent progress. His pulse and temperature were normal and he was able to walk about his rooms.

The dispatch further says that Koyama, the young Japanese who shot the Chinese viceroy, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

The Central News has advices from the Pescadores Islands, under date of March 26. These dispatches state that Col. Ito reports that on March 24 the Ma-Kung fort was taken easily by the Japanese. On the 25th the Japanese attacked and captured Yont-Yung, taking nine heavy guns and a number of smaller ones, as well as many rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. In the engagement the Chinese lost thirty killed and sixty taken prisoners. The Japanese loss was seventeen wounded. The Japanese fleet captured the forts on the Fisher Islands, and all the islands forming the Pescadores group are now in the possession of the Japanese.

A disciple perpetuates the glory of the master; an imitator squanders it.

CURES OTHERS

MRS. PRINGLE.

MRS. MARTHA JANE PRINGLE, of *Chase, Jackson Co., W. Va.*, writes: "Having been a great sufferer for many years with nearly every disease my sex is heir to, I can now say I am well and hearty. Have done more hard work in the past year, and with more ease, than I have done for twelve years.

Before consulting you I was the most wretched among women, unable to walk or sit up in bed, and now I owe my good health all to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets.' I gained twelve pounds while using the first bottle of 'Prescription.'

I send you my picture together with my most heartfelt thanks. To any one suffering as I did who wants to know the particulars of my case and who will send a stamped envelope with name and address on, I will write particulars."

WHY NOT YOU?

"Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Severely wounded, while in Fort Sterling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. I became so emaciated and exhausting that my friends pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At the time I believed

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral was my only hope, and I was by a terrible cough, night and day, for years, I feel that I owe my life to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I was completely relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life." W. H. WARNER, Quincy Av., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

Did You Ever See ANY TOBACCO?

If you never did, go to J. F. FAYTON'S, where you can get a twelve cent plug for ten cents, good sound, solid tobacco, for sales twenty-five cents a pound of several varieties, from the best to the cheapest.

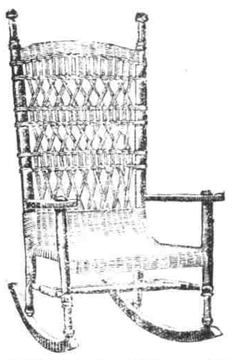
Another lot of those Shoes at rock bottom prices.

A thousand pounds more of those nice Tea cent Hams, and lots of other goods too numerous to mention. Don't fail to come and see me when you come to town, if you do you will get it.

Turner

Furniture & Hardware Co.

STILL LEAD IN LOW PRICES.



THIS LARGE SIZE FINE RATTAN Rocker I'll only state, small size that you adorse Elsewhere at $1.50 for only $1.25. We can have 25 of the Handsome Boy Carriages that we ever bought to store and 20 handsome highly polished Oak Bedroom Suits.

We also have every article in line of HARDWARE Cutlery, Cook Stoves, Genuine Stoves and Crockery, Tin Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Handsome Toilet Sets and Work Stands &c. We bought this entire stock for Cash and a large portion of it in school days, and it enables us to sell it at rock bottom figures for cash. Take a look and be convinced and you will not fail to be purchasing elsewhere. Yours Respectfully, TURNER FURNITURE AND HARDWARE CO., Nos. 50 and 52 Middle St., New Berne, N. C.

**THE KINSTON FIRE IS A W