THE JOURNAL.

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SELF'S WONDERFUL BILL.

An Act of the Fusion Legislature That Caps Anything Yet Discovered.

Of all the extraordinary acts passed by the recent "reform" Legislature of North Carolina, the one introduced by Chatham's distinguished Representative, Mr. Self, caps the climax up to date. It is truly a wonderful bill and will attract great attention. It stands unique and alone, both as to its remarkable provisions and the still more remarkable language in which they are expressed, and will no doubt, win for the distinguished "statesman" who drew it a national reputation.

The following is an exact and literal copy of this extraordinary law as it is enrolled and filed in the office of the Secretary of State:

"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"Section 1, That it shall be unlawful for any male hog, sheep or goat, to run at large in the county of Chatham to greater age than six months without castration, unless the same shall have been turned out for the improvement of the stock.

"Sec. 2. That any male cattle running to a greater age than two years, without castration, shall be contrary to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. That any person violating this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than two dollars and fifty cents, $2.50, nor more than five dollars, $5. Said fine to go to the school fund of the county.

"Sec. 4. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification."

This act was ratified on the 2d day of February and has been in force and effect ever since that day and yet the citizens of Chatham have been in blissful ignorance of it and violating it every day since its passage, over two months ago. Mr Self surely ought to have given them some timely notice of it.

Until our citizens can get the Supreme court to construe the above law, says the Chatham Record, there will exist great doubt as to its meaning, for if it means what it says (as it reads) our good old county will be depopulated and there will be no need of providing a school fund, for there will be no children to educate.

It will be seen that section 1 allows certain hogs, sheep and goats six months, and section 2 allows certain cattle two years, but section 3 does not mention what time is allowed "Persons," and it is left in doubt whether they are allowed 6 mos. like hogs, sheep and goats or two years like male cattle. If they are allowed two years, then there is some hope for them for they may get the next Legislature to come to their rescue by repealing this wonderful law!

It will be noted that section 2 does not make it unlawful for certain male cattle to run at large, but makes it unlawful for them to run at all, so that all over 2 years old must be killed or their legs cut off. And, in section 3, Mr. Self should have stated how often (whether every day or hour) a person may be fined for violating this act by running at large!—Raleigh News and Observer.

The Treasury in a More Comfortable Condition—Revenues Increasing.

The United States Treasury is in a decidedly more comfortable condition than it has been for a long time The gold reserve is $90,643,307 and the net cash balance in addition is $47,273,954, making a total, available for a pinch, of $187,917,261. How much better the position of the Treasury is now than at the close of February, 1893, when President Harrison was about ending his wasteful administration, may be measured by the fact that the general balance in the Treasury then was but $123,128,087, as against the $187,917,261 just mentioned as the general balance in March, 1895.

Not only is the present situation satisfactory, but the future looks bright. Treasury officials say that receipts are fast overtaking expenditures, and there is no prospect of the need of an extra session of Congress to provide extra revenue. Both customs and internal revenue are increasing and will increase faster during the next three months. In the nine months ended March 30 the receipts from customs were $115,534,962; from internal taxes, $109,992,655; miscellaneous sources, $10,819,148 total, $236,346,766. Taking March receipts as a basis for estimates of receipts in the next three months, Secretary Carlisle's estimate for the year of $340,000,000 will be almost exactly verified, and the expected deficit of $20,000,000 will not be exceeded. But if, as seems likely, the receipts of March are exceeded in the remaining month of the fiscal year, the expected deficit may be very materially decreased if not extinguished.—Baltimore Sun.

The New Fusion Magistrates.

We are informed by those of authority in the fusion legislature, that the appointment or the additional three magistrates in each township will not incur additional expense, as there is no provision to furnish them with the Code and other instructions.

This is a remarkable freak of reform. Do they expect our plain every day people to know the laws and dispense justice in obedience to laws, when they have never seen a law book; have never had any use for one, and will now have to conduct the office without any guide whatever! Can we reasonably expect a correct and proper administration of the law? What, then, was the office created for? Is it simply a bid for fusion votes, without regard to the intelligent administration of justice and law?—Wilkesboro Chronicle.

Hoke Smith Longing for the Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, April 12—Secretary Hoke Smith did not care to discuss the report from Atlanta, Ga., to the effect that a political combination had been made by which Senator Gordon would run for Governor and Secretary Smith would make the race for the United States Senate. He stated, however, that

THE CROATAN SAFE IN PORT.

She Steams Into Wilmington Without Aid.

Nearly Six Feet of Water in Her Hold - Five Days of Gales—Some Fifty or Seventy five Tons of Freight Thrown Overboard to Lighten the Ship.

The Wilmington Messenger has this to say of the steamer Croatan which we reported in distress at Cape Lookout.

The Clyde Line steamship Croatan, which anchored two miles off Lookout on Wednesday, in a leaking condition, left there Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock and arrived here at 4:30 o'clock Saturday morning.

The ship was immediately pumped out and her cargo was discharged, some of it being in good order but a large portion of it being ruined, including drygoods, shoes, hardware, paper stock, sewing machines, sugar, molasses, flour and other groceries.

The water was in the lower forward hold, and the ship's officers report that at once time it was between five and six feet deep in the hold. The bottom of the hold was a mass of tangled burrlaps and barrels of flour and hogsheads and barrels of sugar and molasses that had been smashed made an ugly sight. The water had lashed and twistod and tried the burlaps into knots so as to require an axe to aid the stevedores cleaning out the debris.

Nearly every merchant in this city had more or less merchandise on board the ship and some were insured and some were not. A considerable portion of the cargo was thrown overboard at Lookout. It is not known yet what the loss will amount to

It is not known yet whether the ship sprung a leak or whether the seas filled the hold water as they broke over the ship. Her officers report a very rough passage, The vessel left New York on Saturday of last week and on Sunday and Monday night about a hundred miles north of Hatteras she struck a terrible southeast gale that blew furiously for forty-eight hours. The gale shifted to the southwest on Thursday and on Wednesday night and Thursday it turned and blew from the northeast. The sea was very rough and the ship labored heavily, with cross seas constantly breaking clear over her and piling water on deck. In the words of one of the officers there was "a terrible perturbation of the elements," and a little southwest of Hatteras it was discovered on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock that the vessel was leaking. She then steamed to Lookout, and while anchored two miles off shore four of her passengers were sent ashore, a gentleman and his wife and a colored woman and a child. Two men passengers remained on board. Telegrams for assistance were sent through the life saving station, and the tug North America was started out from Delaware Breakwater to take her in tow. Before the tug arrived, however, the Croatan steamed away for Wilmington and came in safely.

The Star says the amount of freight thrown overboard to lighten the ship was between fifty and seventy-five tons.

She will take on a cargo and sail at once for New York.

ORATORY AND ITS VALUATION.

A School Composition—Advice to Those of Either Sex Who Would Sneer at Poetic and Elocutionary Excellence.

BY ROY FELTON, A STUDENT IN THE ACADEMY AT VANDEMERE, N.C.

Oratory is the art of speaking welll ,Webster rightfully terms it "eloquence" and "rhetoric." To gradually learn it, we must make it a momentous object to laboriously contemplate the manner of formation and the architecture of all sentences in momemtons and elegant literature, defining and memorizing all exquisite and material words—cultivating your God-given faculties of ideality, language, agreeableness, fortitude and comparison; and even in conversation with your inferior, and especially with your equal or superior, be very careful to eloquently talk and write with simplicity and harmony. Memorize many of Lord Byron's and Shakespeare's exlent verses, and learn the total definition of nearly all elegant and material words in dictionary, obliterating all common ones which are so ineligibly inefficacious, and so habitually used with such extreme inaptitude by the illiterate, the carelnss and the offensive.

Speak gracefully, with the greatest purity, and ever according to the rules of grammar. It is not at all advisable to study "big" or hard words, but those that are sweet and material. Of all the words in dictionary, only a portion, or about three-fourths of them are necessarily worthy to be learned for the pulpit, senate, or in private discourse and correspondence.

Make your gestures, appearance and all your movements forcibly graceful; and speak clearly, with your teeth apart; articulate your words and sentences distinctly, and be careful not to fall into the disgusting and unintelligible utterance. Practice reading aloud, and slowly; master the simulation of the passions, for if, beneath the infinite canopy of heaven, there is anything reproachably annoying, is to hear anyone speaking in private or public, and especially upon the stage, tear a passion to totters, or to allow vanity or buffoonery to master him, instead of him tastefully mastering the passions. There are various passions in elocution to simulate in order to master authentic eloquence, and the most pleasing manner of relating or exhibiting a phenomenon, these are viz: Tranquility, cheerfulness, mirth, hope, raillery, irony, joy, delight, love, pity, hope, hatred, anger, reproach, fear, sorrow, remorse, dispair, surprise or wonder, pride, courage, perplexity and vexation, envy, malice, jealousy, modesty, shame and gravity, etc. These are wonderfully weighty, and should be matered by every individual, and especially by those who are pursuing art and the professions.

How interesting, delightful and exquisitely wonderful to hear an accomplished essayist, poet or orator speak and act; and how annoyingly offensive to hear any one speak badly —without animation, but with rapidity and indistinctness, with teeth clinched and tongue tied against them. The former, bring him hither, and cherish in consummately ornamental and admirable remembrance, his excellence and superiority; but the latter, cast him thither, put us asunder, for if not, [illegible] strived. Many publicly—you want to persuade people, and you are desirous of being universally admired, etc., and "You easily feel that to please and charm people is an extensive leap toward persuading them. You must then, consequently be sensible of how advantageous for any one who desires fame and admiration, to please his hearers so much as to gain their attention and esteem which he could never do without the aid of oratory," says Lord Chesterfield.

Why is it that all nice and accomplished speakers or orators are so universally respected and admired? It is owing exclusively to their enfluential capacity—the proficient aid of oratory. Therefore, all of both sexes should love to practice reading and reciting pieces of eloquence. Then articulate distinctly and harmoniously: be careful and courageously read and recite at the wishes of your teachers and associates. If you never study and practice the excellence of oratory and general elocution, you will never be able to perceive the elocut onary excellence and dignity.

And now, not speaking ill of the past or present, it is owing exclusively to this, and the perversion of envy and illiteracy, why some of our esteemed yet offensive of both sexes, will allow their chiding and prejudicial physiognomical expressions to manifest such jeering and demoniacal indications of sarcasm and malignity.

W. T SHERMAN IN HISTORY.

His Opponent the Real Hero in the March to the Sea.—Bill Arp Declines to Take any Part in Honoring the Former and Gives His Reasons Therefore.

From the Wilmington Messenger we take the following which shows something of the valor of Gen. Joe Johnston's army in its opposition to three times their own number.

Bill Arp, of Georgia, a common sense humorist, was solicited to give twenty-five cents to the erection of a monument to honor that prodigious old head Bummer, "Cumb" Sherman—the fellow who burnt Atlanta and Columbia and hundreds of houses in Georgia and the Carolinas along his march. Maj. Smith, (the real name of Bill Arp) declined "the honor" as any good and true Georgian, or Southron for that matter, must do. Like the level-headed man he is, faithful and wise, he has good reasons for doing so. Leaving out the wreckage and general devilry of Sherman's band of marauders, Maj. Smith takes a view not generally considered in presenting the make-up of Sherman, who actually organized the corps of Bummers. For proof see a Northern history of the war by Prof. J. W. Draper, whose father, we think, was once a Professor in Randolph Macon College, and an Englishman. You will find the order of Gen. Sherman in it creating the corps of plunderers and ravishers But let us Maj. Smith give hatw says of the chief Bummer:

"I will go as far as any rebel socalled to keep the peace and bury the past and be friendly; but you must excuse me. I have lived all my life in the path of that march to the sea, and for thirty years I have been straining my mind to see the heroism in it, and I can't do it. It just shows how blinded we poor mortals are. All the heroism I see is in the retreat of Joe Johnston, who, with 40,000 men, resisted that march of Sherman with three times that number and killed more, man for man, than he had soldiers. There is where the heroism comes in. But we will make a fair compromise with you. If you and your boys will contribute 25 cents each for a monument to Joe Johnston, the real hero of the march to the sea, we will let you build one to Sherman and say nothing about it. We thought that the time was about out for bragging, but if you are determuned to keep it up let's tote fair."

When Gen. O. O. Howard's corps passed through Warrenton after the war ended, we met a Sherman soldier—an Irishman—in the office of Dr. William T. Howard, now Professor in the University of Maryland. The soldier, among other things said, admitted that Sherman suffered very greatly in his march. He said Gen, Johnston was a great soldier and he fell back from time to time and Sherman advanced he punished the Federals most severely. In fact, said the Irishman, who was on the wrong side, for no Irishman had any business fighting on the side of the oppressors and ruthless invaders. "the Southern people do not know yet how many men we lost, but I tell you it was awful."

Maj. Smith states another point that should make braggarts modest. He says: "It seems to me that it requires a good deal of cheek to brag about an army of nearly 3,000,000 of men whipping an army of 750,000 in four years' time. I wouldn't mention it if I were you. We are very tired all this ridiculous gush about the Grand Army of the Republic, especially when you know or ought to know that you have on the pension rolls more men than we had in our army during the war. You can't knock the truth out with monuments."

No, nor by falsifying records and playing universal braggadocio. The Federal war records already published, show that the armies of the North exceeded 2,700,000, and with the navy added, in all arms of the service there were about 3,000,000 men on the Northern side in the war. Gen. Cooper, Confederate Adjutant General, said that 600,000 troops were what the South had in all, and that on no day during the entire war could 200,000 fighting men be put in the field. Facts are facts and cannot be blinked. But the lying Northern so-called histories represent the numbers in almost all battles as about equal and in some instances the Confederates were defeated when superior in force. Bah!

SWEDEN TO MOBILIZE TROOPS.

New and Threatening Aspect of the Scandinavian Crisis.

STOCKHOLM, April 14—The political strain between Norway and Sweden is still intense.

A royal commission of eight members of the Swedish Diet is sitting secretly and trying to devise means of upholding King Oscar in his refusal to yield to the Norwegian majority.

The Commission was convoked under a special constitutional article which was framed to meet only the gravest political crisis. It has not been in session before since the Crimean war.

The members are now said to have advised the Government to mobilize the fleet at once and to

JERUSALEM AS IT IS TO-DAY.

Places of Interest in the Holy City.

Mt. of Olives—Pool of Bethesda—Birthplace of the Virgin Mary—Pilate's House—The Road to Calvary—Place of Crucifixion—The Churches There - Christ's Sepulchre—Reputed Tomb of Adam.

The following letter written by a former New Bernian, giving some account of his visit to Jerusalem, and of its holy places, will be of interest it is thought, and especially at this season:

Returning from the Dead Sea by way of Jericho, we entered Jerusalem by the eastern gate that looks out upon the Mount of Olives, called by the Christians St. Stephen's gate, as it was there that their first martyr was "cast out of the city and stoned." Just within the gate is the reservoir of Birkeet Israil, anciently the pool of Bethesda (i. e. the house of mercy), where Christ healed the paralytic. It is now a stagnant pool. Opposite the pool is the Church of Ste. Anne, the mother of the Virgin, erected on the spot where she is said to have lived, and where her daughter was born.

The street that we were walking in is nearly a mile in length, and is at first straight but afterwards narrow and winding. The Mohammedans do not name their streets, but this is called by the Christians the *Via Dolrosa*, or Way of Suffering, as that along which our Saviour toiled from the Judgment Hall to Calvary. On the left as we advance is Pilate's house, on the right the Judgment Hall, a ruined Roman building, and here are pointed out the several rooms in which Christ was mocked, buffeted and scourged. Just there is thrown across the street an arch called the *Ecce Homo*, as from a window close by, Jesus, crowned with thorns in cruel mockery, and arrayed in the purple robe, was shown to the people.

A short distance further the street is intersected by another, coming from the Damascus gate, and at this point it is said that Simon of Cyrene met the sad procession, and was compelled to bear the burden of the cross under which our Redeemer had fallen. Here also is a prostrate column whereon the soldiers in compassion allowed Him to sit and rest Himself, and not far beyond credulity finds an impression in the wall against which, they say, He leaned to save Himself from sinking again from exhaustion. Near this (though not connected with Christ's Passion) stands the house where dwelt the rich man of the parable of "Dives" and Lazarus, and further on is shown the place whence the Ste. Veronica came out to wipe from her Lord's brow the sweat of agony.

CALVARY.

Calvary, to which in due time we came, is under the roof of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, or more properly, series of churches united into one building. The Armenian, Greek, Latin and Syrian Confessions each have their separate Chapels, and they moreover all hold service in turn at the Sepulchre, and in the Chapel of the Crucifixion.

Three services were going on as we entered, but it was shocking to see a guard of Turkish soldiers lolling within the door way and around the Sepulchre, not to keep the crowd in order, but to preserve peace between the rival sects. What a sad commentary upon Christian charity here at the very grave of the Savior!

Just within the doorway is the "Stone of Unction," an oblong stone covered with a marble slab and hung around with lamps, before which many worshippers were kneeling and kissing it. It is the reputed spot on which the crucified body was placed to be prepared for burial. To the right a few steps lead up to the dimly lighted chapel which tradition has consecrated as the scene of the Crucifixion. Golgotha, the place of a skull is duly rendered into the corresponding Greek word by all of the Evangelists, and is Calvaria in the vulgate, whence the word Calvary of our version; but it is strange that the expression *Mount* Calvary should have so completely passed into the popular speech, for there is no mountain or even hill here, and there is nothing in either of the Gospels to give rise to such an expression. All that we actually know of the locality is that it was without the walls nigh unto the city, and from St. John that "there was a garden in the place where he was crucified." The question of this site has given rise to much controversy, and learned authorities are arrayed on opposite sides, but the uniform tradition of the Church has accepted this as the true site from the time of Constantine.

Away from this scene the question may be discussed coldly and even skeptically, but on the spot itself imagination has full sway, and it is with feelings of severest awe that one places his hand in the hole in the rock where the foot of the cross may have rested, and then in the fissure near by, said to have been made when the "rocks rent," at the consumation of that mighty sacrifice. As we stood there a procession of pilgrim monks entered, who, kneeling around the altar, sang a sweet solemn chant. It was very impressive on that spot, and when they moved away their voices were very plaintive as they died away in the distance.

Descending into the body of the Church we approached the Holy Sepulcher Before it the Armenians were holding a service, and a cordon of troops was drawn around them to prevent the Greeks or Latins, whose turn it might next be, from crowding upon them and thrusting them from their places before their ceremony was concluded. Their service was conducted with much display by the venerable Patriarch of the Armenians in person, his robe all heavy with gold and his mitre glittering with jewels.

The Sepulchre itself may have been originally a cave hewn into the rock under ground, but the rock having been cut away from it all around, it is now above the level of the floor of the church. The native rock faced with marble, and this outer covering is built up into the form of a small house, which stands directly in the centre of the rotunda under the great dome of the church. On entering we found ourselves in a small ante chamber cut out of the rock, where, it is said, the angel appeared to the two Marys when he "descended from heaven, and came [illegible] door, and sat upon it." Passing through that low, narrow doorway, from which the stone was rolled away, we stood in the holy place itself. It is about six feet square and arched above. The rock-hewn grave occupies the length and about half the width of the chamber, and being covered, is like a stone shelf about two feet in height. It is guarded by a priest night and day and above it hang many votive lamps, some of them of precious metal. We tried hard to realize that the body of our Lord may have lain here on the first Easter Eve, but the mind fails to grasp clearly such a thought. We do feel however, that whether this be actually the Saviour's grave or not, it is still a holy spot—one towards which the hearts of thousands have yearned in all ages, where numbers of weary pilgrims come year after year, hoping there to lay down their burdens of sorrow and sin—a spot consecrated by human tears

There is nothing in the church to compare in interest to these two places, the cross and the grave, but devotion and superstition have combined to locate here many other memories. An altar marks where the Virgin may have stood to witness the sufferings of her Son; the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea is near the one which he gave up to his Lord; and the place is shown where Christ appeared to the weeping Magdalen when she mistook him for the gardner.

On the north side of the Sepulchre is the chapel of the Latins containing, among other relics, the "Pillar of Scourging;" on the east is the Greek, spacious and lofty and very rich in its style of decoration. In its centre is a curious stone called the *navel* of the earth. It is a very ancient belief that Jerusalem is the centre of the globe, founded on a literal interpretation of the words of the Psalmist: "God is my king of old, working salvation in the midst of the earth" and Sawulf asserts of this spot that "Christ himself signified and measured it with His own hand as the middle of the world." A corridor around the Greek chapel leads to a flight of steps that decend to the chapel of Ste. Helena, underground, where the mother of Constantine is fabled to have discovered the true cross. Hard by the corridor are several small chapels, mere recesses in the wall. One contains the crown of thorns; another is the "Chapel of Casting the lots," marking the place where the Roman Soldiers divided amongst them the garments of Christ. A third makes a strong demand upon one's credulity, for it contains an altar shaped monument, which we are requested to believe is the tomb of Adam! I was not, like Mark Twain, moved to tears at thus finding the grave of a blood relative in a distant land, but it occurred to me that if the old gentleman's ashes really rested there, his somewhat numerous offspring might at least erect for him a handsomer monument—one befitting and expressive of their filial affection.

There are several curious traditions connecting our first parents with the place of the crucifixion. One is that, after the flood, Adam's skull was found in a crevice of the rock of Calvary, "in token that the sins of Adam should be expiated in that place." Another tradition declares that his grave was under Golgotha, and that he was one of the saints whom St. Matthew says, "rose and came out of the graves, after His resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many."

SUBSIDENCE OF THE WATERS.

Will the Whole Earth in Time Become a Dry and Barren Waste as the Moon is Now!

The Atlanta Constitution, in speaking of the subsidence of the waters of earth, has this to say:

"It is said by some of the scientists of the present day that water is disappearing from the face of the earth, and that the globe is slowly turning into a desert."

The Constitution quotes the following from the St. Louis Republic:

"At Dumfries, Va., there still stands a mill which has often had a ship's gang plank pushed in at its back door. At that time (105 years ago) fifteen feet of water washed the old mill's foundation; today the ocean is hardly in sight of it. The report of the British hydrographers for 1893 says: "Harbors everywhere are rapidly growing shallower, despite the fact that many of them were long since dredged to the solid rock. The same report for 1894 mentions the discovery or removal of 200 rocks and other obstacles which were formerly not considered dangerous because lying below and out of reach of the same vessels they now menace. But why multiply proofs? The very fact that we see dry land at all, or even exist, is proof that the waters of the globe are vanishing. Why? Because, if we believe the astronomers and geologists, our world, in the days when it was young (without form and void) was entirely covered with water.

The marked diminution in the world's water supply was never particularly noted until within the last twenty-five years, although the noted philosophers of two and three centuries ago gave it as their opinion that the earth would, in the ages to come, be as arid as the moon is now believed to be. What is becoming of the water is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered. Some authorities believe that it has gone to help form hydrated mineral.

The late R. A. Proctor believed that as the earth cools, its interior opens into enormous fissures which suck in immense quantities of water. One authority is of the opinion that it is accumulating at the poles in the form of ice and perpetual snow, while another, somewhat visionary, thinks that 'in all probability it is being dissipated into space through the medium of our atmosphere.'"

IT'S EASY TO GET IN,

where there's a sluggish liver, for any of the germs of disease that surround you. If your liver were active and healthy, it would keep them out of your blood. You'll have to watch your liver for self-protection.

Just as soon as you see the first symptoms that it's wrong (eruptions on the skin, or a dull and worn-out feeling) you ought to take Dr. Pierre's Golden Medical Discovery. That will start your liver into a healthy, natural action, purify your blood, too; it will brace up your whole system, and give you strength and color, and put on needed flesh—not *fat*, but wholesome, necessary flesh.

Milford Centre, O.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—I heartily recommend your "Discovery" to any person suffering from *general debility* as the best thing they can take for it. After taking the "Discovery" I am happy to say I never felt better in my life than I do now.

E. J. Wilcox

FEARLESS FIREMEN'S FEATS.

Interesting Exhibition by Baltimore Firemen.

Some Novel Methods for Saving Life—The Extension and Pompier Ladders—A Steel Rod Attached to Cord Fired From a Pistol.

The Baltimore Sun gives the following interesting report of a fireman's exhibition given in that city.

"Chief Ledden and some of his brave firemen were on exhibition yesterday. Life saving was the game at which they played, and it looked like hazardous sport or "hard work," as one of the men described it. Three thousand people saw the exhibition and many watched with awe the daring feats of the firemen. The rear of the old United States court house was selected as the building supposed to be on fire.

While the crowd waited, a ladder was placed against the north wall of the court house. It reached the top of a second story window. Four firemen scaled the ladder and three disappeared through the window. The life belt recently designed by Chief Ledden was then brought into service, and the three men were lowered hastily to the ground one at a time. The fourth man momentarily stood on the windowsill twenty-two feet above the ground. Suduenly he jumped, and cries of alarm were heard in the crowd. But the life net was there, held by the comrades of the bold jumper, and he came down safely. Then the crowd applauded.

The big extension ladder was next run up to the roof, eighty feet from the ground. A fireman climbed up there and the ladder was then taken away. The fireman on the roof represented a helpless person, who had to be rescued. A small steel rod attached to a cord was fired from a heavily charged pistol. The first and second shots fell short of the roof, but the third placed the rod on top of the building, where it was grasped by the fireman and he able to draw up a heavy rope. He fastened the rope on top of the building and then took a long slide downward to the ground.

Methods of saving persons from the windows of burning houses were also shown by "living pictures." The firemen carried a life-belt and line up the long ladder until they were near the top. The lower part of the ladder was a number of feet from the lower windows, and could not be reached by any person in the windows. The line and belt were then lowered from above to persons (firemen in this instance) at the lower windows. Several men were lowered from the third story windows in this way.

The exhibition of the Pompier service came next. A Pompier ladder is an insignificant looking stick of tough wood about ten feet long, with a series of rungs or pieces of wood stuck through it and a cumbersome-looking F-shaped steel hook at the one end. Such a ladder weighs 42 pounds. When the firemen showed what can be done with them, the ladders were viewed with a great deal of respect.

Starting on the level of the first floor a fireman inserted the hooked end of his ladder in the window of the second floor above. Taking another ladder he climbed to the second floor, and then hooked himself up to third floor. Another fireman followed him and hung a ladder in the fourth floor windows and the lower ends were held by firemen on the ground. Then followed a series of life-saving feats.

Men supposed to be unconscious and helpless were rescued from the windows, fastened to the stout belts around the firemen's waists, and the firemen by the aid of the ropes and use of their feet, literally walked and slid down the wall.

An exhibition was also given of the method of rescue when the firemen are on the same floor as the person to be rescued, but in adjoining buildings. A star act was the use of a single Pompier ladder to take a fireman from the ground to the fourth floor. This was done by the fireman going up one story at a time and then drawing the ladder after him. The men have a huge steel hook attached to their belts with which they can fasten themselves to the ladders, if they wish to have the free use of their hands. Nos. 15 and 18 engine companies are the only two equipped with the Pompier service, and this part of the exhibition was by members of those companies. Members of Nos. 4 and 6 truck companies participated in the other exercises."

GEORGE MILLS SHOULD HANG

A Petition to Save the Neck of the Brutal Wake County Murderer—Such Sickly Sentimentality an Incentive to Lynch Law.

The Raleigh Press speaks of a petition being circulated in the interest of Geo. Mills who in a most shocking and deliberate manner murdered his niece in cold blood by clubbing her to death, as if he thought no more of her life than he would that of a venomous reptile. The Press declares itself against the petition and we think rightly. A sickly sentimentalism that shrinks from meting out to a criminal the just deserts for his offence is the prime cause why people take the law in their own hands. If trial and speedy adequate punishment quickly followed every crime, lynchings would seldom if ever be heard of. We copy what the Press says:

"A petition is going the rounds in our city in behalf of the miscreant, Geo. Mills, who is sentenced to be executed on May 3d. It is being largely signed by our people, —we suppose from force of habit Petitions of this character should have very little weight with his excellency, the Governor.

"The Mills crime is one of the most revolting and damnable that has disgraced our State, and he should have the full benefit of the law. Society is much better off without such infamous brutes as Mills. They are a blot upon the escutcheon of humanity. Justice should be tempered with mercy, but the scale should not be dipped so low that society will be injured by letting such characters escape their just deserts. If such a villainous reprobate is allowed to escape the gallows, then let capital punishment be abolished.'

Mrs. Cleveland unconsciously vindidated her husband of such charges as that of Rev. Dr. Lanseng in a recent letter to a friend in which she said: "I could wish the women of America no greater blessing than that their husbands were all as kind and considerate as mine is."

CLEVELAND TALKS MONEY

Vigorous Presentation of His Views.

He Declares Himself for a Sound Financial Policy and Draws the Line of Battle Between Safe Currency Advocates and Silver Monometallists—The Masses Suffer First from Unstable Currency

CHICAGO, April 14. Mr. Henry Robbins received from President Cleveland this evening a letter declining the invitation of a number of business men of Chicago to attend a public reception here to himself and Mrs. Cleveland. * * * * * * The following is the principal part of President Cleveland's reply to the Chicago committee:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 13.

Messrs. William Baker, George H. Smith, John A. Roche, T. B. Harvey, David Kelly and Henry S. Robbins:

"Gentlemen: I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine. My attachment to this cause is so great, and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago, that my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation, but my judgment and my estimate of the proprieties of my official place oblige me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion you contemplate. * * *

"If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their precious life among themselves they might return to the old days of barter and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civilization was satisfied with this it would abjectly fail in its high and noble mission.

In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that though our currency may be debased, redundant and uncertain, such a situation would improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of the things he has to sell is nominally enhanced, the cost of things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the best prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive and even if they were real and palpable, he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment. It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerated currency they would reach him least of all and last of all. In a healthy stimulation of prices an increased cost of all the needs of his home must be his portion. While he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and an easier lot. The pages of history are full of this lesson.

"An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation, more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes, and are therefore not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle.

I believe that capital and calth through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may, in a sense, be invested with greater or less importance to individuals according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever be his occupation, and whether dwelling in a center of finance or a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefitted by a financial scheme, not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of the country. In our relation to this question, we are all in business, for we all buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it. We cannot escape our independence. Merchants and dealers are in every neighborhood and each has its shops and Manufactories.

"Whenever the wants of man exist, business and finance in some degree are found, related in one direction to those whose wants they supply and in another to the extensive business and finance to which they are tributary. A fluctuation in prices at the seaboard is known the same hour or day in the remotest hamlet.

The discredit or depreciation in financial centres of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss every where. If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who would suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the people as they reckon the loss in their scanty support and the laborer and workingman, as he sees the money he has received for his toil, shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessaries to supply his humble home.

Disguise it as we may the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for second thought they will sanction schemes that however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purpose of their Government.

"Yours very truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Two Lives Saved

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill, was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eagers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at F. S. Duffy's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00 5.

SWANSBORO CORRESPONDENCE

A Variety of News from the Village and Surrounding Country.

A few drummers are around now and then. Farmers are trying to work, some few are trucking a little.

The merchants have lots of goods, but the buyers are not very plentiful, so they say. Mr. J. T. Bartly is hard at work on his new dwelling.

The fishermen are not doing anything now, no fish; fish are more scarce than ever known here.

Clams are more plentiful, but low in price; 25c to 30c per bushel is all they sell for now.

Capt. R. Foster and sons are hard at work on the new steamer for the lumber company here. She will be 118 ft. long and 30 ft. wide.

We have two Sunday schools, Mr. McJones supt. of one; Mr. Lindsay the other, both methodist.

Schooner "Stonewall" Capt. Moore, from New river is here up on the ways of Capt. Foster and sons, the ship builders and repairers here, for repair. The vessel belongs to Mr. W. N. Marine of New river.

Prof. Harry D. Reno, the Serio, Comico, Ludicro, Magic Legerdemain trick performer, gave one of his shows here last Thursday night, and though the watchful eyes of many tried to detect some of his tricks, they failed to do so in all save one.

The show was good, several of our boys who have been to Florida for several months, came home last week. They report good times out there and say they are going back in Aug. next.

Mr. Frazelle and Miss Barber are teaching school yet, both have good schools—private schools.

Rev. J. H. Fine preached two of the best sermons here last Sunday and at night, we have listened to in a long time. The day sermon was an Easter sermon in kind, text.; Matt. 26th and 46 v., *"Rise let us be going; behold he is at hand that doth betray me.*

The "Sunday school here will give a May banks party on the 1st Saturday in May next, 4th day; the Sunday school of different places are invited to join without prejudice, all denominations the same.

The "Linsey House" is open to the public now, charges very moderate. Mr. Thos. D. Lindsay proprietor, will give you the best the market affords.

The saw mill had a light break down last week, in one of the pulleys attached to the edging machine, but our Mr. Palmer, of the firm, quickly hied to New Berne, and the mill will be buzzing to-morrow.

Little Miss Mary Frazzelle has a duck, that has laid 50 eggs to date, since February and she continues to lay right on, she is the "Rone" breed she has the right name, as she can ruin the faces of the other ducks in regard to eggs.

Capt. Jim Smith and Mate C. Hay, with their crew, went up White oak river last week about 25 or 30 miles looking for shad and herring, they were gone only about a week and returned with "nary shad, eleven herrings, a "red horse" two "mud cats," five "red fins or raccoon perch, and one "jack fish." Now Capt. Jim and Mate Hay don't want to be interviewed at all, but we out generalled 'em and stole one, guess they won't go there any more this year.

Mr. G. W. Ward has returned from Carteret, and will be glad to hear from any community where a school is needed now.

W.

A COUNTRY MAID.

Her eyes the sun-kissed violets mate,
And fearless in their gaze:
She moves with graceful, careless gait
Along the country ways.
The roses blushing in her cheek
That never decay nor fade,
Her laughter gay, her words bespeak,
A simple country maid.
No flashing gems adorn her hair,
Nor clasp her lily neck,
No jeweled circlets, rich and rare,
Her sun-browned hands be deck.
But pearly teeth through lips as red
As reddest rubies gleam;
The tresses o'er her shoulders spread
A golden mantle seem.
Her looks are kind, and sweet the smile
That sparkles in her eyes;
Her mind, her heart, are free from guile;
She is not learned or wise.
No worldly art, no craft has she
Acquired, her charms to aid;
And yet she stole my heart from me,
This simple country maid.

—M. Rock, in Chandler's Journal.

Henry Ward Beecher once informed a man who came to him complaining of gloomy and despondent feelings, that what he most needed was a good cathartic, meaning, of course, such a medicine as Ayer's Cathartic Pills, every dose being effective.

PEACE HANGING ON A THREAD

Japan Has at Last Presented Her Ultimatum to China for Peace.

ONE DAY GIVEN HER TO DECIDE.

The Refusal of the Viceroy to Sign the Treaty Means a Renewal of the War—The Sum Demanded as Indemnity Reduced by One Million Yen.

LONDON, April 13.—A Central News despatch from Shanghai says: A telegram from Pekin says that Japan has presented her ultimatum giving China one day in which to accept or refuse it. Japan has reduced the sum demanded for indemnity by one million yen. The government are divided as to acceptance of the Japan proposals. The peace party is willing to accept the terms but the Imperial party is holding out. The position is critical.

KIOTA MAY SOON BE TAKEN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—It is stated on the usual authority that Russia is determined to make