THE JOURNAL.

R. S. HARPER, ... Proprietor.
C. T. BANCOCK, ... Local Reporter.

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

Like others who have started out to get even Mr. Sherman may find that he has overdone the business.

What a pity that Corbett and Fitzsimmons cannot each be sentenced to about five year's silence.

The silver Senators seem disposed to have a say about that proposed Senate reorganization.

Wonder how many foreign governments get frightened at the statement, which follow every warship we launch, that is the best afloat.

Venezuela has been ordering guns, but it isn't upon her own guns, but upon those of Uncle Sam that she relies for protection against British greed.

Senator Sherman's book furnishes good proof that he has really abandoned his long cherished Presidential aspirations.

It is not surprising, in view of the dispatches he has sent out, that Campos, the Spanish general-in-chief, in Cuba, should have been reported insane.

Senator Brice may be very careful to keep politics out of his Ohio Railroads, but all the same the men who want to keep their jobs on those roads are shouting for Campbell.

Tammany would probably gladly add a bonus ten times the amount of his salary if some church on the Pacific Coast could persuade Dr. Parkhurst to leave New York.

If Mr. Van Allen had been allowed to become U. S. Ambassador to Italy he might have escaped being named as corespondent in Col. Colt's suit for divorce.

Senator Teller says he has no objection to a President having three terms, which shows that Mr. Teller is brave enough to oppose public opinion.

Exports of oranges from Palermo, Italy, to the United States, were increased eight fold last year because of the failure of the Florida crop.

The steel rail pool is made up of the Carnegie Steel company, the Illinois Steel company, the Pennsylvania Steel company, the Cambria Iron & Steel company and the Lackawanna Steel company.

Senegal, French Soudan, French Guinea and the Ivory Coast are to be united for political and military purposes under the governor-general of West Africa.

It is said that the wild lettuce is "one of two well-marked compass plants," and that it has the property of twisting its leaves until they point straight upward, with the edges direct north and south.

It is said that if two tuning forks of the same pitch are placed facing each other, one sounding the other silent, in a few seconds the silent one will be giving out a distinctly audible note.

Calais has dedicated a monument, by Rodin, to Eustache de St. Pierre and the five other burghers who defended the town against Edward III. of England, and gave themselves up to be hanged to save their townsmen when it surrendered.

"What fools these mortals be." A great New York daily notes that the Duke of Marlborough attended church and adds: "No notice of his presence was taken." Was it expected that the congregation would bow down and worship him?

A young man, twenty-eight years old, weighing four houndred and ninety-six pounds, died at Fortune, Humboldt county, Cal., recently. He was six feet two inches high, and his immense bulk was symmetrically distributed.

Referring to the restaurant plan on dining cars in place of the method of charging a fixed price for a meal, General Passenger Agent D. G. Edwards, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, is quoted as saying that the change is saving that road and the Monon $200 a month.

Immense Corn Exports.

Corn shipments from the United States are larger now than have ever been heretofore at this season of the year. Every week's export since the middle of August have exceeded those of the corresponding week of not only 1894 but of every previous year. We have shipped away 12,000,000 bushels in nine weeks. The weekly average has been over 1,300,000 bushels, as compared with less than 120,000 last year, about 900,00 in 1893 and only 500,00 bushels in respectively 1892 and 1891.

Last week's shipments—1,680,692 bushels—were the largest of year, or since the spring of 1894. This record was beaten but four times last year and only three times in three times in 1893. The indications, too, are favorable for a continuance of heavy corn exports for several months. Ordinarily they are much heavier in the winter and spring than in the summer or fall. —Ex.

Gold Mine in Davidson.

Another gold mine has been discovered in Davidson county. Mr. E. M. Reeve, while prospecting, discovered a gold mine on Mr. John G. Surrett's land, in Jackson Hill township.

The Dispatch learns that it is proving to be very rich. A shaft has been sunk 16 to 17 feet and over a pound of gold found. As much as 213 pennyweight has been found in one day. The largest piece found yet weighed 8 1-2 pennyweight.

TO MEET THE WAR ISSUE.

A Statement of Our Attitude Toward Great Britain.

BOLD AND PATRIOTIC STAND.

The Administration Prepared to Enforce its Position—A New and Stalwart Policy—England Must Either Abandon Aggression on the America'n Continent or Uphold Her Claim by a Show of Force—The Ringing Letter of Secretary Olney Leaves Her No Alternative and the Administration is Sublimely Indifferent to the Course Which She Intends to Pursue—The Next Few Months May Present a Remarkable Crisis in National Affairs—There Is No Doubt of the Firmness of America.

It is safe to say that the American people do not at this moment fully realize the significance of present diplomatic conditions nor the importance of the results to which they may lead within the next few months. The Nation is approaching a crisis, compared with which, if it be not happily averted, the Chilian incident was but a shadowy spectacle. Very close to a war with England is this administration both prepared and determined to go Whether we are to be plunged into the terrible abyss of an actual struggle is a question which the future alone can decide.

At present, however, there is ample foundation for believing that the programme for the future contemplates a situation more acute and critical than any which has confronted the American people for many years. This statement is not a mere assumption. It is a matter of absolute knowledge.

ENGLAND'S AGGRESSIONS.

For the present purposes of the administration the situation in Venezuela is most oportune. It is hardly necessary to repeat that in that small and practically defenseless republic Great Britian has continued to advance the boundary line of British Guianau until less than one-half of Venezuela now remains as undisputed territory. These encronchments have not escaped the attention of the United States. Every Secretary of State, for perhaps half a century, has felt it to be his duty to protest against England's unwarranted action. These protests, mild and ineffective as they have been, have accomplished nothing, and have gone unheeded beyond a polite acknowledgment of their receipt. In the mean time there has been no cessation of illegal occupation; forts have been erected to command the stolen ground and threaten further territory, and British subjects have supplanted the flag of Venezuela with the cross of St. George. In short, high-handed aggression has reigned supreme.

Not long ago the Venezuelan government granted to American capitalists a most valuable concession to develop a vast tract of land rich in minerals and hard woods. Upon these commercial treasures England had already cast her envious eyes—she had, in fact, already set her foot upon the soil. Her counter claim to the valuable territory as against the grant issued by Venezuela brought affairs to a crisis. It afforded this government the opportunity of sounding a note of defiance in the ears of England—a note as startling in its suddenness and significance as was a certain rattle of musketry on the Lexington road one fine morning in 1775.

ENGLAND MUST BACK OR FIGHT.

This is not overstating the case. Secretary Olney's note to Lord Salisbury has not yet been made public, but when its ringing sentences become known, as they will in due time, they will arouse an echo in every patriotic heart. The Post was the first to make known their tenor, just as it is now the first to accurately foretell the programme decided upon by the President and his advisers. Despite the denials which have been diplomatically made, there is no doubt that Lord Salisbury has protested that the United States is carrying the principle of the Monroe doctrine to an extent hitherto undreamed of. There is ground for such a protest. Mr. Olney, with the President's full knowledge and approbation, has placed England in a position where she must either abandon her claim or sustain it with a show of force. There is no alternative.

U. S. PREPARING FOR WAR.

It can be positively asserted that the administration is sublimely indifferent to the course which Great Britain intends to pursue. There would be glory enough for the President, of course, if, as the sequence to the firm position he has assumed, England should quietly yield and recongize the United States as the dominant power upon the western hemisphere. This, in truth, is the consummation devontly to be wished, but if it comes not—if on the other hand, England proposes to leave the question to the arbitrament of war then the administration will be ready to meet the issue. It is for this that the work upon the ships is being hastened in all the navy yards, that armor is being formed and guns completed with unusal rapidity. More than this, there will be, in due course of time, an array of American war vessels under the shadow of the Venezuelan coast, ostensibly maneuvering, but in reality emphasizing by their presence the new, stalwart, and patriotic policy of the administration.—Washington Post.

NOT UNTIL CONGRESS ASSEMBLES.

No Declaration of the Administration's Foreign Policy at This Time.

It can be positively stated, in confirmation of what has already appeared in The Post, that no public statement of the Venezuelan situation will be made until Congress convenes

Don Dickinson is quoted as saying that the President might anticipate his message to Congress by outlining, though the medium of a letter to a personal friend, or an interview the Administration's foreign policy. A Cabinet officer said to The Post yesterday that this course was not contemplated. When Congress assembles, as The Post has already announced, all the correspondence between this country and Great Britain will be submitted.—Washington Post.

A woman with a long thumb will, according to Desbarolles, the authority on palmistry, always do her best to have her own way. So will almost any other woman.

THE FIRST INSURANCE TRIAL.

At Beaufort—The Account of it Published in the Beaufort Herald

We gave accounts last week of the trials at Beaufort in the alleged insurance fraud cases. We take the following fuller account of the first trial from the Beaufort Herald:

Court was called to order Monday Judge A. W. Graham, presiding; M. C. Richardson, solicitor. The lawyers present were: W. W. Clark, O. H. Allen, Col. J. W. Hinsdale, O. H. Guion, P. M. Pearsale, F. M. Simmons, L. H. Moore, A. P. Massey, H. L. Gibbs, P. H. Pelletier, C. R. Thomas and Chas. L. Abernethy.

The charge of Judge Graham to the grand jury impressed all that the Judge is a fine and able lawyer. It will be remembered that Judge Graham was appointed by Gov. Carr to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Judge Winston and like other appointments by the Governor, it shows wisdom in the selection. Judge Graham believes in being at work all the time. He is very prompt and is always found in his place to the minute. He realizes the fact that the people pay the expenses while the court is unnessarily delayed.

After the charge to the grand jury by the judge upon motion of Mr. O. H. Allen of Kinston, Mr. C. L. Abernethy was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney.

Most of the cases on the civil docket were continued.

A true bill was found against Dr. F. B. Delamar, Levi T. Noe and William Fisher for forgery. The case went to trial Wednesday about 11 a. m. and continued until Monday. The State was represented by the solicitor, M. C. Richardson, and by Messrs. J. W. Hinsdale, O. H. Allen and A. P. Massey. The defendants were represented by Messrs. W. W. Clark, L. J. Moore, O. H. Guion and C. L. Abernethy.

The witnesses for the State were an insurance detective Abrams and a colored woman named Davis.

The defendants had numerous witnesses. The case the state tried to make out was that the defendants forged the name of one Hettie Ann Davis, to an application for an insurance policy. The defendants introduced many witnesses in their behalf.

The speeches of the counsel were able long and impassioned. Mr. W. W. Clark made the first speech for the defendants. Mr. Clark is known far and wide as a mosexce lentt lawyer and his speech came up in every way to the expcetation of his friends and hairers. He was fluent, eloquent and logical.

Mr. O. H. Allen then followed for the State. Mr. Allen has been for years solicitor of this district and his repatation as a prosecuting attorney is too well known by our people to comment upon. Mr. Allen was at his best and made an excellent speech.

Mr. Guion followed Mr. Allen. Mr. Guion's argument was very conclusive and pointed. We understand from some of his friends it was the best speech he ever made and that means much as Mr. Guion is one of the most able lawyers of the Newbern bar.

Mr. Guion was followed by Col. J. W. Hinsdale. The Col's speech was an able argument against the defendants. The Col. is one of the best lawyers in the State but his speech did not come up to the expection of many. He is better in the preparation of a cases than he is before a jury.

The Col. was followed by Mr. L. J. Moore. Everybody knows "Lon" Moore and they also know that he knows how to make a speech to a jury when he tries and he tried last night. The speech he made was spoken of as one of the finest efforts of his life.

When Mr. Moore closed his argument it was after 11 o'clock p. m., the trial having consumed the afternoon and half of the night. The Judge here dismissed court for the night and the jury were placed in the custody of Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Benj. Robinson.

Court convened again this morning at nine o'clock and the solicitor Mr. Richardson made the closeing argument. Mr. Richardson made a strong appeal in behalf of the State. One of the best speeches we have heard him make.

Judge Graham then charged the jury in a most able manner.

The jury was out for about two hours and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

LA GRANGE CORRESPONDENCE.

Condensed Items of Neighborhood News Along Several Lines

Miss Whitaker of Orphans Friend was in town Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. T. A. Rouse, Misses Almeta Kennedy, Pett Pate and Effie Hodges and Mr. Rupert Kennedy left Monday for the disciples Convention at Farmville; several others will go Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. M. A. Croom and Mary Sutton and Misses Ava Walters, Selma Dawson, Lidie Taylor and Nora Sutton, have just returned from the Baptist Association at Wilson.

Mr. Prentice Wooten who has been at Wilson for some time is at home now.

Mrs. E. H. Pridgen, aged seventy years, died Friday night, at the M. E. parsonage, after an illness of five days, of paralysis of the brain, she leaves two sons and two daughters, and a host of friends to mourn their loss. we realize that our loss is her gain. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." She was buried Saturday afternoon at the Institute by the side of two children and her husband who died in 1865.

Mrs. Maggie Griffin of Henderson came down Saturday afternoon to see her sister, Mrs. Pridgen, but arrived too late to see her; she returned Monday.

Rev. Mr. Ferrell preached at Baptist church Sunday.

Rev. F. D. Thomas is conducting a a series of meetings at the Presbyterian church, assisted by his brother, Rev. Jas Thomas.

Mr. Wm. Hines of Goldsboro died Wednesday night, at Col. Whitfield's, very suddenly, he was sitting in his buggy, and was taken with a pain in his nose, which went to his head, he remarked that "I am going to die," and fell over into the arms of a colored man, and died immediately.

Mr. K. E. Sutton is having platform scales put down in front of his store.

The New Departure, Didactic Exhibition by David S. Koonce will Exhibit at the M. P. church Friday night, Nov. 8th, admission 10 and 15 cts.

RUSSIA AND CHINA TROUBLE

A Treaty Concluded That Disturbs Great Britain.

English Newspapers Assume That It Means Partition of China, and War With Russia Would be Less Disastrous.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Pall Mall Gazette prints a long article commenting upon the dispatch published in the Times from its Hong Kong correspondent, stating that a treaty was recently concluded between Russia and China, by the terms of which Russia obtains the right of anchorage for her fleet at Port Arthur, the right to construct and operate railways and other advantages of great commercial value. The Gazette assumes that this practically means that Russia has annexed China. Japan, the paper says, will certainly refuse to leave Port Arthur and England will oppose it to the death. The treaty also means the presence of Russian warships off Vancouver and Sydney, and England must act vigorously and immediately, both by means of diplomacy and by getting her fleets ready for sea.

The Globe in an article on the same subject says: "Neither England, the United States, Japan nor Germany, will sanction a partition of China which would virtually render the Pacific ocean a France, Russian lake, and seal the markets of China against their commerce."

The St. James Gazette says: "It is obvious that if Russia has squeezed China into such an agreement we must intervene. War with Russia, with all its risks and possibilities, would be less disastrous than to allow her, without striking a blow to get such a grip on China."

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Daily News will tomorrow publish a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that the Novoe Vremmass' statement as to the gravity of the situation in Corea and the movements of the Russian fleet is much exaggerated. The dispatch adds that the augmenting of the Russian Pacific squadron was arranged before the recent outbreak of disorder in Seoul.

BLUEST OF BLUE LAWS.

They Were On The Connecticut Statute Books—The Strange Religious Restrictions, Stocks, Whipping Posts and Prohibition of Sunday Kissing.

Attorney Henry G. Newton, of New Haven, Conn., finds that the only basis for the so-called Connecticut Blue Laws is in a history of Colonial times, written by Rev. Samual Peters, who was pastor of a church in Hartford about the time of the Revolution.

But Mr. Newton's critics have discovered that Peters' version is not correct, and, as he attempted to show, that the laws realy existed as Historian Peters described.

Here are some of the laws, all of which are identical, in a vital sence, with old Colonial enactments:

No 10—"No one shall be a freeman or give a vote unless he is converted and a member in full communion of the churches allowed in this dominion."

No. 12.—" Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only king."

No. 13.—"No Quaker or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates or any other officer."

No. 14.—"No food or lodging shall be afforded a Quaker, Adamite or other heretic."

No. 15.—"If any person turns Quaker he shall be banished, and not suffered to return, under pain of death."

No. 16.—"No priest shall abide in this dominion; he shall be banished, and suffer death on his return Priests may be seized by anyone without a warrant."

No. 18.—"No one shall ride on the Sabbath day or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting."

No. 19.—"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day."

No. 20.—"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath day or fast day."

No. 21.—"The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday." Mr. Newton, commenting, said: "The twenty-first blue law, making the Sabbath begin at sunset was, of course, the law of the New Haven Colony, and the law of our forefathers down to a comparatively recent period. Under the Mosaic law Sabbath begins at sunset, and such has been the law of the Sabbath since the evening and the morning of the first day."

No. 22.—"To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garden shall be deemed a theft."

No. 24.—"When it appears that an accused has confederates and he refuses to discover them he may be racked."

No. 27—"Whosoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his Neighbor shall sit in the stocks, or be whipped fifteen stripes."

No. 28.—"No Minister shall keep a school."

No. 30.—"Men stealers shall suffer death."

No. 31.—"Whosoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace, above two shillings by the yard shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectman shall tax the offender at 300 pounds ($1,500) estate."

No. 33.—"Whosoever sets a fire in the woods, and it burns a house shall suffer death; and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail."

No. 34.—"Whosoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of five pounds." ($25,00).

No. 35.—"No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas, or Saints' day make mince pies, dance, play play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum trumpet or jewsharps."

No. 40.—Adultery shall be punished with death."

No. 43.—"No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without first obtaining the consent of her parents, five pound penalty for the first offense; ten pound penalty for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court."

No. 44.—Married persons must live together or be imprisoned."

No. 45.—Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cup.—Washington Times.

SWANSBORO CORRESPONDENCE.

News Items of Both Land and Water.

It is pretty weather but awful dry. There has been no rain to wet the ground in near two months.

Our merchants complain of dull times, but we notice they still continue to buy goods now and then.

Our commissary seems to be doing more than all the rest of the stores, they have just got in a large stock of goods of all kinds.

Messrs Prettyman & Palmer are what we term "hustlers;" they are now building a very large something called by them a "sail scow". (2 sails and jib) to ply on the waters of Bogue Sound, Whiteoak and Neuse rivers, a general supply boat for the company. Capt. R. Foster & Sons are the builders. Her capacity is 225 bbls.

The sharpie schooner Bessie, Capt. E. Sewell, cleared Friday for New Bern with 110 bbls rosin and 41 bbls mullets. The same day, C. Hay, Capt. Davis, cleared for Morehead loaded with railroad ties from Watson & Weeks, consigned to A. & N. C. R. R. Co.

The saw mills are sawing through the log logs at the rate of 30,000 ft. per day.

Still the big mullets came, Capts. Hill and Van Willis caught 15 bbls in a drop net last Saturday, all big roe mullets. Capt. Henly at his fishery at Bare Point caught 75 bbls a few days ago. Capt. Littleton at Bogue point caught 50 bbls some time ago, but the price is very low, only 20 per lb salted and 25 fresh that.

There are lots of fine speckled trout in Bogue sound, now selling for only from a picce, $4.00 per hundred.

There is some fun now catching blue fish and trout with hook and line; we caught some nice one's last week. Rev. D. Reid loves to fish with hook and line. He and Mr. J. Olive went out Friday morning soon after breakfast and fished all day long 'till sunset without anything to eat or drink; we don't know hom many they caught. Mr. Olive said Bro. Reid wanted some one to go with him fishing and stay until he said quit; he did so, but from his looks he wasn't very glad when Mr. Olive got back, but Bro. Reid didn't seem to mind it at all.

Mrs. W. P. Burrus of your city is in town visiting Mrs. J. F. Prettyman.

Mr. A. Farches, drummer from Wilmington, is in town.

Miss Ethe Frazelle is still with us. She went out fishing but couldn't get a bite. She said she would give $5 just to catch one large trout on a hook.

Our boys are still away from us. David is in Florida and Daniel is at Lookout Cape.

Lots of our young people went out to Q. Creek church last Wednesday night to see Mr. Morton and Miss Marshall united in matrimony

The young men and ladies of this place are organizing a Minstrell Troupe, good for the boys.

We went to see the New River Inn a few days ago, it is about closed for the season.

Mr. C. B. Frazelle is teaching school here now, but the attendance is very small considering the number of children, only about 15 or 20 out of near 60 subject to schools.

Your scribe will commence to teach in Carteret again next Monday 28th inst., at Welcome School house ocean, P. O.

Miss Cora Pelrow, our miner, who has been in Swansboro for some time, has gone to Hubert to stay awhile with her sister, Mrs. Mollie Morton.

Capt. Dan H. Russell, who has been in Wilmington for some time lately, has returned to his farm here.

A Mr. Calhoun and wife from up the country, are boarding at Mr. D. G. Ward's our P. M.

Commodore C. Hay of Maysville is still with us, his genial face is all smiles at all times, especially when he comes in loaded with fine trout caught with hook and line.

Our friend G. W. Smith of the Hammocks, was on our Straits yesterday looking big and fat as usual.

The very dry weather has materially injured the sweet potato crop in our county, and on Bogue banks, the cattle are dying for want of water, something never heard of before there.

Capt. Joseph Moore, so long in charge of the Schooner, "Minnie Ward" arrived here, to-day, his home, and reports the sale of the "Minnie Ward" by their owners, Hall and Pearsall, Wilmington N. C., now Capt Joe, will stay home for a while.

Mrs. Rhoda Moore of Wilmington N. C. if visiting Mr. Sol Gornto, sister at Wards Mills.

Mr. J. O. Pigott of ocean Carteret Co. has a grape vine from which he picked 40 bushels of grapes "black Scuppernong," last week, and made wine from them, three gallons to the bushel.

Cherry Point Correspondence.

At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. B. F. Borden, Miss Hope Borden and Mr. S. W. Reams were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Oct. 16, '95, at 8 p. m. Mr. J. D. Pittman, J. P., officiating. There were numerous friends of both bride and groom assembled to witness the ceremony, after which all partook of a splendid supper.

Both have many friends who wish them a long happy and prosperous voyage through life.

Mr. John Hill, a machinist of your city, came down Tuesday, the 22, to do some machine work for Cherry Point Lumber Co.; he returned Saturday. The company are making great progress in putting down the mill and will soon be ready for work.

Mr. B. D. Borden has returned from Beaufort where he has been attending court.

Mr. John Morton and family and Miss Kate Morton of Harlowe, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Morton Sunday.

Rain is badly needed in this section. Some anticipated a light one Monday but it failed to come.

English manufacturers have been buying Montana wool and are bidding for more.

CLASSIC HALLS AFIRE.

Virginia's Famous Temple of Learning in Ashes.

HISTORIC ROTUNDA IS DESTROYED

The Great University at Charlottesville at the Mercy of the Devouring Element—There Being No Water to Quench It, Dynamite Was Resorted to with Destructive Effect—The Damage Is Estimated at $200,000—Insured for About One Fourth—Caught From Electric Wires.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Oct. 27.—The University of Virginia has suffered a great calamity. This morning about 10 o'clock fire broke out in the public Hall of this institution of learning and its progress was so rapid that every building was in jeopardy. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed it caught from electric wires.

The flames soon go beyond the control of the students and it was necessary to telegraph to Lynchburg and Staunton for aid. The fire companies of these cities were transported to the scene by special trains, and to their presence is due the saving of the dormitories and other adjacent buildings.

All hope of saving the main building was soon despaired of, and but little time was allowed for removing the astronomical instruments, chemical apparatus &c. A number of students went on the dome of the rotunda and threw 50 pounds of dynamite on the colonies connecting that building and the public hall, but the explosion did no good, as the flames soon enveloped the rotunda.

Then desperate efforts were made to save the library, oil paintings, and the statues of Jefferson and Minor, and in this the students were partially successful. The reading-room and adjacent building were blown up to keep the fire from spreading. The fire was not under control until after 3 o'clock this afternoon.

WHILE CHURCH BELLS WERE RINGING.

People were flocking to church when the alarm of fire was rung. Immediately all avenues leading to the university were thronged and the grounds overrun by a vast multitude.

Most persons to whom this article will come are familiar with the university, and know that there was a covered gallery or portico intervening between the rotunda rooms and the public hall, a portico flanked by columns surmounted by handsomely-carved capitals, which were brought from Italy at great expense.

BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE.

These columns were blown from their places by dynamite in the hope that the superstructure would fall away, thus leaving between two chief parts of the picturesque and historic building a gap which the devouring flames might not cross.

Finding it impossible to throw the superstructure in this way, Prof. W. H. Echols and another approached this part of the building by way of the library rotunda and exploded a large number of dynamite cartridges in the roof over the portico, but with little effect. Nor was the effect very great—when Prof. Echols tossed into the burning mass a bag containing probably half a bushel of dynamite cartridges. The explosion was terrific, but it was now apparent that the library must be abandoned. Smoke filled its spacious hall and flames were burstine from the roof.

All this time ladies and gentlemen and active boys were engaged in carrying books from the shelves and portraits from the walls of the library. Fortunately the largest part of the splendid collection was removed. Not all of the portraits were saved, but at this time it is impossible to say which were lost.

SAVING THE PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Hopeless of saving the main building, the next efforts were directed toward removing the connection between it and the buildings which inclosed the lawns. These were low, one-story rooms, the one known as the "old chapel" and the other used as a reading room for students. These were soon denuded of their furniture and blown up.

In the meantime the fire had reached the rotunda portico and stopped the big clock at five minutes of 12. The pavilions near the main building were soaked with water, passed thither by an active bucket brigade, and the hose had been kept playing on the debris of the demolished building and while these took fire at different times the destructive element was finally routed. The rotenda collapsed, and in four hours from the beginning there was nothing standing but dismantled walls and columns.

AID FROM NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

As soon as it was found that the pressure was insufficient to throw water upon the burning building, Staunton and Lynchburg were requested to send their fire engines. Both cities responded as promptly as possible. Staunton by sending firemen and hose, and Lynchburg with firemen, hose and engine. The latter company attempted to attach to the fire plugs, but finding it impossible, had to go to the pond and force water about five hundred yards to the rotunda. The work of this machine was splendid, and so much force exercised that their hose burst just as they had accomplished the work of putting out the remaining portions of the burning building. They had arrived too late to render any assistance in saving the building.

The "School of Athens," a hand, some copy of Raphael's painting was lost. It gave a dignity to the building that nothing else could do. Its cost was about $5,000. The spectacle of the cherished and loved institution in flames was agonizing to hundreds among the thousands who witnessed it. Men—even men who had not likely shed tears for years—could not wholly restrain themselves And if there had been much work to be done, the grief would have found more noticable expression.

The work of the ladies in saving the books and paintings was admirable. The wind fortunately was not high at the beginning, and it was from the south.

Debris was carried a distance of six miles into the country, and portions of it partly burnt brought back and shown. The explosions of dynamite shattered the windows of the museum and many of the private houses, and was felt to the farthest extremity of the city.

CANNOT BE REPRODUCED.

The saddest thing about the first is that while the buildings may be replaced they can never be reproduced. The peculiar style of architecture was of a past age, and was done by workmen imported to this country from Europe for the purpose.

The fire company, finding the pressure of water from the university pipes insufficient, attached a hose to the city pipes and cut off the water from the city, a dangerous experiment, considering the dryness of the weather, but, under the circumstances, one of which no complaint could be made. It was thought by many of the company that but for the lack of pressure when they arrived they could have controlled and subdued the fire to the public hall.

The building and their content were valued at $200,000, with only $75,000 in insurance. The faculty were not so engrossed with their own troubles as to be oblivious to the comfort of the gallant firemen who struggled so heroically for the salvation of the university. Refreshments were bountifully served.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. There had been no fire in the building since Friday night, and it is not thought it could have caught from the furnaces.

LECTURES WILL BE CONTINUED.

The faculty held a meeting late this afternoon and determined to go on with the cases. They have several buildings which may be temporarily used for this purpose. The faculty will also make an exhaustive research into the origin of the fire.

The Charlottesville opera house has been tendered the school, which will go on as usual, but will be crippled to some extent by the loss of valuable apparatus.

The University of Virginia was founded in 1819 by Thomas Jefferson, near whose home it was located. Since that time the school has steadily grown until it was recognized as one of the greatest universities in America. Mr. Jefferson was the first rector, holding that office from 1819 to 1826. Between 500 and 600 students were admitted to the university this year.—Washington Post.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

State Department Investigation—Republican Papers Made the Mistake—Democrats Not to Blame—Plenty of Democats to Take the Places—Kirkland to Retire—Persona's.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, '95.

The Republican papers which started the report that the accounts at the State Department were wrong expected to place the Democratic party in an unfavorable light before the country. They did not know that the bureau of Accounts at the State Department had been presided over by a Republican for at least fifteen years. He is a kind of a Republican who knows how to remain in office under all sorts of Administrations. He never liked Cleveland. He has cowardly abused him in my presence. He was a strong Blaine man and if Harrison had not been so bull-headed, he would have been given a most desirable consulate when Blaine was Secretary of State.

This matter was exposed by me in the Statesville Landmark during Mr. Cleveland's first administration. Mr. Bayard and his friends paid no attention to it. If they had, there would have been several big vacancies in the State Department which could have been filled by honest Democrats, what is known as the "State Department Ring" would have been broken up and a vast deal of corruption exposed, or stopped. A strong bank here may hush this sensation up today, or the Republican correspondence who started it to injure the Democrats may find out that they are attacking one of the shrewdest members of their own party and desist. But if this investigation is pushed and the parties interested in covering up their own tracks are put out of the Department in time there will be material enough in this matter alone to give the G. O. P. much trouble. The only blame attached to the Democratic party in the matter is that such Republicans are allowed to remain in office to cast discredit on it.

Admiral Kirkland may retire of his own volition when he returns to this country. According to my reading of the testimony he did not deserve the reprimand given him by Secretary Herbert.

Mr. W. G. Randall's portrait of the late Secretary Dobbin is in Verhoff's Gallery here.

Mr. Hoover who hurt himself on a bicyle is improving.

The President and Cabinet returned last night delighted with their trip to Atlanta, and also with the cordiality of the people along the route.

The rumor that there if any disagreement between the President and Secretary Olney is absolutely without foundation. Mr. Olney may have been investigating the matter referred to above when the Cabinet went to Atlanta and preferred to stay here and do his duty. Mr. Bayard had reasons for dealing gently with the State Department Ring. Persons who are said to be very close to him were doubtless interested in it. These may have caused Mr. Bayard to ignore certain things, which otherwise might have demanded scratiny. There are many things in Washington which do not appear on the surface, and every closet has its skeleton. It is neither my business nor my desire to let any of them out.

Either the Southern or the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. will purchase the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R. soon.

TWENTY HOTEL GUESTS POISONED

Several of Them May Die—The Source of the Poison Unknown.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 28.—About twenty guest of the Adelphi Hotel took sick between 8 and 12 o'clock last night, and this morning a number of them are in a critical condition. The physicians in the city were called and pronounced the sickness poison.

Many are sick, but not seriously. The cause of the poisoning is unknown. The hotel, which is one of the leading hostelries in the city, is looked over in an effort to discover the trouble.

DESERTED THE CUBANS

The Insurgent Leader Garcia Surrenders to Spain.

He Reports that There Is no Enthusiasm in the Insurgent Ranks and that the Leaders Are Jealous of Those Who Have Lucrative Appointments—But 1,500 Men in Puerto Principe and 4,000 in Santiago de Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 28—The insurgent leader, Francisco Garcia, has surrendered to the government at Manzanillo.

The insurgent leader was interviewed by a war correspondent after his surrender, and he said that he had been with Maximo Gomez from the time of the battle of Boca de Dos Rios last May until September 24, when he returned to the province of Santiago de Cuba. He reports that there is no enthusiasm in the insurgent ranks, and all are aiming only at their own benefit. The leaders, he goes on to say, allow cattle to be exported for a charge of $3 per head. This had brought about jealousy among the leaders and a desire to secure appointments for service in places where more cattle are sold.

The soldiers in the insurgent ranks, he alleges, hated Gomez, but would not desert the ranks out of respect for the second in command, who the insurgent chief Alejandro Rodriguez. The insurgents in the province of Puerto Principe, he says now number scarcely 1,500 armed men and ammunition is very scarce with them. In Santiago de Cuba province there are 4,000 insurgents, who are better supplied with ammunition.

The insurgents have agreed not to burn plantations if they are paid 30 cents per bag for all the sugar made. The only chiefs who are known to have committed no misdemeanors are Rabi and Masso.

EIGHTY INSURGENTS SURRENDER.

A band of eighty insugents has surrendered to the authorities at Santa Clara, capital of the province of that name.

The insurgents to the number of 200 attacked a train which was conveying arms and ammunition near Esperanza. Twenty-six soldiers repulsed the attack, and the insurgents left two killed when they retreated.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Condensed News of the Town and its Vicinity.

Dry and dusty.

The river is salt to this place.

C. R. Miller, pastor of the Christian Church at this place, tendered his resignation on Sunday, the 20th inst., to take effect on the last of Oct. Mr. Miller is from Georgia, a young man and earnest, but has been compelled on account of illness to take this step.

Mr. N. Harding, of St. Peter's church has been in attendance of the P. E. Convention and has returned to his home.

The Presbyterian church is being remodelled. Will have new pews, and a large new organ.

The Missionary Baptist church has been rebuilt, is nearly complete, is a neat looking edifice.

The convention of colored Disciples was held in this town during this week.

Dr. S. T. Nicholson went to Baltimore to accompany Miss Mattie Pilley, who has gone to the hospital.

Miss Lena Wilkinson, who has been dangerously ill at Leechville, has improved sufficiently, to return home.

Mr. D. D. Harrison, formerly conductor N. & S. R. R. was married recently at Bath, N. C.

The Southern Express Company are building a neat office on Main street, near the A. C. L. depot.

Mr. T. Harvey Myers is building a commodious residence on Main street, G. A. Phillips on Second, and Mrs. E. M. Short has six houses near completion near her residence.

Rev. N. Yonce has purchased the T. P. Bowen house and will make this his home.

Hotel Nicholson, under the able management of J. H. Burgess, is kept nearly or quite full. Six rooms are being added, the dining room enlarged and the office increased in size. All very decided improvements.

Mr. T. H. B. Myers has just launched another large barge eight car capacity for the Danville & —— R. R., and has on the stocks a steamer for the O. D. S. S. Co. to ply on the Tar river.

The buoy yard keepers house has been painted and repaired and the wharf put in fine condition.

The John L. Roper Lumber Co. are cutting a large quantity of timber near here, towing it around to Belle Port, thence taking it by rail to Ropers.

There is a strong probability of our having electric lights and a telephone exchange in the near future.

Dr. D. T. Tayloe has purchased and moved into the E. S. Simmons' house, near the J. & W. depot.

A large planing mill will be built here soon, and perhaps be in operation by the first of next year.

Mr. W. G. Bishop for several years with the Alleghany Co., of Scranton, has resigned his position with them and gone South.

Capt. F. Spencer, of Fairfield, Hyde county, now commands the Str. Aurora.

Capt. Tarkinton has gone to Philadelphia in the employ of a Steamship Co. there.

Strong hope is entertained that the J. S. Farren oyster canning establishlishment will resume operation during the winter.

Several of our town's people have gone and contemplate going to Atlanta.

An effort is being made to have two trains daily on the Washington branch, W. & W. R. R.

Glad to see Capt. David Roberts and wife in our town Sunday.

Two boys stole into the Daily Progres office in a day or two, and made an advertisement to read obscenely, the change was unnoticed until the paper was issued. The boys are learning wisdom in jail, for 10 days, and were fined $25 each.

Oysters have been discovered on the bottom of the United States battle ship Texas.

Sick Headache Permanently Cured

"I was troubled, a long time, with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I began taking

AYER'S

Pills that I received anything like permanent relief. A number of these pills did the work for me, and I am now a well man." [illegible] of Auburn, Me. [illegible] of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Liver and Bowels, take

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

[illegible] Alone of Which is Equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A Parable of the Flowers.

A priest, wishing to adorn the temple of which he had the oversight, went into a garden to gather flowers. Instantly the rose began to wave its beautiful petals before his eyes, exclaiming, "I am the chosen flower of God. He delights in me. All other flowers are only imitators of my beauty and fragrance. You can only please the Lord of the temple by placing me upon its altars." Then all the flowers began to clamor in opposition to the claims of the rose. The pink said, "I am the favorite