THE JOURNAL.

E. B. RAMPH, - - - Proprietor.
G. V. RAMPHOE, - - - Local Reporter.

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

Waste land in Turkey sells at £3 per acre; good farming land at £25 to £37 10 shillings.

In the year 1630 England coined tin shillings, each having a stud of copper set in the center.

The size of that new bond issue indicates that somebody was afraid that Congress might stop this bond business.

The boldest "holdup" of the age—the official notice of an issue of $100,000,000 in bonds.

The Kaiser has an idea that he pulls a stiff jingo oar himself, and he thinks he has convinced Lord Salisbury of that fact.

Who says American missionaries do no good abroad? Two of them guard the King of Korea every night.

The Ohio preacher who lost his job because he lost his memory considers that loss a great affliction, while there are rich men who would gladly give half their fortune to be able to forget how they got it.

France finds it difficult to restrain her joy at the warlike look of the present relations between England and Germany. Russia ditto.

Wise men will do no gambling on the legislative record being broken by the Senate. The Senate isn't built that way.

Thepeanut trust has dissolved, but that has had no visible effect upon the supply of peanut politics in Congress.

Salvador doesn't think Central America has been getting its share of public attention during all the recent war talk, so the little republic has put a new revolution on exhibition.

An editor of long experience is apt to think that the proper motto for a typical American would be: "Give me notoriety, or give me death."

If Speaker Reed is as smart as he is credited with being, he will quickly stop that idea of booming him as New England's candidate. Sectionalism is a handicap for any candidate.

Mr. Bayard may find, if the report be true of his intending to live in England after he retires from office, that the toadyism of a private individual will not be as popular as that of a U. S. Ambassador.

John Bull trod on numerous tender European toes when he started after those Transvaal African gold mines. Russia, Germany and France allhave interests in that direction.

Senator Hill may not be the "prodigal son" of the administration, but Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle ought to see the wisdom of killing a fatted calf or two in his honor, or at least allowing him to fill all the vacancies in the Federal offices that may occur in his State.

An Oregon Indian—Jim Cash Cash—has entered suit for a divorce from his wife because she paints her face. If he wins the Oregon courts will be flooded with similar suits by white men from all section of the country.

The World favors us with its 1896 almanac, and it is just such a collection of valuable information as might be expected from so great and enterprising a publication as the New York World.

The French camps in Madagascar will be surrounded with electrical currents so arranged that the approach of any one will be automatically signalled, even if the sentinels are asleep.

We have received from C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of United States and Foreign patents, of Washington, D. C. a pamphlet recently published and copyrighted by them, entitled: "A summary of foreign patent laws with information and advice about foreign patents, giving the cost of same in various countries. The pamphlet is concise, well written, and contains, in plain statement, much that will be of interest to inventors, patentees and manufacturers.

FORTY SECRET SOCIETIES

Have Put up Bars of Exclusion Against Liquor Dealers of all Grades.

One by one in rapid succession the various secret societies and benefit organizations are putting up bars of exclusion against liquor dealers of all grades says the Nashville Advocate.

Such large and influential bodies as the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows have taken decided steps in this direction. One of the latest societies to take action in this matter was the Knights and Ladies of Honor in session at St. Louis. The society amended its constitution so as to exclude from membership in its relief fund all persons connected in any way with the liquor traffic. The adoption of such amendments requires a two-thirds vote. Dr. Witherill, Supreme Medical Examiner of the order, in advocating the amendment, cited the cases of about forty other secret societies, which excluded from membership men engaged in the liquor business and other dangerous occupations.

He gave figures showing that in Munich, where the average age of the business man is 53 years, that of brewers is only 42.33, and that in England the death rate among saloon keepers is fifty per cent greater than the average.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SLAVERY.

And the Unlooked for Advantageous Results to the South that Have Followed—Industrial Competition that the North is Feeling Seriously.

The Richmond Times, commenting upon the ill-natured remarks that have recently been made in Philadephia and elsewhere North about the Newport's News Shipyard, which secured a contract from the government for the construction of two powerful battleships, says:

This malevolent kind of talk reminds as of what we used to hear ten or twelve years ago from the Pennsylvania iron makers about Southern iron. They first denied we didn't have any, and then that if we did have it, it was very poor—practically useless; then, if we had it, and it was good for anything, we could not keep up the production so as to compete with Pennsylvania, and the great loss of money in the vain attempt to do so would soon break all the Southern furnaces.

Well, we have lived to see many Pennsylvania furnaces shut up, while Southern blasts never slacked, and we suggest to our Northern friends that they have Southern power to deal with in ways they have not dreamed of. They should never for get that, in setting the negro free, they much more set our whole people free. We are "now delivered from the body of death" of slavery, and our energies are turning more and more into the highest pursuits of commerce and manufacture. The country village, so contemptuously spoken of as a seaport town of about 11,000 people, a large proportion of which are skilled mechanics, and 11,000 more people and more mechanics will flock there, and not only the two battleships already awarded will be built there, but others, if the Government wants the best ships at the lowest prices.

Those who saw beneath the surface thirty years ago recognized the fact that the destruction of slavery was going to produce greater results than were dreamed of by those engaged in the movement to liberate the slaves. They realized the fact that the surplus earnings of the South would be invested in diversed industries instead of in slaves as formerly, and that in course of time the South would compete with the North in all branches of trade instead of confining her efforts to agriculture alone. That competition has now been going on for years, with results highly satisfactory to the South, and they should not be altogether distasteful to the North, for along with Southern development Northern capital has earned handsome dividends, and surplus Northern labor has found a market for its skill in our more genial clime. This development would perhaps have come in time even had the slaves not been liberated, but it was made absolutely necessary by the war, and though devastation at first hindered the work, it has since hastened it more than would have been the case with no such stimulus.

Petty jealousy and ungenerous flings are no part of the great American people at heart, and not only will the Navy Department be applauded for doing in this case what it could not help doing, but in time the merchant marine will, like the Government, choose the best and cheapest place for building its vessels. The place is in the South. And so it will be in other lines. Our Northern friends may try as they please to confine it, but the march of progress knows no sectional lines, and it is now turned Southward with an ever quickening pace.—Norfolk Ledger.

To the Press of North Carolina.

Gentlemen.—For several months past it has been your pleasure to endorse and encourage through the columns of your papers, what is known as the "Leader's Popular Fund," a Fund to be collected with which to purchase some testimonial for the United States Cruiser 'Raleigh,' the war ship named in honor of our capital city.

Your hearty, sincere and unselfish endorsement in support of the raising of this Fund, has given its promoters inspiration and courage to persevere in the work; and no less confidence in the successful result of this Fund has been given by the untiring and patriotic efforts of those ladies who have acted as Sponsors for the Fund in their respective towns and cities. So the indagging zeal and endeavor of these sponsors is the present amount now collected and deposited to the credit of the Fund largely due.

Gentlemen of the Press of North Carolina, as it was your Press which conceived and put into positive execution this plan of saving the State from the reproach which rested upon her good name and thereby aroused the pride and patriotism of our people, which has found material expression through the efforts of those Sponsors, who have forwarded the sums collected, it now remains for to happily complete the work so ably begun, and thus far so successfully carried out.

The Press has given public approval, and it now remains for it to give material expression in way of contributions, and to this end the undersigned requests that every Newspaper in the State raise up a contribution from its own office; every one in each newspaper office can give some amount, from editor to pressman, and if so desired contributions may be solicited from among the friends and constituents of each newspaper.

Let every printer in the State add his or her mite to this Fund and the sum thus raised for the testimonial which will be presented to Cruiser 'Raleigh,' will do credit to the patriotism, liberality, and name of the Old North State.

Every contribution will receive recognition and credit. It is requested that contributions be sent as soon as possible to the "Leader's Popular Fund" Southport, N. C.

Fraternally,
CHARLES L. STEVENS,
President N. C. Press Association.

Weekly papers please copy.

Exposition Show Receipts.

The receipts of the various amusement attractions at the Exposition, as compiled by the Atlanta Journal, furnish an interesting study. The report of the amounts taken in by the amusements are now being prepared in the exposition office.

STREETS OF CAIRO LED THE LIST.

According to these reports the Streets of Cairo received the largest amount of money gate receipts during the show, but a greater number of people paid to ride on the Scenic Railway.

During the fair the Streets of Cairo received $47,349.10. This amount was divided up between gate receipts and charges for admission to the theatre. According to the reports, 112,848 people went into the streets, while 37,328 were wicked enough to pay a visit to the theatre where they saw the cooch-a-mooch-a-coo dance.

Although 187,664 people paid for the opportunity of using a mile over the rugged Scenic Railway, the company only received $19,365.55, which is a little over a cent apiece.

Next to the Scenic Railway in point of attendance came the Mexican Village, where 143,823 people went to see the famous bull fighters force a wild bull into making a show of fight. The receipts of this village were $14,382.30.

The Chutes came in for their share of the attendance for 112,504 people and the temerity to go up the steep incline in a slowly moving car and dash down again on a boat moving at the rate of twenty miles a second. The revenue of the chutes, according to the company, amounted to $38,129.

According to reports, 70,067 people cured their tired feeling by paying ten cents each to ride on the Haunted Swing.

LOST IN THE MYSTIC MAZE.

In the wonderful passage of the Mystic Maze, 61,368 people were lost and the concessionaire received $15,327 for admitting them.

The girls of the Beauty show and Tribby and her garment of roses proved a great attraction, for 42,388 peopl paid altogether $10,597 to see them. They were not quite as fortunate as the girls at Rolthair's Palace of Illusions, who were seen by 47,244 people. Mr. Rolthair realized $11,811.25 from charges for admissions. Around the circle of the Phoenix Wheel 63,720 people were carried and the Phoenix Wheel company realized $15,930 from as operations.

HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

During quite short stay on the Midway, Hagenbeck's show was visited by 51,367 people and the company received $12,083.35.

The Dahomey village was visited by 27,470 people. Its receipts were $27,47.

The receipts of other attractions during the fair were as follows:

Deep sea diving, $2,498; Chinese village, $8,726.58; mechanical wonders, $1,001; Japanese village, $11,572; American Indian village, $2,862; ostrich farm, $2,344; electric theater, $3,012; vaudeville theater, $7,104; Moorish palace, $15,181.75; ice grotto, $4,057; Crystal cave, $3,0.2; Gypsy village, $3,730, old plantation, $6,511

MORE PENSIONS WANTED.

The Pensioning of Every Northern Soldier and Sailor Who Served 90 Days or More and the Widows of All Such is Now Advocated—All to be Taken in.

The Washington, D. C., National Tribune is strenuously advocating the passing by this congress of a plain, straight, simple service-pension which will give to every man who served on the northern side in the war in either army or navy, ninety days or longer and was honorably discharged, a pension of eight dollars per month, and a pension of not less than twelve dollars per month to the widows of all such as have died.

The Tribune frankly adds that this bill *will pave the way for additional legislation* two years from now when it expects the conditions to be more favorabla than they are now.

And the people of the country, the tax-payers, foot the bills!

The too numerous government offices and fat salaries, and the pensions, (except where the recipient is honestly entitled to what he receives by reason of disabilities incurred in service) need to be cut down instead of extended.

When will this pension business ever end? More money, it is stated, is being paid out now in this way than it took to run the whole government prior to 1861 and yet the cry is still for "More! More! More!"

And this cry is being raised, in face of the fact that the tariff and internal revenue taxation of the country is already burdensome and yet it is not yielding sufferent revenue to meet the expenses of the country.

ECLIPESE 1896.

There Will be Two of the Sun and Two of the Moon—Only One Visible Here.

In the year 1896 there will be four eclipses—two of the Sun and two of the Moon:

I.—An annual Eclipse of the Sun, February 13 Invisible to North America. Visible, generally as a partial eclipse, to the Southeastern Coast of the South America, South Africa, and the South Atlantic and Antartic Oceans. The line of annulus passing through the Antarctic Ocean.

II.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, February 28. Invisible to North America. Visible entire to Europe, Asia and Africa; and in part to Australia, the eastern extremity of South America, and the Atlantic Ocean.

III.—A total eclipse of the Sun, August 9. Invisible to all of North America except Alaska. Visible to the Arctic Regions, eastern Europe, the northern half of Asia, and the Western portion of the North Pacific Ocean. The line of totality passes through Nova Zembla and Yeso, Japan.

IV.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 23-24. Visible entire to North and South America; and in part to the western extremities of Europe and Africa, to eastern Australia, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS 1896.

Mercury will be Evening Star about January 23, May 15, and September 13; and Morning Star about March 5, July 2, and October 14.

Venus will be Morning Star till July 9; then Evening Star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be morning Star till January 24; then Evening Star till August 11; and then Morning Star again the rest of the year.—Exchange.

Charged with Causing an Epidemic.

DULUTH, MINN., January 12.—William Craig, general manger of the Duluth Gas and Water Company, has been indicted by the grand jury for causing the typhold epidemic, and is under arrest.

ALFRED WILLIAMS DEAD.

The Oldest Citizen of Raleigh Passes Away—A Short Sketch of An Eventful Life.

Mr. Alfred Williams is dead. This venerable and respected citizen of Raleigh passed into the Great Beyond at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He died quietly and peacefully at his residence on Fayetteville street in this city.

Last Sunday he was taken with a severe cold and went to bed on its account. But there were no serious symptoms until Wednesday afternoon when acute bronchitis ensued. He grew worse rapidly until he passed away yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Williams would have been ninety-one years old June 10, 1896. He was probably the oldest citizen of Raleigh, certainly the oldest resident of prominence. He was born in Franklin county June 10th, 1805. When a little boy (as he sometimes told his friends), he saw the troops mustering and marching away to the Mexican war. And he remembered distinctly how the news of the battle of Waterloo reached this section, and what a sensation it created.

His life has so wide a space in the history of events, that it almost touches the boundary of two centuries—from the downfall of Napoleon almost to the independence of Cuba. In that time nearly every invention that adds to our convenience, comfort, safety and progress has been completed. The war of 1812, the Seminole War, the Mexican war and the annexation of Texas, and the great war between the States were all compassed within the scope of his collection.

CAME TO RALEIGH IN '21.

Upon the death of his father, in 1821, Mr. Williams came to Raleigh and entered the drug-store of Randolph Webb as clerk. Four years afterwards he bought an interest in the business, and two years thereafter bought Mr. Webb's interest and became sole proprietor. Later the late Dr. F. J. Haywood, an eminent physician, was admitted to partnership, and the firm of Williams and Haywood founded. For nearly sixty years it was the best-known drug-store in the State.

* * *

In 1867 he established a bookstore and later added to bookselling the business of publishing. In 1879 he admitted Eugene G. Harrell as a partner in this business, and about eight years ago sold the entire business to Messrs. Harrell and John R. Neathery.

He then retired from active life.

Since that time he has devoted his attention to the care of the large property he owned in Raleigh and elsewhere.

He had only one child, by his first wife—the widow of Dr. F. Burke Haywood. She survives him.

A CONSISTENT BAPTIST.

Mr. Williams was, and has been for many years, a consistent member of the Baptist church, and one of the pillars in the First Baptist church here.

He was kind and benevolent, and gave in Christian charity.

No citizen of Raleigh was more highly esteemed or more universally respected.

He dealt in firmness and honesty with his fellow men, and they gave him their confidence.

Of all who knew him, there is not one who will not regret that he is no more.—News and Observer January 10.

GOLDSBORO'S COTTON MILL.

It is to be Abreast of the Finest in the Land—Its Machinery Right up to Date.

Extensive operations are now in vogue at the Goldsboro Cotton Mill and are being pushed with dispatch. A two story addition is being built at the rear of the main building, and an immense brick tower is being constructed in the front of the building. The tower will be used for a stairway and elevator and on its top will be the water tank; while the annex in the rear will be used, the lower floor for opening and mixing the cotton from the bales, and the upper floor as a finishing and lapping room. The upper floor of the immense main building will be used for carding and the lower floor for weaving.

It will thus be seen that the Goldsboro Mill is going to be complete in itself; not only spinning but weaving also, and placing its goods on the market ready for merchantable use.

The capacity of the mill under a ten hours run will be 10,000 yards of sheeting per week, and will work 70 operatives.

All the old machinery is being removed and stored in a large building constructed for the purpose, and several car loads of the new machinery is on the scene, and others—$60,000 worth in all—are on the way here.

Mr. R. H. Smith, the new superintendent—and a hustler he is too—is from Hamilton, Canada. He has been actively at the business since he was 10 years old and is thorough in every particular. He expects to have the mill in operation by April, and he says it will be second to none in the whole country. We go forward.—Goldsboro Argus.

Rough Voyage to Copenhagen.

LONDON, January 13.—The Danish steamer Dania, from New Orleans, December 10th, and Norfolk, December 18th, for Copenhagen, arrived at the latter port after experiencing a fearfully rough passage, in the course of which she sustained extensive damage. Three of the crew were washed overboard, and were drowned.

The North Carolina Mantel.

The beautiful mantel in the assembly hall of the Woman's Building deservedly attracted a great deal of admiration. It was a donation to that room by the women of North Carolina. It is an interesting fact that the design was drawn by a North Carolina girl only eighteen years old. She is Miss Norman Bonniwell. The shelf of the mantel is upheld by two twisted columns carved in tobacco leaves, and upon this richly carved piece rest four Corinthian columns, that support the top, which reaches to the ceiling and is ornately carved in a colonial design. The mantel, with the exception of the centre pannel, is in North Carolina oak. The pannel contains a medallion carved with the figures of Peace and Plenty, and on either side are two exquisite pannels in a design of grapes. It is by all odds the most beautiful and tasteful mantel in the Woman's Building.—Ex.

THE TRANSVAAL SETTLEMENT.

Its History—England's Past Grab Games Towards It—Sturdy and Successful Resistance of the Hardy and Determined Dutchmen.

Over 200 years ago the Dutch, then the rulers of the sea, established an important naval station at the Cape of Good Hope. Thither migrated not only a large and many Dutch from Holland, but a large number of Huguenots, that fled out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They were very similar to the first settlers in this country. They went into tillage, raising and agriculture, and became quite prosperous. During the Napoleonic wars, which the Netherlands became part of the Napoleonic Empire, England took the country, and held on to it when peace was declared in 1815. The "Boers," as they are generally called, refused to acknowledge England's supremacy, and large numbers of them "trekked" out of the country. That is, they loaded up their wagons with their goods and chattels, hitched several yoke of cattle to each, and migrated across the Orange River, which was the boundary line, and set up a new Government, called "Natal," and "Orange Free State." Presently the English thought they would like to annex these countries, which they did in 1842, after a little war, in which the Boers were defeated by the regular British troops. Again the Boers "trekked" out of the country, going beyond the Vaal River and setting up a new Government, called the Transvaal Republic, and now known as the "South African Republic." For a while the English let them remain in peace, but the discoveries of rich gold mines excited the cupidity of the English, and the fever for "extending the sphere of British influence in Africa" stirred up the diplomats.

The Transvaal occupies a commanding position on the Eastern Coast of South Africa, directly opposite the German seizure on the Western Coast. The Germans and the Boers seemed to want to get together, and if allowed to do so would control the strip of territory clear across the continent, and isolate the Cape of Good Hope country from the British possessions in the interior of Africa. Thereupon England declared a war against the Boers, which lasted four years, and in which they inflicted a severe defeat upon her at Majuba in 1881, where they nearly annihilated the British troops operating against them. They are all skilful riflemen, and it was Bunker Hill and New Orleans over again. Germany and other European Nations interfered, and England was obliged to patch up a peace in which she acknowledged the independence of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, but they admitted her suzerainty in regard to their foreign relations, and she secured her coveted pathway from the Cape to the north in a large strip of territory lying between the German South Africa and the South African Republic.

The last day of 1895 Dr. Jameson, the Administrator of the South African Company, and who stands very high in the Colonial Government of the Cape, raised a force of 500 men to march into Transvaal, and overthrow the Boer Government. The British authorities made a pretense of disavowing the expedition, and issued formal orders for Jameson to return, which he calmly disregarded as he was expected to. President Kruger, of the South African Republic, was not to be caught napping. He called all the Boers to arms, and they promptly responded. It was expected that the English miners would rise and attack the Boers in the rear, but they seemed to have little appetite for encountering the sturdy Dutchmen and their unerring rifles.

Upon entering the Boer territory Dr. Jameson met the forces of the South African Republic, and after a stubborn resistance was defeated and forced to surrender. He lost 80 men killed and a large number wounded. The Boers report but four of their number killed. Dr. Jameson was taken to Pretoria, the capital, and his fate is uncertain.

The news of this affair stirred up the Germans, French and Dutch amazingly. All the old bitterness over the division of Africa flamed out with augmented intensity.

Though the British Government strenuously denied all complicity with this organized raid on the territory of a peaceful little neighbor nobody believed them for an instant. The Dutch were incensed at this renewed attack upon their kinsmen, who have already suffered so much at the hands of the English. The French and Germans saw in it a determination on the part of the English to seize the wonderfully rich gold-fields of the Witswater, and whatever else they may want of Africa in defiance of the most solemn treaties and agreements. The French, German and Dutch press broke out in a torrent of abuse of English cupidity, and faithlessness, the German Emperor came out with an announcement that he intended to support the Boers, and inside of 24 hours the English were forced to a realization of the disagreeable fact that they were mortally hated all over the Continent, and had no allies anywhere, but were in imminent danger of an overwhelming coalition against them.—National Tribune, Wash., D. C.

THINKS MILLENNIUM IS AT HAND.

Rev. Dr. Wharton Sees a Sign of Christ's Coming in the War Scare.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, prominent as an evangelist, thinks the millennium is close at hand. In his sermon to day on, "The War Clouds and What They Mean," he said in part:

"Christ is coming again. It will be a personal coming. He came first as prophet and priest. He will come again as king at the resurrection. He will call the righteous dead from their graves, and the righteous still alive will be called together. I believe that the Christian men and women will disappear suddenly from the streets, and the world will know nothing about it. Men will go on with business as before.

"I cannot prophesy as to the time of His coming, but according to my belief, it looks as if this is just about the time. Look at the signs. The Gospel has been preached to all nations; there is a general falling away among Christians from the faith; there is great suffering, a martyrdom such as the world never saw, for Christ's sake; great earthquakes, and war clouds, and war talk more portentous than ever before.

"These facts are signs which portend the coming of the King."

POLLOCKSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Personals and Other News Items Briefly Told.

Sheriff J. H. Bell who has been quite sick with malarial fever, is improving.

Mr. I. H. Burns went up to Kinston last Thursday.

Miss Katie Shackleford of Pink Hills returned home Monday.

Miss Ada Hickson is visiting in Trenton.

The dance at Mr. [illegible] night was largely attended and very enjoyable.

Mr. Samuel Hill [illegible] at Clayton, N. C., for some time past, is in town today.

Mr. H. T. Wright, who returned with his father from their place in Suffolk, Va., a year ago, is visiting friends.

Miss Annie Whitford spent Sunday in the village visiting Miss Kilpatrick.

Pollocksville Academy, Prof. Alex H. Koonce principal, opened last week with very fair prospects.

Rev. Mr. C. J. D. Parker, the new pastor of the Baptist church, preached his introductory sermon Sunday night. Mr. Parker is a young man, but his sermon was practical, and made a favorable impression upon the audience.

Mr. Yaekel, travelling salesman for Shakeman and Lowe of Baltimore, is here in the interest of his firm.

The social party at Mrs. B. N. White's Saturday night was a very pleasant evening to a number of the young folks.

Several of our farmers will plant tobacco this year on a more extensive scale but simply as an experiment.

Mr. E. A. Huggins went down to Maysville Monday.

COVE CORRESPONDENCE.

News Scholastic, Matrimonial and Otherwise

Miss Hattie White is at home again. Her school at Oak Grove closed Tuesday.

Miss Ann Pearce closed her school near here Friday and left for her home Saturday.

Revs. S. J. Porter and D. H. Parker of New Berne were in the village Tuesday. Mr. Parker is pastor of Cove Baptist church for the ensuing year.

Migration is still the order of the day, among the last to take up their abode among us are: Rev. L. Stafford D. D., Mr. L. Winter, Mr. G. Arliswold and families.

Rev. J. W. Rose and family leave today for LaGrange, where his daughters Rella and Lula will enter Kinsey Female Seminary. Rev. Rose is an excellent man and a great worker. We give him our very particularly.

Miss Eva French and Mr. [illegible] were married at the home of the bride's father, Mr. A. P. French, Rev. R. F. Dunn officiating. The attendants were Miss Clara Bryan with Mr. Sam Moody and Miss Glennie Moody with Mr. Oscar Bryan.

On Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. J. H. Daugherty, the bride's father, Miss Alice Daugherty and Mr. G. H. McCoy were made one, by A. E. Rouse. Miss Claudia McCoy, Mrs. W. H. Robeson, Mrs. Hollie Daugherty and Mr. H. McCoy.

Eunice Catharine, infant child of A. B. and Josephine Hawkins died Monday Jan. 13, after a brief life of intense sufferings. Age nine months

"Sleep on sweet child,
Life's trials are o'er.
God called thee home,
To suffer no more."

SWANSBORO CORRESPONDENCE.

Personals and News Items of the Neighborhood Jersey Tell's.

The drummers took the town last week. Mr. Wyatt Wardam, several more from your city and several from Wilmington were in town trying to sell their wares.

Mr. W. Banks of Jones Co., insurance agent, was in town Sat. 12 to insure the people's lives. But as are so healthy here we don't insure often, it costs too much.

Rev. Benj. Ward preached two excellent sermons for us here last Sunday morning and at night.

The Baptist church is not finished, a lot has been bought from Mr. Dennis on which to build it. Dr. W. J. Montford of Ward's Mill has saw the lumber, etc. Mr. J. [illegible] Olive and John Rodgers are the contractors.

Mrs. Margaret Franklin and son, Cato, of Gum Branch, were visiting last week to our burg, visiting her son, Mr. C. B. Franklin, and her daughter Ellie who is teaching school on Bear creek, boarding at Mr. Dan W. Russell's.

Fish are very scarce as we report. There are plenty of little mullet. About 10,000 of them from half an inch to one inch size were seined in one day last week and were taken away in ports; some sold for $2.00 per hundred. We think it a sin and a shame to kill such little fish; there ought to be a law against it.

Miss Lily Clawson and two of her friends from Beaufort are in town visiting.

Our genial Dr. W. J. Montfort of Ward's Mill, was in our town last Sunday attending church, and made a talk in the interest of the Baptist church here.

Mr. Ryan Foster and Miss Lula Hatsell went to Tabernacle church last Sunday and stopped all signs with our old friends, Mr. D. S. Aman and wife. They report a huge, high, good old time.

Rev. Dan Reid preached an excellent sermon at Tabernacle church last Sunday. He will preach for us here next Sunday night and at Queen's creek at 11 o'clock a. m. same day.

Our town officers have stopped hogs and cattle from running at large on the streets at last. Well done good and faithful servants, but there is still more yet to do, please do it and oblige, you have been in office long enough to get things all straight.

The finest oysters and clams ever seen in our waters are being caught now.

Mr. K. N. Bell, our friend over the way, has some very fine porkers to kill yet. Capt. Foster killed 9 good ones last week and Mr. G. W. Smith killed some 15 or 20 the same time.

It is wonderful how many different kinds of fish the devil can catch when he fishes with a golden hook.

Maysville Correspondence.

School is to begin next Monday. Our old friend, Mr. T. R. Lee, of Kinston, was in the village last week.

Mr. J. R. Henderson and family moved into the house recently occupied by Mr. J. R. Collins.

Mr. [illegible] Mills, one of our [illegible] men in the country, [illegible] is going to move to Maysville recently fitted up for the purpose.

Mr. A. D. Betts and daughter, Miss Maggie, of New Berne, were [illegible] Monday night. 'Twas a pleasant occasion for some of our young men, Miss Mariat and her children together with [illegible] as happy been.

Messrs. Nomi Nunn and D. L. Rouse, of New Berne, were out hunting a few days last week. We understand they enjoyed the trip very much especially when they were (?) [illegible] the game. Come again.

Last Sunday was Rev. D. L. Rouse's regular appointment at Talbot. He was greeted by a full house, or who were excellently entertained by an interesting sermon. Swansboro, Stella and Maysville were well represented. [illegible] for Sunday [illegible] time its [illegible]

A Show That Didn't Show.

Our Belhaven correspondent writes:

Another victory is scored in our [illegible] morning from potted [illegible] show (?) that gathered was [illegible] to have the performance. We realize that such questionable [illegible] entertainments did not [illegible] about Belhaven. [illegible] Christians to discountenance such questionable amusements and most of them did in this case. With many there was no will to encourage the show, with some persons there was no cash; any how we can thank the Lord for the results.

If every matter is reject evil when we ought to be thankful for [illegible]

WILL PUBLISH AT ONCE.

British Side of the Venezuela Case to be Presented—Venezuela Appoints a Commission.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Standard, the Conservative government organ, says in an editorial this morning:

"The Cabinet on Saturday decided to publish the Venezuela papers at the earliest possible moment.

"We gladly take this opportunity to bear testimony to the magnanimous attitude of the American nation in most a time when communities less generous thought a favorable opportunity had arisen for adopting towards us a tone of insult, if not menace. This conduct was worthy of the Americans and has materially influenced Lord Salisbury's decision.

"The maintenance of friendship with America is always a first consideration with England. We say this to the American people with the absolute candor of deep seated cordality."

New York, Jan. 12.—The World's copyrighted special from La Guayra, Venezuela, says: President Crespo has appointed Rafael Seijas, Laurenzo Villanuva, Julian Viso March, and Antonio Saluzzo a commission to search the libraries in Venezuela for old data regarding the Guiana boundary, in order to assist the United States Commission.

An anti-English meeting in Merida yesterday urged the government to immediately close Venezuela's ports to British ships.

The Legislature of the State of Maracaibo and Zulia has approved President Crespo's decree making rebellion now treason, and have petitioned Congress to enact a law making it so.

COLOR LINE IN OKLAHOMA.

Excitement in Perry Over the Attempted Mingling of Negroes with White Pupils in Schools.

PERRY, Okla., Jan. 13.—Since early this morning the whole town has been excited over the public school question, and serious trouble is feared. When the schools were opened this morning, Prof. J. W. Augustine denied admittance to colored children in the high school (either public school buildings, except those designated months ago for the exclusive use of colored children. The exception was George Washington Alexander Webster, ten years old, in whose name the mandamus proceedings were brought three months ago, and decided in his favor. Prof. Augustine feels that the decree of the court applies only to this one boy.

In the High School building 500 white children and about 50 colored children assembled, followed by a crowd of white men and negroes. Women and boys had large stones in their pockets, with the intention of using them on the negroes as they entered the building. It is said every negro child in the city asked for admittance. Officers escorted four colored children into the High School. Each teacher made vigorous protest against receiving them, but the children were made to sit down. It is rumored that the entire school board is to be arrested for contempt of court. White citizens threaten to tear down the jail if arrests are made.

Wholesale Prices Paid for Country Produce.

Bacon, country, 6c; dressed 4; hard [illegible] 10c; shoulders 6c.
Beeswax, 25c.
Chickens, — grown 40a45c; young, 25a30c.
Ducks, Eng. 35a40c; Muscovy 50a60c.
Geese, 80c a 90c. per pair.
Eggs, 13c.
Cotton, 6 3-4 a 7 3-8c.; seed cotton, 2.25 a2.40c.
Corn, 30-35c.
Hides—6 a 8c. Hides, dry flint 2a7c per hide—20c.
Lumber $1.00 $1.50.
Onions, $1 50a$1.75 per bbl.
Oats—30 a 32 R. P. Seed Oats, 30 a 32 1-2c.
Peanuts 50 a 60c.
Sheep, $1.00a$2.00.
Sweet Potatoes—Hamans, 35c; Yams, 50c.
Turkeys — $1.25 a $1.50 pr.
Fresh Pork, 4a5c.
Field Peas, 40c; Blackeyed; 60c.

The word altar occurred in the Scripture selection. "What is an altar?" said the teacher. "A place to burn insects," replied an honest boy. "Who were the foolish virgins?" brought the answer from a little girl. "Them as didn't get married."

A CONFEDERATE HALL

Charles Broadway Rouse Suggests Subscriptions to the Fund for a Memorial Hall.

Condition at Upon Which Veterans' Reserve Will Be Used—Plan for Electing This May 10, Set Aside as Festival Day for Women of the South to Raise Funds for the Great "Battle Abbey".

[illegible]

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

Congheure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medicine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and Whooping Cough,

AYER'S CHERRY Pectoral cannot be equaled. E. M. BRYANT, D. D., Des. Sec. of the American Baptist Publishing Society, Petersburg, Va., endorses it as an invaluable remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Bryant also adds: "I am thankful to bear testimony to the value of your Cherry Pectoral in my family, for the relief of throat troubles, I have found it invaluable."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Awarded Medal at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM CUBA.

It is Claimed at Madrid that Gomez and Maceo Cut off Retreat.

[illegible]

Madrid, Jan. 12.

As a consequence of the recent engagement the main body of the insurgents has divided into several bands, and is on the run.

Following up the rebel forces, Maceo has taken to the north and Gomez to the south of the province of Pinar del Rio. Maximo Gomez is about 5 miles east of Maceo.

In the remainder of the island there is nothing new except occasional destruction of railroads and other unimportant facts of small importance. It is certain that the insurrection is weak in the west where the leaders are.

[illegible]

J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding.

GEO. MOORE,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Are not McKinley's friends going a little too fast in making up his cabinet? To modernize an ancient maxim, we would suggest that the presidency be first caught.