VOL. V.

"PROVE ALL THINGS AND HOLD FAST TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

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DUNN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1895.

WITHIN OUR STATE.

RAILROADS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Very Little Building Has Been Done in the Last Year.

The railroad commission has begun the assessment of the railway property North Carolina. The returns are in and show that there are seventy roads and branches, There is but a slight increase in mileage over last year as the reports end June 1st, and most of the new lines have been constructed since that date. Only three roads are now building, these being the Caldwell and Northern, from Lenoir to Collettsville, the Aberdeen and West End and the Henderson and Brevard. Only four miles of the extension of the Aberdeen and West End road are completed. The commission is notified that the twenty-two miles of the Henderson and Brevard road will be com pleted August 1st.

ON HISTORIC GROUND.

A Celebration at the Guilford Battle.

field -- A Statue Unveiled. The annual celebration of the Guilford battle ground was observed at Greensboro on Thursday. The orator of the day, Dr. George T. Winston, spoke on the life and times of Major Joseph Wipston, who played an important part in this particular battle. Ex Governor Thomas M. Holt, who was to have delivered the address of presentation of the Winston statue, not being present. Hon. Kemp P. Battle read his speech. The unveiling o remonies were performed by four of North Carolina's handsomest girls.

Gen. Boggs' Testimony.

W. A. Maury, special assistant to Attorney General Harmon, was in Weston Tuesday taking the depositions of Gen. W. R. Boggs, before | coming in abundance. United States Commissioner Bessent, in the case of Mrs. Alice Well, widow, | another week of fine growing weather, and others, in which the plaintiffs farmers from all sections reporting claim that Mr. Well had 190 bales of | crops making good progress; Wheat, cotton destroyed at Mattamoras. Mexico, by Confederate troops in September, 1864. The case is now pending before the Court of Claims in Washington. Gen. Boggs was chief of staffin the trans-Mississippi department, Gen. Kirky Smith commanding. His evilence is favorable to the government. He says he was present at the time stated, and no cotton was destroyed by

" Druggist's License:

Sheriff Hewlet, of New Hanover, isked State Treasurer Worth if section 42 of the revenue act applied to alcohol sold by druggists for lamps and mechanical purposes, or whether it must be sold only on the prescription of a practicing physician. The Treasurer referred the matter to Attorney Generd Osborne, who replies that neither the prescription of a physician nor beense is required before druggists an legaliy sell alcohol for lamps and ther mechanical purposes. Dealers n liquor, mentioned in section 33 of he act, are those who sell or handle t for driffking purposes, and alcohol s not used either as a beverage or

The Donovan Mill, at Morganton, vas sold under foreclosure of morttage Tuesday and bought by Col. Tate or \$25,000, amount of mortgage.

Lient, Wilkes, of Charlotte, has been clieved from arrest by the commander n chief, who says that he was "guilty if great carelessness, but not of in-

None of the building and loan assonations from other States are now lendng money or property in this State. The shot down is complete. Some of he local associations are making

Cotton is remarkably small this year. in some places it is pitifully so. At he very best not over three-quarters if a good average crop can be made, my the best judges. In some sections here will not be over two-thirds of a

The civil service commission has orlered that an examination be held in Raleigh August 3d for the grades of derks, storekeepers, gauger, and storeteeper gauger. Age for clerk appliants not under 18, other grades not

The Davidson correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says: "The crop prospect in this community and ir South Iredell is the poorest that has een for many years on the 1st of July, out farmers have their cotton and corn in the best of condition for growing, and rain has been falling every few lays. Considerable stubble land has been sown in peas since wheat was

Wheat this year is 88 per cent. against only 65 at this time last year. Oats, now 84, were last year only 68. Rye is 87 against 78. Rice, now 82, was 100 last year. Cotton is 69 against 74 last year. The July report will make, perhaps, a better showing as to this crop. Corn is 84 against 86 last year at this date. The plant is very small, but there is time erough, under favorable conditions, for a full crop. The apple crop is not much over half a one, but the peach crop is certainly a fine one.

International Prison Congress.

The International Prison Congress con-Vened in Paris on Sunday with delegates from all civilized countries. Some fifty propositions and queries are enunciated for debate of which some are very broad. One of the questions which attracted a great deal of attention and which has already been trry much thought of is "Are prisoners enthed to a salary." The recommendation of ast congress have been adopted in many of prisons of the world and have worked well, therefore it is conceded that the results of this congress will accomplish much good tithe management of prisons,

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Plenty of Fruit Everywhere, and a Promising Outlook.

COUNTY

The Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin for the past week indicates a generally favorable week. Cotton is blooming in the southern portion of the State. Corn is doing very well, and is being laid by generally. Threshing wheat has just begun. Fruit is coming in very abundantly.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—The past week is generally reported as having been very favorable in this district. Only The current was turned on at 11:21 at place in Columbus county reported an excessive rain-fall, but in the northern part of the district rain is beginning to be needed. The temperature has been high, with plenty of sunshine. Crops are in a healthy condition and continue to improve. Corn is tasseling; laying by is general. Tobacco is looking well and some beginning to top. Blooms are reported to have appeared on cotton at Elm City, 26th, Laurel Hill, 27th. Sweet potato plants are still scarce; many are still to be set. Large crop of field-peas being planted. Berry crop ripe and very large. Melons are

CENTRAL DISTRICT. - The rain-fall last week was very irregularly distributed, with enough rain, however, at most places to keep crops in a thrifty condition. A few stations report rain needed badly. Corn is silking and tasseling in the south; old corn is being laid by. Cotton blooms are also reported. Wheat nearly all harvested in good condition and being housed. Threshing has begun and will be general next week; many farmers report good results; others inferior. Oats about ready also. Spring oats are getting ripe. There are a number of complaints of chinch-bugs, especially in north-western portion of district. Peas are being planted in stubble land. Blackberry crop is very large and fine. Peaches ripe. Fruit

WESTERN DISTRICT -This has been except in extreme west, where it is now ripe, has been about all cut; and is being hauled in. Threshing has begun with what is thought to be a very good yield. Spring oats are looking well. Old corn is being laid by. Pea-sowing has begun and there will be a large crop planted this year. Peach trees are full. Fruit is plentiful in markets. Melon vines are poor. Gardens and notatoes are fine.

THE WILKES RESOLUTIONS.

the Reserves Reserved No Longer-A Suggestion of a Change in the Law.

At a meeting the other night of the late Charlotte Division Naval Reserves, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

"Resolved, first, That, having a high regard for the courts of our country, civil criminal and military, we have refrained from expressing to the public our unbounded confidence and respect in our commanding officer, Lieut. J. Frank Wilkes, before a dewas rendered in the court martial brought against him.

"Resolved, second, That we heartily concur in the finding of our Commander-in-Chief His Excellency, Governor Elias Carr, in "In the opinion of the Commander-in-chief the charges and specifications are not sus-

tained by the evidence. Resolved, third, That no member of this division had the slightest belief that the charges and specifications were true, and take occasion now to express to the public our high regard for Lieut. Wilkes as a gentleman and a man of honor and integrity. Resolved, fourth. That, at the bowing to the decision of our Commander-in-Chief and the learned Judge-Advocate of the State. Gen. Thos. F. Strange, we would respectfully suggest that if it be the military law of North Carolina that a witness against the accused can be a judge on the court that tries the accused, that, in the interest of justice, the next Legislature should amend the law.

"Resolved, fifth, That we thank thecitizens of Wilmington for the courtesies shown the accused, Lieut, Wilkes, and his counsel and witnesses during his long trial, and especially the Wilmington papers for their fair, impartial and accurate report of the proceed

"Resolved, sixth, That we request the papers of the State to publish these proceed-

THE SHEMWELL TRIAL.

The Jury Has Been Drawn. Judge Boykin Charges the Jury.

At Lexington, on Thursday afternoon the jury was completed to try Baxter Shemwell for his life. It is as follows: John T. Nooe, T. M. Primm, M. F. Guyer, T. C. Cross, R. S. Swicegood, T. A. Cobb, J L. Shoaf, Soloman Long, W. T. Lawrence, Geo. T. Surratt, Will Fry, E. S. Varner, T. H. Swing. Judge Bookin told the jury in a few select sentences their duty and responsibility, after which the

THE BRIDGE COLLAPSED.

Six Hundred People Precipitated in

St. Joseph's River. A terrible accident occurred at Bristol, Ind., on the afternoon of the Fourth. During the progress of a boat race on the St. Joseph river six hundred people were jammed on a three-span iron bridge. During the finish of an exciting race, and while the crowd was cheering tremendously, the bridge gave way. The mass of humanity was precipitated into the water forty feet below. Thirty-eight persons received serious injuries and it is feared that many of them will die. Luckily the water was only five feet deep or many would have undoubtedly been drowned. Those believed to be fatally injured are: Dr. Chas. Dethrow, concussion of the spine, Mack Little, leg broken and injured internal ly. Mrs. Mack Little, injured about the head and shoulders. Six-year-old son of Mack Little, arms and one leg broken. Daughter of Mack Little, leg broken. Jonas Reprogle. arms and legs broken. Melville Carmien,

legs broken. Lightning Kills Three in One Family. At Littlesville, Winston county, Alabama, lightning played havor and destroyed the whole family of Postmaster Edward Bryan. except a son. A special from that place says that lightning struck the house of Mr. Bryan and going into the interior killed him, his wife and the baby. A young son was also seriously shocked and may die.

IN THE ELECTRICAL CHAIR.

He Was Sentenced to Death Four Times But on Four Occasions His Counsel Stayed Execution.

Dr. Buchapan was electrocuted on Monday morning at Sing Sing, N. Y. the rate of 1,740 volts for four seconds, reduced to 400 volts, left on for 30 seconds, when it was turned on 1,740 volts again and gradually reduced until it was turned off 58 seconds after it was first applied. Buchanan entered the room with his eyes closed and did not open them at all. He walked along beside the attendant without assistance to the chair. His leg was slightly scorched, and smoked during the last few seconds of the execution. The body was perfectly motionless after the current was turned on. Thirty-two seconds after the current was turned off Buchanan was examined by the



DR. BUCHANAN.

physicians, who discovered a slight pulsation of the heart. The victim also gasped and the doctors declared that life was not extinct. The current was again turned on in full force (1,740 volts), where it was held for 23 seconds, when it was again-turned off. Buchanan was dead at 11:23 a. m.

Mrs. Buchanan returned from Rhine Cliff at 10:30 o'clock. She was met at the depot by an officer from the prison. She wished to be driven to the prison, but it was thought best not to allow this, so she was driven away, and is supposed to have been taken to Mrs. Sage's private apartments. It is understood that in her interview with the Governor she pleaded with him on her knees. The Governor, who was very much affected, told her that as far as any assistance he could render was concerned, he would gladly do it, but that he could not possibly prevent the law taking its course.

As soon as Buchanan was pronounced dead the body was turned over to the physicians and the post mortem examination begun at 11:30 o'clock. All of the physicians in attendance took part

in the autopsy. The persistence with which Buchanan clung to life, marked his case to the end. Since the death of the wife, whom he had murdered on April 23, 1892, in order to re-marry the wife whom he had previously divorced, his case has been marked by uncertainties which have made it famous. He at first seemed likely to escape suspicion, and was not arrested until June 6th, following the woman's death. His trial was delayed until March 20, 1393, and during its early stages his acquittal appeared probable. When he was convicted, April 26, 1893, a motion for a new trial was made, and the questions put to the court were such that a decision was not rendered until August 14th, following, when he was sentenced to die October 2, 1893. On August 15, 1893, he was brought here, and has been here uninterruptedly since, with the exception of two days, when he was taken away to be re-sentenced-once to New York and once to Albany. His case has been twice before the Court of Appeals of the State, ouce before the Supreme Court of the United States, and any number of delays and unusual legal proceedings have marked its course through the lower State and Federal Courts. Invitations to his execution were sent out four times by Warden Sage, but in the first three instances, on one ground or another, a respite was secured and the infliction of the death penalty was postponed, and finally, after every means of staying the execution was exhausted, it required two applications of the deadly electric current to overcome the tenacity with which the man clung to life.

THE SOUTHERN STILL SCOOPING. Will It Gobble Up the Scaboard Air Line?

The New York Morning Journal says. "Reports from Baltimore yesterday had it that the Southern Railway has laid its plans for the absorption of the Seaboard Air Line, The reports in this city were met with a statement from Charles H. Caster, chairman of the Richmond Terminal re-organization com mittee, to the effect that he knew nothing of them. Generally, the report is not believed. Such a move on the part of the Southern Railway just now would give it practically a monopoly of the Southeastern trade, especially the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, where the Seaboard Air Line is at present its only dangerous competitor. The laws of Georgia would be, perhaps, the greatest stumbling-block in the way of such a move, as once before when the Southern, then known as the Richmond Terminal, scooped every road in the State, it was compelled to release one, the Western & Atlantic, to allow the competition provided for by statute."

Want Cheaper Rates on Fruit.

The railroads decline to make any re duction in the rates on peaches shipped in refrigerator cars and the Fruit Growers' Association of Georgia announces that it will appeal to the inter-State commerce commission. The fruit growers made a case before the Georgia railroad commission, and the ase was argued before that body. It, however, had no authority to enforce a ruling on inter-State business, and all it could do was to make a recommendation that the rates be reduced. The railroad men said that they could not afford to give the fast and careful service to fruit demanded by the shippers for any less rates than they were charging.

FREE SILVER AT 16 TO 1. Detated by Bryan and Clarke at Mo-

At the invitation of the Central Trade's Counsel of Mobile, Ala., Hon. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, and Hon. R. H. Clarke, of Mobile, Monday night debated the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, in the Mobile Theatre, which was filled with one of the largest audiences that has ever gathered within its walls. Before the speakers were introduced, M. T. Judge, president of the central trades council, said there was nothing partisan in the meeting at all, and that the presence of any gentleman on the stage was not to be taken as evidence that he was either for or against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mayor C.

L. Lavretta, introduced the first speak-er, Mr. Bryan. After making a few introductory remarks, the speak-er went right to the heart of his subject and cited to his hearers that the debtor should have the choice of the metals in which to pay, as the greater part are debtors, and they de-manded silver; the very fact that they are in quest of the silver to pay their debts, will appreciate that metal, but if the creditor is to have the choice of the metals, he will take gold and then that metal will be appreciated. He said that there was not enough gold in the world to do the business of the world, and that there was bound to be some silver used. He quoted from Carlisle, Sherman and Blaine as to the interest of the "idle holders of idle capital," in destroying half of the money of the world, so that by this action they might enhance the value of the other half. He also quoted from a speech made by Secretary Carlisle in 1878, in which he spoke of the evils that would befall the country if silver was destroyed as money. He said that he did not agree in the proposition to coin silver at the ratio of 32 to 1, as it would make the dollar twice as large as it now was, and that by this operation the amount of silver in circulation in this country would be curtailed just onehalf, and the metallic money of the world reduced one-quarter, and this would enhance the value of the remaining three-fourths. He said that the bi-metallists propose to create a demand for silver by law, and then, he said, by way of illustration of this assertion, that if a man in a town would give 20 cents a dozen for eggs, that all the eggs in that town would be worth 25 cents. He might not get all the eggs, but his action would set the price on eggs, and make them all worth 25 cents. If the government can take all the silver at \$1.29 cents per ounce, it would be worth that price. France maintained the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 151 to 1 and there were not half as many people in France at that time at there are in the United States. Mexico cannot maintain the free coinge of silver because Mexico is a small

United States. Mr. Clarke was introduced to the aulience by Mayor Lavretta, and spoke in substance as follows: As far as I was oncerned, it was understood that this discussion should deal with the question as to whether the free and unlimned coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to I is for the benefit of the laboring man of the United States, and after the workingman has listened to the nicely worded sentences of my opponent does he know any more about the matter than he did at the start. There are many of you who can make a tirade at Carlisle and there are about half-adozen who can throw mud at him-not more than half-a-dozen, since Kentucky spoke the other day. [Laughter.] It is true that Kentucky elected a free coinage man, but she did it on a platform endorsing Cleveland and in favor of sound money. If any man undertakes to buy eggs at 50 cents per dozen that are only worth 25 cents, all the world over he will have a pretty trade and finally he will have to quit buying eggs because his money will give out. My opponent in saying that Mexico cannot carry on the free coinage of silver successfully, admits that it is a burden for any country to carry, and that because the country is a little larger it will be better able to bear the burden. Congressman Bankhead said the other night when he spoke here that all the men who opposed the repeal of the 10 per cent. bank tax were in favor of free coinage of silver, and and then turning to Bryan he asked: "Did you vote for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks?"

ountry, and she is not as large as the

"I did not," replied Bryan. "Then," said Clark, "I leave you to settle that little difference with Bank-

head when you get to Birmingham." He announced himself in favor of both gold and silver as money if they can be kept as money metals in the business of the country. The difference is this: He favors silver monometallism, while I favor the limited use of silver along with the unlimited use gold. In reference to the criticism of Carlisle by Bryan, he said that Carlisle was right, but that he was speaking of the time of the limited and not the free and unlimited use of silver as money, and said that there had been no contraction of the currency of the country, but that on the other hand there was more money in circulation in the country to-day than there had ever been in the history of the United States. He cited the financia! policy of the country from 1792 to 1893, and said that we never, in the history of one or the metals, had been overvalued. It had had the effect to drive the other metal out of circulation.

He cited the conditions of Mexico China, Japan and India and the condi tion of the laboring man in these countries as the evidences of the first free and unlimited coinage of silver upon the laborer.

CYCLONE IN KANSAS.

Five Persons Killed and Many Builds ings Wrecked.

A cyclone which Baxter Springs, Kap. on Friday night, killed five people outright and injured two others so hadly that they are not expected to live. A dry goods store and the Methodist, Christian and colored Methodist churches were blown down and fozens of residences and barns totally wreck-

The dead are: Sallie Webster, Florence Webster, Ralph Webster, H. Hibbs, and the infant child of Thomas Shields, W. L. Archer was found dead on the Noo-

lan farm in Sheridan township. The rain was the most yiolent ever known, resembling a cloud burst and the entire country was flooded. Reports of further fatalities seem almost certain when the roads ere opened up.

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

The First Cotton Bloom.

W. J. Duggan, Fairburn, Ga., comes to the front with the first cotton bloom. He brought one stalk of cotton to town last Thursday that had two blooms on it that opened the

Newsy Southern Notes. The citizens of Talbotton, Ga., have organized a stock company for the erection of an

At Maryville, Miss., on Wednesday, Bob Purvis, Griff Hubbard and Grant Wilson were hanged on the same gallows. These three negroes last March murdered and robbed D. R. King, a flatboatman, who sold goods from his boat to river people.

Pressley Gross, a farmer of Troup county, Ga., whipped a negro boy Tuesday, and shortly afterwards the mother of the boy attacked Gross' son and attempted to shoot him, whereupon young Gross shot her, killing her A fire at Centre, Ala., Tuesday night, de-

stroyed the court house and all books of re-cord, including those of the sheriff and tax collector. The loss is about \$20,000. Mortuary.

Speaker John Myers, of the Illinois House of Representatives, died Wednesday at Freeport, Ill., from nervous prostration. It is thought that Speaker Myers' death will have an important bearing on the extra session of the Legislature, which convenes on the 9th inst.

The Turf. Bright Phoebus won the Realization Stakes at Sheepshead Bay on Thursday. He was second favorite, Keenan, the odds-on favorite, was the only horse that gave him any trouble. This pair fought out the issue for nearly the full length of the home stretch, The course was a veritable quagmire. It could not possibly have been in worse con-

The Silver Movement. A call was published in The Standard of Cedartown, Ga., for a free coinage mass meeting in Cedartown July 13th to select delegates prominent citizens of every calling without regard to profession or politics. A full delegation from Polk county will go to Griffin to swell the tide of free silver sentiment in

Crime.

Ben Cagle, thirty-eight years of age, white, who cultivates a small farm on an island in the Tennessee river opposite Chattanooga, Tenn., was shot and killed Thursday by his wife in a domestic quarrel.

August Fields, formerly editor of the Polo Post, in Caidwell county, Mo., murdered his wife and child Thursday morning and committed suicide at Wheeling, Mo., where he was visiting his mother-in-law, Mrs. Thomp-son. He cut the throats of his wife and child and then cut his own throat. No reason can be assigned for the act.

At Clinton, Ia., Tuesday, a highwayman held up and robbed Mrs. Augusta Ware, daughter of Chauncy Lamb, the millionaire lumberman. It occurrured on one of the fashionable residence streets of the town, and was witnessed by several people II: took her purse and escaped.

Washington. Professor Mark W. Harrington, chief of tha weather bureau, has been removed by President Cleveland. There has been friction between Professor Harrington, who is a holdever of the department, and Secretary Morton, his official chief, for sometime.

The appointment of Willis L. Moore, of Illinois, to be chief of the Weather Bureau, was announced from the White House Fri-

The internal revenue service is now under the civil service and applicants who desire positions in the revenue department must stand their examinations under the new law recently passed. Heretofore the internal revenue service has been separate and distinct from the operation of the civil service, but a change was made some months ago.

By a general order issued by Gen. Albert Ordway, commander of the National Guard the District of Columbia, the National Fencibles, a crack military organization, and the winner of several valuable prizes in Inter-State militia drills, has been disbanded. The reason assigned for this action is that the company has fallen below the mark upon inspection, and during the recent encampent the numerical strength of the company was below the standard.

Disasters, Accidents, Fatalities. At Minneapolis, Minn., Egbert Mayer, aged 18 years, while celebrating the Fourth. was fatally injured by the bursting of a toy

Five were killed and thirty-three injured is the record of incidents on the Fourth of July, at Chicago. The fire department was kept busy. Eight were hit by stray bullets.

Labor. The American Wire Company's 300 wire drawers went on strike at Cleveland, Ohio,

for a 10 per cent, increase in wages. At Middlesboro, Ky., the Watts Steel and Iron syndicate voluntarily increased its wages ten per cent.

The Boise Steel Car Wheel Works, Scranton, Pa., employing 200 men have advanced wages 10 per cent. The works are crowded

The furnace men of the South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel Company have been granted an increase of 15 per ceut, over the 10 per cent. increase in wages which was given them voluntarily by the company July ist. The increase affects the wages of over 500 men. The men claimed that the voluntary increase invalidated their contract with the company and being insufficient they

Miscellaneous. Atchison, Kansas, is now a dry town, all saloons having been ordered closed permainently by Governor Morrill. The entire business portion of Wellington,

O., and many residences were destroyed by fire on Thursday. Loss about \$200,000. The supreme court of Minnesota has adjourned for the summer without touching the appeal of Hayward, the convicted murderer. This gives Hayward another lease of

Bob. Fitzsimmons, the well known pugilist, who has been on trial at Syracuse, N. Y., for a week past on the charge of being res sible for the death of his late sparring part ner, "Con" Riordan, was found not guilt; and is now free.

TRAGEDY IN A CHURCH. The Congregation Jumps from the Windows.

A special to the Columbia, (S. C.) State says that a colored church festival at Bamburg Saturday night, Alexander Brabham, in the crowded entrance, tread on Adam Hannabal's toes. The latter drew a revolver and shot Brabham dead. A stampede ensued and as the murderer held the exit with drawn revolver the assemblage poured out of the windows regardless of shutters or sash. Hannabal escaped.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The Howard Banking Company, of Cartersville, Ga., closed its doors. Liabilities

The South Carolina Supreme Court has dis-missed the registration law test case brought by ex-Senator Butler.

C. W. Tuttle & Co., of Auburn, N. Y., have voluntarily raised the wages of the employes in their rolling mill 10 per cent. The Pullman Palace Car Company has ad

vanced the wages of their 4,000 employes 10 per cent. The advance is due to the bright business outlook. The Monroe, Ga., cotton mills were or-ganized Saturday. The capital stock sub-scribed to date is \$71,500, with fine prospects

At Apalachicola, Fla., George Long, Marion Long, Clem Eldridge and Misses Carrie

Johnson and Emma Euton were struck by lightning Saturday and killed. The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage was in Jackson, Miss., Saturday en route to Ruston, La., where he is billed for a lecture before

the Louisiana Chautauque Assembly. The English House of Lords and House of Commons resssembled at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Parliament was then formally prorogued until July 24. The decree of dissolution was made on Monday, July 8, tm-

mediately after which writs for a new election were issued. The extent of the voluntary advances in wages reported to the commercial agencies within a month or two has outgrown the resources of voluntary statistical bureaus which have endeavored to keep track of them. latest advices being that more than 1,000,000 industrial workers have received an advance averaging about 10 per cent.

A charter was applied for in the superior ourt at Savannah, Ga., for the Southern Pine Company of Georgia. The company will have an actual paid in capital of \$1,500, 100, with the privilege of increasing it up to \$5,000,000. The lumber concerns which will enter this big combine are Messra. Still well, Miller & Co., J. J. McDonough & Co., H. P. Talmadge & Co., of New York; the Clarke Lumber Company, of Darien, and C. C. Southard, of New York. This will likely be the largest concern of its kind in the south,

THE COMMERCIAL REPORTS. Business Outlook Generally Improving

A Heavy Fall Trade Anticipated. B. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, says: There were 6,657 commercial failures in the first half of 1895, against 7,039 in the first half of 1894, and 6,401 in the first half of 1893 These commercial failures involved liabilities of \$88,839,944 this year, against \$101,739,306 last year, and \$168,864,444 in 1893. The details show a discrease in every class of failures in the second, com-

pared with the first quarter of 1895, both in the number and magnitude, the defaulting

liabilities averaging \$34, against \$40 for every firm in business and \$3.40 for every \$1,000 solvent payments. The midsummer reports from all commercial centres are of especial interest, covering the questions on which the future business depends. They indicate distinctly better crop prospects than other official or commercia accounts, a marked increase in retail distribution of products, an active demand for goods, and a general enlargement of the working force, with some advance in the wages of more than half a million hands. At the same time they show that the rapid

buying of a few classes of products. In every part of the country the outlook for fall trade is considered bright. Nothing disturbs the money market. The government begins the new fiscal year with more than the required gold reserve, and the disbursement of nearly \$80,000,000 by corporations in interest and dividends will

advance in prices has somewhat checked the

stimulate business in many branches. Bradstreet's report says: There were 197 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, as compared with 215 last week, 164 in the first week of July 1894, 319 in 1893 and 152 in the like week of 1892. Total business failures in the Dominion of Canada, number 25 this week against 28 last week; 39 in the week one year ago

26 two years ago. No material improvement is reported from the South, rains continuing to be damaging to agricultural interests and to check siness in Texas, while in the South Atlantic and Gulf State cities, the quiet movement of staple goods and fair or unsatisfactory collections of the past month or two continue. But advices from nearly all cities reported, appear to agree that wholesale dealers in all lines are greatly encouraged as to the outlook for business during the autumn, believing that the demand will be greatly stimulated by the very general and, as it is now be-

lieved, permanent improvement in prices. A CRAZY MAN'S CRIME.

Dies With His Wife and Four Children. Insanity the Only Explanation. At Chicago on Friday night, Frederick Hellman, a mason contractor, 36 years old, murdered his wife and four children by asphyxiation, and died with them. The victims were: Ida Hellman, 34 years old; Frita Hellman, 12 years o'd; Ida Hellman, 11 years old; Willie Hellman, 8 years old; Hedwig

That the murder was deliberately planned by the father of the family during the past few weeks, seems beyond doubt. Several weeks ago Hellman had his pipes connected and fixtures put in the family bedroom only, the entire family sleeping in one small room. It seems now certain that Hellman had the sac put in for the express purpose of using it in the murder of his family.

There is only one explanation and that is that Hellman was crazy. He is said to have been fairly provided with worldly goods and to have bad no family dissensions. He left a note for his brether, in which he gives instructions regarding the disposition of his property. He says that he will not be living when the note is received, but says in innothing of the premeditated death of the result the family.

Alabama Mines Opening Up. During the last ten days 162 negroes have eft Jacksonville to work in the mines around

The offers that induced them to go were for from \$1 to \$1.25 per day wages, or piecework that would pay more.

A Birmingham man said to a reporter that there was no strike, and that the negroes were not wanted to fill strikers places out were needed to operate new mines, and old mines in which work some time ago ceased, When the old mines closed down, hundreds of the workmen sought new fields of labor. Now that the boom is on again, laborers are needed to fill the places of those who went away. The same inducements offered Jacksonville are offered in other Southern cities, from which the same quiet movement towards Birmingham " "s been made.

A Bull Fight at the Exposition. While for several days it has been under-

stood there was to be a bull fight in the Mexican village at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta. positive information has been wanting until now. A setter from the Concessionaire just received gives the following description which indicates that this feature will rival the Wild for the areas of the a West show as a drawing card. The arena will be arranged in the regular way and some of the best buil fighters in Mexico with a pupply of trained horses and of the finest bulls will be brought to Atlanta. It will be an exact reproduction of the famous buil fights in Spain, with one exception—the bull's horns will be padded so that he can do not demand. The horses will likewise be prono damage. The horses will likewise be pro-tected by embossed leather shields, so that the whole fight may be carried out without the slightest cruelty or more bloodshed than a seen at a Wild West show.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Electrical mechanism has been introduced for opening and closing the new Van Buren bridge in Chicago.

An incandescent lamp gives of about one-tenth the heat of equivalent gaslight, and an are light about one-

In Copenhagen, Denmark, last year 16.28 per cent. of the animals which entered the slaughter houses were found to be tuberculous. By means of compressed air, water

can be lifted from a well of any reasonable depth without working parts of any kind being placed in the well. A prize of \$200 has been offered by the Bologna Academy of Sciences for

the best system or apparatus for pre-venting or extinguishing fires by chemical, physical or mechanical Some recently granted patents for weaving machinery have been put into such practical shape as to justify the prediction of an impending revolution in the economics of the art of

A novel suggestion is a house of steel skeleton frame construction, with walls and partitions of fire-proof tiling. Such a house, it is said, will be

cool in summer and warm in winter, besides being fire-proof. Opaline laminee is a new vitrified material which can be made into plates of any size and used for decorative tiles. It is made from fifty-four per

cent, of silica, thirty-nine per cent. of baryta and seven per cent. of soda. Standard motors for street railway work are now designed to give a twenty-foot car, loaded, a speed of from twenty to twenty-two miles an hour on a level, and to develop their full rated capacity at a speed of ten

miles an hour. Much of the success of the new gasengine boats is due to the atomizer by which the gasoline is divided and mixed with the air previous to ignition. For lighting, an electric spark produced in the interior of the engine is used. The absence of a constantly exposed flame is also a decided ad-

A new use has been found for the electric search-light. In Connecticut a woman and child recently disappeared, and it was believed a murder had been committed. Two electric search-lights of 3000 candle-power are being used in the examination of the swamp where the bodies are thought to be hidden.

A Frog in the Elephant's Trunk, Jess, the big elephant belonging to Sells & Rentfrow's circus, wasslumbering quietly on the ground in the monagorio tout at Salt Lake City. Utah, when a frog, mistaking the nozzle of her trunk for a hole in the ground, jumped into it. Nothing so terrorizes an elephant as the presence of a live insect or animal in its trunk, and the big brute broke loose and

went on a rampage.

The keepers were eating their lunch at the time, and the menagerie tent was entirely deserted. A great crash was heard, and the men rushed back just in time to see Jess go through the side of the tent and amble off toward the business centre of the city. A scene of wreckage was presented within the tent. The big brute had broken her chain, apparently, and amused herself by tossing the cages about before leaving. Four cages were thrown over on their sides as though they were so many toys. and then the elephant walked night through the side of the tent. The cages were those containing the badgers, hedgehogs, monkeys and kangaroos, but fortunately none of the animals were injured and very little damage was

done to the wagons. Fifteen mounted men were sent in pursuit of the elephant. Jess came straight down town and astonished the few pedestrians on the street by promenading up and down Main street, occasionally striking the curb with her trunk and attering cries of dis-

Mr. Sells was with the men who overtook her, and soon discovered tho cause of her discomfort By compressing the trank the frog was force ! down, and finally blown out by the elephant. She then became docile and was taken back to the tent. - Denver

Governor Greenhalge has vetoed more bills than any other Massachusetts Governor within the memory of man.



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