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VOL. IX.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1897.

Continues, at the Best, Moderate, But Distinct.

BETTER THAN A YEAR AGO.

Hopelessness for the Fall Trad 2-More People Employed Than Prior to the Presidential Election.

The gain in business continues—not without fluctuations and at the lest moderate, but yet distinct. It is still in quantities rather than prices, although in some branches an advance in prices appears, but on the whole the number of hands employed, the volume of new orders and the amount of work done are slowly increasing. Prospect of good crops of wheat and cotton help growing demand from dealers whose stocks a gradually gaining con-sumption deplete also helps, and in the money and exchange market large buying of American securities has an in-

Wheat looks well and the best trade authority now estimates the yield at 515,000,000 bushels, with many States and railroad returns to support it. The price recovered 1sc. after last week's fall of over four cents, because visible supplies are diminishing; but with 2,-970,579 bushels received at Western ports in June, Atlantic exports have been, flour included, 3,128,948 bushels, against 3,704,827 in one more day-last year. The ontgo is steady and since March has been 16,946,382 bushels, against 16,115.421 last year, and yet Western receipts have kept fairly ahead of the exports.

The annual report of the cotton acreage by the Financial Chronicle shows an increase of 5.83 per cent. in all the States and an increase in every State in spite of the floods, which at no more favorable weather than that of last year would mean a crop of nearly 9,100,000 bales. The market is a sixteenth weaker, partly because some Southern cotton mills are trying to curtail the production.

Neither cotton or woolen mills can expect other than a waiting business with a chance of the tariff impending, but the demand for blesched goods is steady, though moderate. for print cloths slightly better, at 2-4 per cent., plus 1 per cent., and for print goods, though not active. Brown goods are dull, though quotations are unchanged. Some large woolen mills are preparing to increase their output and have bought heavily, sales of foreign wool at Boston alone having reached 6,310,-000 pounds out of 8,368,000 sold of all kinds at the three chief markets. Carpets at Philadelphia which have just resumed after a long idleness, were also buyers, and all are now running nearly full time. A somewhat better reorder demand for woolens is reported, especially in medium and high priced goods and fancy worsted,

without change in prices. Iron furnaces in blast June 1 report the weekly output of 168,880 tons, against 170,528 May 1, and in unsold stocks, exclusive of the great steel companies, an increase of 11,613 tons for the month, to 1,050,252 tons. Yet when an accident sent one of the largest concerns into the market to buy quickly 50,000 to 60,000 tons of pig the price rose to \$9.90 for Bessemer at Pittsburg, receding afterward to \$9.75 with grey forge higher at \$8.25. The main fact is that production of pig has for some months been much in excess of the demand in the manufacture of finished products. Failure to form the rod trust caused nails to yield 5 cents. The strike at Pittsburg ended without suc-

Failures for the week have been 262 in the United States, against 246 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 27 last

Will Stand No Bulffing. Madrid, June 14. - (By Cable.) - The Spanish Premier, Sencr Canovas del Castillo, in an interview, is reported as saying that the alleged demands of the United States in the case of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, the American citizen who expired in jail at Guanabacoa, apparently from injuries received there, must be exaggerated. The Premier added, however, that if the widow of Dr. Ruiz demanded an indemnity and her claim was shown to be justified Spain would see that it was paid. He said: "I do not believe President McKinley has

any unfriendly feelings toward Spain, but if the United States departs from a friendly attitude, Spain will be able to defend her rights.

Crowds Followed Him. W. J. Bryan arrived in New York on the 12th from Troy. He was met at the Grand Central depot by a large crowd, who accorded him an enthusiastic reception. The party was met by a deputation from the Progressive Democratic club. As Mr. Bryan left the station the hackmen, all in a row in front of the building removed their hats and renewed the cheering for "the next President of the United States" and Mr. Bryan again acknowledge the salute. Crowds followed him to the Bartholid hotel.

Shaken Down by an Earthquake. Calcutta, June 14 .- A severe earthquake shock, lasting some seconds, was felt here on the 12th at 5 o'clock. The shock extended to Howrak, across the Hoogly river, where serious damage was done. Several buildings collapsed, some lives were lost and a number of people were injured, more or less severely. In this city, although a number of buildings were cracked, there was no serious damage done.

Church Collections Wanted for Cuba. The Cuban League of the United States has called upon the churches of the land to devote the principal service of Sunday, July 4th, next, to the cause of "God, liberty and humanity as represented in the struggle of Cuba for independence, deveting the collection taken to the Cuban cause." The league also requests that the public school teachers devote the last half of the spring and summer session to the story of Cuba. The league calls upon all the patriotic societies of America to make the fourth of July, 1897, "memorable for Cuban freedom.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. Report of the Proceedings from Day to Day.

SENATE. white pine on the free list. The vote trust, whose interests, he argued, went was yeas 20, nays 38. The contest was and in hand with the sugar planters. mainly significant in breaking party lines, which have been maintained, with few exceptions, during the early stages of the debate. On the final vote R. G. Dun & Co. Weekly Review of Trade, under date of the 12th, says:

The gain in business continues not Carolina McLaurin and Tillman, of South

lowing this, a vote to substitute the Wilson lumber schedule was defeated, 21 to 37, and the schedule was agreed to as reported. The debate preceding the vote was at times very breezy, owing to the break of political lines. The

consideration of the tariff bill was resumed soon after the session opened, and the discussion proceeded on the paragraph placing a duty of \$2 per 1,000 feet on lumber. Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, moved to substitute the provisions of the Wilson bill, which placed lumber on the free list. The Senator spoke in particular about restoring white pine to the dutiable list, urging that the rates were designed to be prohibitory against Canadian pine. There was nothing, he said, "in the clap-trap argument" of American high wages, as the wages of the lumbermen in Canada were, on a whole, higher than in the

United States.

JUNE 8TH. - By the decisive vote of the dutiable list, at 20 per cent ad valorem. It is the first time in the history of tariff legislation that a duty on cotton has been incorporated in a bill. The amendment was proposed by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, on his individual responsibility, and without the approval of the finance committee, which thus far has been requisite to the success of every amendment, except a minor one, which went through by default. Early in the day the sugar schedule trial. was passed over and the agricultural schedule taken up. Less than two pages were disposed of. The parapalance of the agricultural schedule, to and including paragraph 228, was agreed to as reported, all amendments except that of Mr. Bacon being rebe passed, stating that it would be conschedule being next in order, was con-

JUNE 9TH. -The Senate had a period of tariff speeches, and as a result little progress was made on the bill. Butler, of North Carolina, spoke in favor of rice paragraph, Mr. Allison, in charge amendments reducing the House rates, leaving the House rates to stand. Mr. Milla, of Texas, moved to strike out the new one, placing a uniform duty of 40 field and Stewart, voted with the Republicans in the negative. The rice paragraph was then agreed to as it came from the House. Rye and rye flour were agreed to as reported.

JUNE 10TH. -The long deferred debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill came up, after the Senate had disposed of the cereals in the agricultural schedule. Jones, of Arkansas, opened the debate, to some extent answering Aldrich's statement regarding the sched-ule. The Senator held that the rates proposed gave the refiners an excessive differential, and pointed out how they had thrived on the # differential of the present law. Vest severely criticised the sugar trust and argued that the rates were a further tribute to its vast resources. Caffery, of Louisiana, also opposed the schedule as a whole. No final action was taken on any feature of the schedule further than the withdrawal of the original Senate committee amendments. This leaves the House provisions of the bill with an amendment increasing the House differential from .875 to .95 cents per pound. Tillman, of South Carolina, made a lively speech in faver of the amendment giving an export duty on agricultural products. He took occasion in this connection to criticise his Democratic associates who were giving a strict and literal construction to the Democratic doctrine of a tax for revenue only. The bounty amendment was defeated 10 to 59.

JUNE 11TH. - The first test vote on the sugar schedule was taken in the Senate, resulting in the adoption of the Republican caucus amendmet changing the House rate to 1.95 per pound, by the close vote of yeas 32, nays 30. The afpublicans and one Democrat, McEnery, of Louisiana; one silver Republican Jones, of Nevada, and one Populist, Stewart, of Nevada. The negative vote the sanction of the caucus was assured of adoption. Hoar gave notice for the appointment of the President of a commission of five persons who shall inves-

consumers sugar at the least cost. JUNE 12TH. — The sugar schedule was again the subject of Democratic assaults in the Senate. Practically no progress was made. Only one amendment was voted upon, and that was defeated. When the Senate adjourned the amendment of Lindsay, of Kentucky, to strike out the differential on refined sugar, was still pending. Vest tried early in the day to prod the Re-publicans into a detailed defense of the schedule, but they declined the chal. He's dead!"-Yonkers Statesman.

lenge. The most sensational feature of the law was the speech of Senator Mc-Republicans for the sugar schedule. It was his maiden speech in the Senate. He openly avowed himself a protection-JUNE 7TH.—The Senate disposed of the openly avowed himself a protection-the lumber paragraph, which had been ist, and as a Democrat justified his pomore stubbornly contested than any feature of the bill, thus far, by defeating the motion of Senator Vest to place racy. He moreover defended the sugar sition upon the ground that to:iff views The Republican Fenators showed much interest in his remarks. They crowded about and listened attentively to his two hours' speech. McEzery bitterly denounced the corporation which con-

> JUNE 7rn. -In the House, after the passage of two Senate bills, they had a wrangle over adjournment until the 10th. It was carried by a vote of 70

of the cotton planters.

trolled the new method for baling cotton. The interests of this company, he declared, were opposed to the interests

June 10rn. -In the House James T. Lloyd, who was recently elected to succeed the late Representative Giles, of the 1st Missouri district, took the oath. On motion of Mr. Davis, Democrat of Florida, a Senate resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish Congress information as to the condition of Cumberland Sound, and what means should be taken to protect the entrance from being closed, and thus shutting off commerce from Fernandina, Florida. At 12:50 the House adjourned until the

A RIOTOUS LYNCHING.

A Mob Lynches a North Carolina Ne gro After Being Convicted.

At Princess Ann, Md., William Andrews, the negro accused of felonious 43 to 19 the Senate adopted an amend-ment to the tariff bill, placing raw cot-ton, the great product of the South, on hanged to a tree by an infuriated mobhanged to a tree by an infuriated mob, in court and sentenced to death for his crime. Andrews, who is about twentytwo years old, came from North Caro lina. On May 5th, of this year, he was arrested for assault upon Mrs. Kelley. At that time a mob endeavored to lynch him, but he was hurriedly taken to Baltimore and confined in the jail in that city until he was brought here for

Andrews was taken from jail to the court house and arraigned before Judge Page to plead. He was thoroughly graph on cattle went over, but the frightened, and in a trembling voice, pleaded guilty. Judge Page then sentenced him to be hanged, and Sheriff Nelson, together with Deputy Sheriff Dryden, started to remove the prisoner jected. When the tariff bill was taken | to the jail. Just as they reached the up, at 12:20 p. m., Mr. Allison, of outer door come one shouted, "Come lowa, requested that the sngar schedule on, boys, let's take the damn nigger! and a rush was made for the sheriff and sidered on the 9th. The agricultural his deputy. Blow after blow with clubs, bludgeons and pistol butts were rained upon the head of the prisoner, in spite of the efforts of the officers to shield

Judge Page ran out of the court room and implored the crowd to let justice giving the farmers equal benefits with | take its course, but he might as well other classes. No mention was made have talked to the wind. The sheriff as to when the sugar schedule would and his deputy were soon overpowered be taken up, and the debate proceeded | and then the maddened crowd pounced on the agricultural schedule. On the upon the negro, threw him to the ground and kicked him into complete insensiof the bill, withdrew the committee bility. Meanwhile a rope had been procured and ricking up the inanimate figure from the ground, the infuriated mob placed the rope around the neck of entire rice paragraph, and substitute a | the dying man, dragged the body to a tree within a hundred yards of the court per cent. ad valorem on all grades of house door, threw the rope over a limb rice; rejected, yeas 19, nays 40. Five and swung the body into the air. Then a dozen bullets were fired into Andrews. Democrats, Messrs. Bacon, Clay, Mc-Enery, McLaurin, Tillman, and four and he was left dangling until the cor-Populists, Messrs. Allen, Butler, Heit- oner ordered the body cut down. No attempt at disguise was made by any who participated in the lynching.

FREIGHT MEN ORGANIZE.

Formation of the Freight Commis-

sioners' Association. At Cincinnati, O., the Freight Commissioners' Association of the United States, was organized with the follow ing charter members: E. P. Wilson of Cincinnati; James S. Davant, of St Louis; D. C. Purse, of Savannah; N P. Tricketts of Kansas City; E. S. Goodman, of Richmond, Va.; I. G. Iglehart, of Chicago; F. W. Maxines of St. Joseph; Moses N. Kelly, of Philadelphia; R. H. Thompson, of Pittsburg; A. J. Vandanlangham, of Chicago. This was adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of conference and discussion upon matters of mutual interest, it is the sense of this meeting that a permanent organization be formed to be known as the Freight Commission Association of the United States, and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a basis for a permanent organization, to be submitted at the next meeting in Washington, in December next, upon the call of the chairman of this association.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, D. G. Purse, of Savannah; secretary, N. B. Kelly, of Philadel-phia; treasurer, E. P. Wilson, of Cin-

The committee on the plan of organization is N. B. Kelly, J. S. Davant, A.

J. Vandanlangham One of the most important and fruit firmative vote was made up of 29 Re- ful directions in which scientific ac tivity has lately been turned is in the prevention of disease, rather than in waiting until maladies have obtained a was made up of 25 Democrats, 3 Popu- foothold and then trying to cure them. lists and 2 silver Republicans. It was The reduction in the rate of "fifth" or the closest vote thus far taken on an is- zymotic diseases in recent years proves sue of importance, and was accepted as how much can be accomplished in this showing that any amendment having direction and to how great an extent the sufferings of humanity may be relleved by the proper observance of sanitary regulations. The recent activity tigate and report at the next session of of the board of health in detecting and Congress on the most advantageous punishing those who adulterate food methods of producing and refining su- products, or offer such products for gar, and what method will give to the sale, is an effort in this direction that will command the hearty approval of all who appreciate to how great an extent this abuse has developed.

> Evidence. She-And did your friend take the doctor's advice?

He-Certainly. "And did he pay for it?" "Well. I should rather say he did!

Cotton Throughout the Belt One to Two Weeks Late.

THE ACREAGE PERCENTAGES

And Condition of the Crops--Replanting in Texas--Greater Use of Ferti-

States Agricultural Department, has Nebraska, not yet having taken charge and enrichment of the South. It will of his work. The consolidated returns of reports to the statistical division of less value, and prove an excellent stimulus to further effort. month of June, show the percentages of acreage as compared with last year to be as follows:

Virginia, 106; North Carolina, 106; South Carolina, 103; Georgia, 102; Florida, 96; Alabama, 102; Mississippi, acres last year.

The average condition of the crop was Virginia, 87; North Carolina, 84; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 84; Florida, 90; Alabama, 81; Mississippi, 76; Louisiana, 84; Texas, 87; Arkansas,

The crop throughout the cotton belt weather during the past month has been and is rich in historic memories. The is from one to three weeks late. The immediataly after having been arranged | cold and damp, and unfavorable to the | grand old State capitol, a classic model, growth of the plant. The stands are rregular and poor in many localities, and the damage by insects has required much re-planting. As a general thing the crop has been well worked and is free from grass. A large number of counties in Texas report the re-planting of cotton and promising a fair yield, The increase in the use of fertilizers is greater than ever in Alabama and the Atlantic States.

Twenty-six counties in Georgia report a decrease of 34 per cent, in the area planted in sea island cotton, 24 counties in Florida a decrease of 17 per cent., while the South Carolina report shows an increase of 5 per cent. in sea

SPINNERS HOLD COUNCIL

Curtailment of Yarn Output-Lower Freights-Enthusiastic Meeting. Southern Spinners' association held health resorts. These routes are: From two enthusiastic meetings. Two hun-

dred and fifty thousand spindles were represented in person and 150,000 were represented by letter. The letters were from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, and they most heartily approved of the association and its

The morning session was called to order at 11 c'clock by Col. J. T. Anthony, president of the association. He said: "Gentlemen: We know the purpose of this meeting is to complete our organization and your organization and to take definite steps toward curtailing production of yarns and the reduction of freight rates. We have already seen a slight advance in the price of yarns and a reduction of freight rates since our first meeting on May 15. Our work is bearing fruit.' A constitution and by-laws which had been prepared for the association was read and discussed, but were not adopt-

ed till the afternoon session. The afternoon session was full of snap and life. A motion to curtail the production of the yarn mills 25 per cent. beginning June 15, was offered and unanimously adopted. The association was a unit on this question.

The committee on freight rates reported that after June 15th the Seaboard Air Line road would make a rate of 25 cents per bale for cotton from all points on its line. Other lines showed a willingness through letters to reduce the rates during the summer.

Greece to Pay £1,500,000.

London, June 12 .- (By Cable.) - The ambassadors at Constantinople, to some extent, ignore Tewfik Pasha and continue their negotiations within. It is understood they have reached the conclusion that it is useless to hope for the early evacuation of Thessaly. The harvest, therefore, will be reckoned a part of the indemnity. Greece will be called upon to pay only one and one-half million pounds and Thessaly will be evacuated after the harvest.

Washington Cullings. Senator Tillman's sugar scandal investigation has fallen through in the

United State's Senate. John H. Earle, a son of the late Senator Earle, has been appointed assist-

ant to the sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate. the sugar speculating Senators away. was released from jail on the 11th, after

a month's confinement. Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, has been assigned to the following committees: Claims, coast defense, immigration, Indian affairs and international exposition.

Whole Family Poisoned. Jerome Smeathers, his wife and seven children were poisoned at Yelvington, Owensboro county, Ky., with Paris green. The poison was on a shelf and

Will Give His Whole Fortune. Charles Broadway Rouss, the New York merchant, whose sight is almost gone, says he will give his whole fortune, about \$7,000,000, to have it re-

Doheny is pitching effectively for New York and with good support should win the majority of his games.

TENNESSEE'S EXPOSITION. Commemorates the Centennial of the

Founding of the State. The Best Routes to Nashville -- Grand Scenery and Famous Resorts En Route. The great Exposition, commemorative of the founding of the State of Ten-

illustrates the wonderful transformation of the South, under the powerful stimulus of manufacturing industries, the consequent improvement of agri-Statistican Robertson, of the United cultural resources, and the develops ment of railways. A striking object lesson in practical economics, this disissued the following cotton crop re-port; the new statistican, Mr. Hyde, of shows the effect of the magic touch of

The Tennessee Exposition is one of the finest ever attempted in the South. The situation is most admirable. Nashville, situated in the midst of a charming, fertile company, is one of the most beautiful and progressive cities of the South. The grounds are beautiful by 98; Louisiana, 100; Texas, 106; Arkansas, 105; Tennessee, 106; Missouri, 107; Indian Territory, 103. General average, 103.5, making a total acreage of 24,091,894, as compared with 23,271,704 nature, and have been improved by art. manner, are the richest resources of the earth, in the raw and finished state, costly fabrics, rare works of art, the products of skillful handicraft, wonderful specimens of nature's cabinet, valuable mineral wealth, and curious relics Tennessee, 77; Missouri, 90; Indian of bygone ages, all of which will afford a delightful and instructive experience average, 88.5, against 97.2, the June to visitors. Great success has attended condition of last year.

Nashville is a fine old city exhibiting all the signs of modern improvement, handsome business houses and palatial homes which grace the city. The homes of two great men, Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk, are still extant. It is a most attractive city of cultured and hospitable people. There are several great educational institutions, of which Vanderbilt University is most promi-In order to see the South at its best,

when its fertile fields and wonderful

forests are resplendent with the beau-

ties of nature, a visit should be made

in the summer. Sweeping swiftly along

through a country redolent with the sweet aroma of trees, fruits and flowers, the journey is most delifihtful, and the best is not at all unpleasant, The Tennessee Centennial affords a good opportunity to see the South in all its glory en route. To the people of the Atlantic or Middle States there are several famous routes, which At Charlotte, N. C., on the 10th, the take in the historic places and noted New York or Boston, by rail to Washington, or a sea voyage to Old Point Comfort, Va. Old Point, at Fortress Monroe-overlooking Hampton Roads, scene of the naval battle between the Monitor and Merrimac, is the prince of watering places, has a fine and delicious climate, and grand hotels like the Chamberlin or Hygeia. Near by are New-port News, Norfolk, seat of the Navy-Yard, and the noted Virginia Beach, which has an excellent club hotel, the Princess Anne. From Norfolk, a pleasant sail may be made up the James River of wonderful memories, to Richmond. From Washington, Richmond and Norfolk, lines of the Southern Railway system converge at Salisbury, N. C., and from thence the route to Nashville is via Asheville and Chattanooga. Asheville, in the "Land of the Sky," the most fascinating all-the-year resort of the country, is the focal point of the tourists of the wild mountainous regions of North Carolina, in the Blue Ridge system. Around Asheville are the crowning glories of the creation-lofty mountain ranges, grand cathedral-like peaks, rich with pristine forest growth, and at its feet amid the yawning canons, the magnificent French Broad river uniting with the lovely Swannanoa wends its way through a veritable Garden of the Gods. Asheville, a stately little city, perched like a crow's eyrie high up the mountain slopes, is the scene of numerous palatial villas, and a score of highclass hotels and good boarding houses, and has all modern improvements and good spring water. The climate is superb, being pure, dry and bracing, and is deliciously cool in July or August. A great number of clear days, fine climate and rare scenery are the principal charms of Asheville as a resort. Its greatest hotel is the Battery Park, one of the best and most sumptuously equipped rescrt hotels in America. Another delightful place near Asheville is Hot Sprinps, located in a charming

gorge in the midst of handsome tree clad peaks. At this place is a fine hotel, the Mountain Park Hotel, which has excellent facilities for the entertainment of guests, and the administering of the very efficacious waters of the famed thermal springs. New Asheville is Biltmore, the site of the magnificent Biltmore Castle, erected by Mr. George W. Vanderbilt

at a cost of \$6,000,000, situated on an eminence in the midst of a park of many thousand acres, on which is an extensive experimental farm. Not far from Biltmore Castle is a fine and Broker Chapman, who refused to giv famous hotel, the Kenilworth Inn, which is one of the most select and finely kept places in the land. In the "Land of the Sky,"

are places like Cloudland Hotel, reached from Johnson City, Tenn.; Esseola Inn, Linnville, near Cranberry, N. C., and other noted resorts, at very high altitude, where life is rendered delightful by the pure and salubrious moun-

At Chattanooga the tourist will observe the battlefields of Chattanooga-Chickamauga, grand Lookout Mountain, scene of the "Battle Above the Clouds," the National Military Fark mice cut the paper and the contents sifted into a bucket of water below. One child is reported dead, two are dying and possibly none will recover.

and Cemetery. Returning from Nashville a good route is via Birmingham, the "City of Iron," the centre of mighty blast furnaces; Atlanta or Augusta, the latter the most typical Southern city, where there is a great battery of cotton mills, operated by an ex-tensive system of water works by which the waters of the Savannah river are harnessed.

The Southern Railway is a mighty trunk system ramifying the South, and reaches with its own rails all the great industrial and commercial centers and resorts, including the "Land of the

Sky, "through which fast Pullman trains | Cl are operated. It has a strongly constructed roadway, laid with heavy steel rails, carefully maintained and fully pro-tected by all modern safety appliances. Its through trains are composed of ele-gant day coaches, handsome dining cars, palatial Pullman buffet sleepers and obnessee, was opened May 1, under the most auspicious circumstances, at schedules are fast and reliable. This is Nashville. This Expositiow marks a great epoch not only in the history of Tennessee, but of the whole South. It "Land of the Sky." It affords the best inducements, the most liberal rates and generous treatment to patrons. For interesting and instructive literature, finely illustrated and descriptive of the South and its resorts, or the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, application should be made to W. A. Turk, Gener-

Washington, D C. NEWS ITEMS.

al Passenger Agent, Southern Railway,

Southern Pencil Pointers.

Archbishop Janseens, of New Orleans, died at sea while on his way from that city to New York.

Maj. J. M. Mayo, formerly of Whitaker, N. C., now of Ocala, Florida, was killed by a train in Florence, S. C. Austin L. Bouleware, president of the First National Bank of Richmond, Va., is dead. He was 54 years of age, was a lawyer by profession, and served gal-lantly in the Confederate army as a

ieutenant of cavalry. Gov. Budd, of California has granted Durant a respite to July 9th.

Bryan McClelland, the widely known turfman, died at his home in Lexing-

At Decateur, Ala., a 12-year old girl was assaulted by two negroes, and they had to be taken to Birmingham for safekeeping. The Florida Legislature has appro- good, practical farming and common

when it is completed. At Asheville, N. C., on the the 11th argument was concluded in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad case; decision was reserved.

J. D. Cunningham, chairman of the Georgia State executive committee of the People's Party, has issued a call for a State convention in Atlanta, on June 22d In a remote section of Chester county

South Carolina, Thomas Neal suspected his wife of infidelity, and chopped his wife and her grandmother in the head with an axe, killing both, and then poured kerosene oil over the bodies, cremating them and burning up the

The sixteenth annual session of the Alabama Press Association met in

The plug tobacco contract for the United States navy, 150,000 pounds has been awarded to a Richmond, Va.

firm at their bid of 32 cents per pound The million and a half pounds of wool raised in Kentucky this year has all been sold and delivered by the farmers at an average of 17 cents a pound, which is 5 cents higher than last year's

A cutting affray took place about six miles from Mountain City, Tenn., in which Budd Price, a North Carolina desperado, killed James Hampton, and fatally injured his brother, Theo. Hampton. All were drinking.

Gov. O'Ferrall deliverad an address to the Master Car Builders' Association at Old Point Comfort, Va.

At Macon, Ga, Thomas Welch was killed by lightning while standing in his door.

libel against the three friends has been dismissed. In a speech at Jacksonville, Fla. Senator Mallory criticized ex-President Cleveland and predicted that Bryan

At Jacksonville, Fla., the suit for

will be the standard bearer in 1900. The annual convention of the Master Car Builders' Association of the United States, met at Old Point Comfort,

A. B. Smith, of Martinsville, Va. has filed an application with the Treasury Department at Washington for the position of Auditor.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Press-Visitor learns that the Tribune is to resume publication about July Ist. It is to be published as a four-page morning daily with an eight-page Sunday edition. Col. W. W. Hayward will continue as

Governor Ellerbe, of South Carolina, has announced the following board of inquiry to investigate the condition between the students of the South Carolina College and police and military, on the athletic grounds. Capt. Henry T. Thompson, Col. J. G. Wardlaw and Brigadier General Joseph L. Stoppel bein, with Judge Advocate S. O. Mayfield.

Rear Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, U. S. N., retired, the last of the commanders of the great squadron during the civil war, died at his home at Silver Springs, near Washington, D. C., after a short illness, of a stroke of paralysis. He was a Virginian by birth, and a di rect descendant of Light Horse Harry Lee, of Revolutionary fame. Admiral Lee's war record was one of the brightest in American naval annals.

All About the North. Ex-Comptroller Hiram A. Waite, of Port Huron Mich., was given five years for emblezzling city funds.

At Buffalo, N. Y., at the State circuit meet Eddie Bald, the professional cyclist, rode an exhibition mile, paced by a sextette, making a track record of 1:51 1-5

Prof. Hinton's patent baseball pitching gun was tried at Princeton, N. J., Thursday. Eight strike-outs, one base on balls, one wild pitch and four safe hits was the record in three trial innings.

A Chicagoan will attempt to earn the \$1,000,000 reward offered by the New York merchant, Charles Broadway Rouss, to anyone who will restore his sight. He is a "Dr." Harry Slater. He believes he can restore the lost vis- or the future will be awful black and ion by the application of a common gloomy for us.—Norfolk Recorder, herb found in the swamps of Virginia.

NO. 18.

When Will Our People Learn Prudence and Economy?

OUR AFRO-AMERICAN BUDGET.

Slavery Abolished -- We Can Hear of More Negroes Being Killed Than

Some big figuring has been done in Georgia, and by a Negro man named Barton Powell. It is an example of success well worth editorial notice. It shows what energy and intelligence combined can do. It is given in the Atlanta Constitution, and is authentio and reliable. Powell worked for twelve years, and each year saved all he could. He found himself at the end the owner of \$2,000. He bought 500 "acres, put ten men to work, planting cotton, corn and sugar cane (note corn and cane) and cleared \$2,500 the first year. That is to say at the end of the year he had more than his original savings in hand again, and 500 acres of land in good order as clear profit, with whatever stock and provisions he had accumulated during the year. Since then he has bought more land, paying spot cash for all he bought, until now he owns 2,100 acres, from which he markets 400 bales of cotton annually. He also owns a country store which pays him well, and a comfortable residence. His prof-

its last year were over \$7,000."
At the price paid for his land, we may suppose it was of ordinary Georgia land, not very rich. He lives in Decatur county. His success is the result of printed \$11,500 for the erection of a sense saving. It is a fine object lesson State reform school. It will be the of thrift among the Negroes and a capital example for the white Georgia and elsewhere. A sensible, level-headed man can generally make when he tries. We knew personally well an Edgecombe county farmer. About 1870 he went to Pennsylvania and bought a sow of superior breed, paying \$125. It was regarded as very foolish by those who did not know. The first year he sold seven pigs at \$25 a head-receiving \$175—and had five pigs for himself. The same farmer never cultivated a yard of land that was not highly, improved—result, fine crops, good prices and much accumulation of means. It is always wise to use the surest means to reach your ends. - Wilmington Mes-

United States Consul Mohun at Zanibar informs the State Department that the Sultan Hamud Bin Mahomed Bin Said, on April 7 last, issued a proclamation abolishing the legal status of slavery in the islands of Zanzibar and Cemba. The Consul says: 'It was thought by many friends that the effect of freeing the slaves would be to throw many thousand Negroes on their own resources and that great suffering and privation would ensue for three or four years, but from what I can see, not one person will suffer in the slightest degree. In my opinion, not 10 per cent. of the present generation of slaves will leave their masters, and to outward appearances the condition of the Negro is the same as before emancipation. The Arabs received the news with submission. The town was absolutely quiet, although sailors and marines were prepared to land from the British man-ofwar in the harbor. I don't think there is tear of the slightest future trouble.'

The time is near at hand when excursion trains will begin to run in every direction, the sole object of which will be to gather up the little hard earnings which the poor people have saved up. and thus leave them in want for the hard winter. When will our people learn prudence and economy? The death rate for the last six or eight months has been 10 per cent. greater than it has heretofore been in fifteen years, even when an epidemic was raging in the country. This, we think, is largely due to the fact that so many of the poor people spend their scanty earnings during the summer riding on excursions and very often begin to tide the winter without a single dollar ahead, and they expect every day to provide for itself; and having house rent to pay, and families to support, be the weather as it may, exposing themselves to all kinds of weather, they sicken and die. Save your money, and when the hard winter blasts comes you can buy wood and sit by your warm fire and smile at the gale as it goes by. - Union (S. C.)

Wonder if our white brother who stands for law and order has the backbone to stand up before his congregation in the name of Christ and thump that set in the face who are doing the lynching and disgracing the name of America? We dare say you preach to them Sunday after Sunday; because the papers state that it is done by the 'best citizens." We, as ministers, are asked to preach to our people on that line Well that class who are accused of the black deed of rape, we dare say, hardly ever attend church, but those who do the lynching attend church every Sunday; because they are called the "best citizens." We can hear of more Negroes being killed than we can dogs; but remember raps cannot be tolerated. -The Western Index.

It is difficult to ride two horses, each joing in opposite directions. It is impossible for justice and injustice to travel parallel paths. It is simply because the American people try to do such illogical things with the Negro problem that it presents so many perplexing features. - The Colored Ameri-

The oft recurring question which concerns us always, and is most difficult of solution, is what is to become of our young men? Great numbers of them do not want to work, the majority are either no earthly good, or unrelinble. This is a serious matter and it greatly pains me to be compelled to make public admission, but it is nevertheless true, and calls for the closest attention of the mothers. fathers and teachers of the race. The tide in this direction must be stemmed