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GAZETTE. ANER

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

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VOL, IX.

R.R. COMMISSION CIRCULARS

A Magistrate Convicted of Compounding a Felony.

OLD NORTH STATE CULLINGS.

Big Revenues--Soldier Pays an Old War Debt -- Making Money Out of

The railroad commission on the 27th issued the following circular:

From and after the 1st day of September, 1897, the Western Union Telegraph Company shall not charge or collect more than 15 cents for transmitting any message of ten words or under, exclusive of date, address and signature, beween any two points within the liphits of this State on its lines, nor more than one cent for each addition al word.

Whenever a message is sent over two or more telegraph lines owned, constrolled and operated by separate and distinct corporations or individuals, the sornt rate shall not exceed 80 cents for tach message of ten body words or less, exclusive of date, address and signature, between any two points within the limits of this State and one cent for each additional word. Effective Sep-#ember 1st.

Telegraph companies other than the Western Union Telegraph Company shall be allowed to charge and collect 20 cents for a message of ten body words or under, exclusive of date, address and signature, between any two points within the limits of this State, on their respective lines and not more than one cent for each additional word. Effective September 1, 1897.

The following figures give some idea of the great volume of business done in the Asheville office of the internal

| July 1, 1896, to June 80, '97 | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Lasts 3 | 29,853 48 |
| Spirits | 581,251 44 |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 4,848.80 |
| Snuff | 601 86 |
| Lobacco | 1,055,872 89 |
| Special tax | 15,059 01 |
| Total | 1 687 599 48 |

| \$1,687,592 4 follows: |
|---------------------------|
| \$121, 172 2 |
| 126,460 3 |
| 152,414 8 |
| 147, 288 8 |
| 185,668 0 |
| 161,211 2 |
| 166,008 0 |
| . 148,465 2 |
| 144,94 |
| 120,881 9 |
| 181,657 9 |
| 136, 424 5 |
| |

Total......31,687,592 48 The collections at the various offices for the year were: Statesville..... 469,330 91 Asheville..... 216,070 61

F. E. Hege, chief of the poultry department of the State Experiment Station, is arousing much interest in 'fowl enlture," in the State. He says the chickens and eggs produced are now worth more in cash than any agricultural product. The raising of chickens for the Northern markets is a profitable and growing industry. In one day recently 40,000 chickens were shipped from two points to the Northern markets. Several county poultry associations have lately been formed and the Buncombe Association has just been incorporated. Poultry fairs are to be held at Shelby, Asheville and Char-

In the Superior Court at Concord, D. M. Widenhouse and M. M. Furr, both of No. 9 township, Cabarrus county, have been convicted of compounding a felony. Mr. Furr is one of the Populist | loans and discounts amounting to \$308, magistrates. He has been deposed from office of justice of the peace and is to be deprived of any office of honor or public trust in the State of North Carolina and to pay a fine of \$50 and the costs. Mr. Widenhouse was fined \$20 and the costs. Both have been given notice of appeal. Never in the history of Cabarrus has such charges been brought against herofficers. - Charlotte

During the war Jesse Snatherly, a Confederate soldier from Montgomery county, saved the life of a New York soldier who was wounded. The woods had caught fire and the Federal soldier called for help. Snatherly took him to a safe distance and provided him with water. He has sent Snatherly

The railway commission increases the valuation of all the divisions of the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southern and the Seaboard Air Line; it decreases the valuation of the Atlantic and Danville; the others remain the same; the increase on railways, steamboat and telegraph lines is about \$8,009,000.

While Deputy Revenue Collector Hill and a posse were making a raid on moonshiners in Lenoir county they were fired on by ambushed moonshinbuckshot and seriously injured. Arrests known. The still was destroyed.

It is said that under the new law no pictures or coupons can be put in the roundhouse of the Western railcigarette boxes or in smoking tobacco road. There were sixteen first-class packages and the statement is made engines disabled. The damage cannot that this will throw a lot of people out | be stated, but it will amount to thousemployment.

The truck crop in the eastern part of the State has proven very remunerative this season, and the Goldsboro Argus says that along the line of railroad between that place and Wilmington large quantities of strawberry plants are being planted.

The "gold fever" has spread from Stanley county into Rowan. Some good finds are being made.

Representative Linney has introduced a bill to reduce the tax on distilled spirits to 70 cents per gallon.

JOHN P. LOVELL DEAD.

Founder of Famous Company Succumbs to Paralysis.

Cumbs to Paralysis.

The venerable John P. Lovell, founder of the arms company bearing his name, a company known all over the world, has just died at his summer home, Cottage City. Mass. He suffered a paralytic shock from which it was hoped for a time he would recover, but a vigorous constitution was not a match for the encroachments of advancing years. John Prince Lovell was born in East Braintree on July 22, 1820, and was therefore in his 78th year. He was an instance of a rolling stone gathering ho moss, for he tried several trades before finally sattling down to guasmithing, at which he became one of the most expert and finished workmen in the world. He apprenticed himself to A.B. Fairbanks, a Boston guasmith, who in 1840 gave



THE LATE JOHN P. LOVELL.

Mr. Lovell a half interest in the business.
Mr. Fairbanks died the following year. Mr.
Lovell took another partner, but in 1844
bought out the latter. He later added sporting goods of all descriptions to his stock, and the company has steadly grown to its present mammoth proportions, Mr. Lovell successfully weathered every panic, never falled and never was sued. As his sons became of age to enter business they were taken into the firm. Mr. Levell was connected with numberless secret and charitable organizations. He was the first man to buy a ticket on the South Shore (later the Old Colony) railroad when it was built, and had been a continuous ticket holder ever since. He has long been the original holders. Mr. Lovell, at the completion of his 50 years in business, was given a golden business jubilee anniversary which was one of the notable events, of East Weymouth where he has lived for more than half a century. Mr. Lovell leaves a widow and five sons, three of whom are members of

ALASKA'S GOLD FIELDS.

Government Sends an Expert to Make an Examination.

Expert Samuel G. Dunham, of the Federal Bureau of Labor, at Washington, left - July 31st for the gold belt of Alaska, where he will make an investigation and report in time for the projected spring migrations. Mr. Dunham is well equipped for the work, having spent much time in the mining camps of the West, and for eleven years he has been one of a corps of experts of. the Labor Bureau, engaged in the investigation of special promblems. He has been instructed by Commissioner of Labor Wright to make a critical inquiry into the opportunities for business, for investment of capital, employment of labor, wages, cost of living. climate, best means of reaching the gold fields, and kindred subjects. He will go direct to San Francisco and will sail from there Augus: 9th, taking the Juneau overland route, and reaching the Klondike about the middle of September. He will watch the winter and early spring work, and is expected to send material for a special report, which, it is hoped, will be published

A Bank Quits Business.

The First National bank of Asheville, N. C., has closed its doors owing to the inability to collect, and the stringency of the times, and will go into voluntary liquidation. The last statement, made on May 14th, showed 267.94; overdrafts \$10,323.23; deposits \$76,859.85; capital stock \$100,000; surplus \$20,000. The three other banks in the city are doing business as usual. No run has been attempted, and there is no excitement.

Flanagan Found Guilty. At Decatur, Ga., Edwin Flanagau was found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Nancy Allen and Miss Ruth Slack on the evening of the 31st of last December, and immediately sentenced by

day, August 25th.

Judge Candler to be hanged Wednes-

The next annual prison congress will meet in Austin, Tex., October 16-20. On account of the stoppage of the coinage of silver, thirty-two men have been discharged from the San Francisco

There is a movement on foot in Charleston, S. C., to erect a monument to Major Robert Anderson, of Fort Sum-

James P. Law, of South Carolina, has been reinstated in the Supervising Architect's office as chief of the tech nical division, at Washington.

Senator John W. Daniel gives as his opinion that the democratic convention at Roanoke will indorse the Chicago platform as a whole and emphasize the free silver plank. He thinks the party will follow. The moonshiners are will carry the State by an increased

> At Montgomery, Ala., fire destroyed ands of dollars.

A New University.

At Providence, R. I., Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews who recently resigned the presidency of Brown University, has accepted the presidency of a new university to be founded by John Brisben Walker, and to be known as the Cosmopolitan university. It is to be mod-eled after the Chatauqua school and will be conducted by correspondence.

Near Talladega, Ala., a 14-year-old loy shoots and kills his 3-year-old brother.

Cotton Sent From the South Being

Bun's Explanation of the Shutting Down of Big Cotton Mills.

General Improvement Reported-The Foreign Demand for Wheat and the Advance in Price.

COAL AND TRON DIFFICULTIES.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade for the week ending July 31st, says. Dispatches from almost every Northern city of importance, report without exception, improvement in business, and from Detroit to Seattle and Portland splendid crop prospects. The task of adjusting the business and industries of the country to condition created by a new tariff law has progressed with gratifying rapidity and ease. Even the increasing strength of striking coal miners probably forwards the adoption of the uniformity plan, which promises to remove most of the causes of such struggles. Some confusion is caused by events seemingly contradictory by closing of large cotton mills when many other works are starting, and by a decline in some prices when others are advancing, but the balance is unmistakably on the right

The most important events since the passage of the new tariff, which was generally anticipated a week ago, has een the marked increase in foreign demand and advance price for wheat, which has risen 42 cents during the week, with Western receipts for the first time exceeding last year's, with Western railroads besieged for cars, and with Atlantic exports of 1,718,739 bushels of flour included for the week. and 6,351,178 bushels in four weeks, against 6,917,865 last year, with heavy contracts for shipment, exceeding 1,200,000 bushels on a single day. Liverpool reports a shipment from America to Northern Bohemia and French markets. Excited speculative sales have little influence.

The fact that corn exports exceed last year, although the price has advanced to 32.87 cents, is further proof that foreign demands are not subsantial. With crop news still favorable, producers may probably realize something like \$80,000,000 more than last year on wheat, which means a great difference in purchases by agricultural States. Corn also advanced 1.25 cents and cotton a sixteenth, though reports as to yield

are good. The industrial sky is partly clouded by coal and iron difficulties, and by the closing of some large cotton mills. Having run for months far ahead of consuming demand, on cotton bought at comparatively high prices, the mills see ahead a large crop and cheap cotton, and it is but the rational way to halt the production and clear off accumulated stocks, at the season when vacations are common and begin the new year on its own basis. The woolen manufacturers answer

wholesomely and moderatly to the new tariff conditions, and while the opening of light weights below about \$1 in cost has met a very encouraging demand, the advance in prices asked is not large. Delay in the iron industry is partly because a steady rising demand does not yet raise prices. In some products prices are a shade lower notwithstanding a larger demand, owing to competition between works, but Bessemer is a shade higher. In structural work, plates, sheets and bars for the enor mous operations of agricultural implement works, the demand increases, as it also does for rolling stock owing to the abundance of crops,

236 in the United States, against 281 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 40 DINGLEY VERSUS WILSON.

The failures for the week have been

A Comparison of the New Tariff Lav

With the Old. The comparison of the present tariff law with the Wilson Act authorized by Congress has been completed. It was made by Chas. H. Evans, who has been

engaged in the preparation of all the tariff bills with which Congress has dealt since 1872. The comparison is made in rates expressed in ad valorem terms between the present law and the Wilson law. The statement places the average duty rate under the new law at 54.66 per cent, ad valorem, as against an average of 40.10 under the Wilson law, the average being figured upon the basis of values in 1896.

The statement shows the following increases in percentages: Chemicals from 28,53 to 30.67; wools and woolens from 47.62 to 86.54; silks from 46.96 to 582.41; earthenware and glassware 35 to 52.47; metals 38.11 to 49.24; sugar 40.94 to 74.16; tobacco 109.06 to 121.90; agricultural products 22.44 to 38.42; spirits, etc., 61.54 to 68.88; cotton manufactur-

ers 42, 75 to 52, 88 Some of the increases expected in revenue are as follows: Chemicals from \$5,619,239 to \$8,423,084; earthen and glassware from \$8,006,839 to \$12,303,-148; metals from \$18,196,416 to \$17,487,-482; woods from \$605,749 to \$2,489,586 sugar from \$29,910,708 to \$54,207,642; agricultural products from \$7,727,614

These estimates are based upon the supposition that the value and volume of imports will remain the same.

Preacher Sentenced to Penitentiary. W. M. Dubges, a Baptist preacher, Mason and politician, at Macon, Ga., was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for embezzling of school funds.

Taken to Raleigh for Safety. At Kittrell, N. C., a negro named George Bodie made a criminal assault upon a Miss Cartlett, white, 18-yearsold, and had to be taken to Raleigh for safety. In the meantime the Governor was telegraphed as follows: "Terrible rape on white woman has been committed. Negro is in jail. Will you order special term of court upon request of commissioners and petition from citizens?" Governor Russell at once ordered a special term of court to begin August 16th, Judge Brown to preside.

BUYING COTTON IN NEW YORK. THE

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1897.

Shipped Back to Southern Mills. Mr. A. P. Rhyne, the Mt. Holly (N. Review of the Legislation of C.) cotton manufacturer, was in Charlotte last week and in an interview with a News reporter said his mill is working cotton that was shipped from Georgia to New York, and is now shipped from New York back to North Carolina.

A great many of the North Carolina mills are now buying their cotton in the New York market, and the Goldsboro (N. C.) mill last week had shipped to them from New York cotton that was last fall sold on the Goldsboro market;

it still had the Goldsboro tag on it after traveling to New York and back. rate war between the ocean steamship lines has so demoralized rates that one can ship from Galveston to New York via Norfolk to Charlotte for less than half the cost of shipping from Galveston to Charlotte direct.

THE VIRGINIA POPULISTS.

One Nomination Made-Five Men to Fix Up the Balance of the Ticket.

At the Populist State convention assembled at Roanake, Va., Major Gaines withdrew from the race for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor, and Capt. Edmund R. Cocke was nominated by acclamation.

Capt. Cocke accepted the honor and further nominations for the other two of General James G. Shield, of Fau-quier, chairman; J. Haskin Hobson, Dr. T. W. Evans, of Campbell; Sena-tor W. H. Hale, of Franklin, and W. H. Graverly, of Henry, was appointed with full power to add or to take from as deemed best. In short their duties spent a month and three days in its are to look after the interests of the consideration and in preparing its are to look after the interests of the party, in case the Democratic convention decides to endorse their candidate.

Consideration and in preparing its inficent. The early corn crop is made. Crop prospects at present throughout the Senate on May 4. Its consideration the State could hardly be better.

AMERICANS IN CUBAN PRISONS. Consul General Lee Gives State Department Their Names.

Consul General Lee has informed the State Department at Washington that ican, Louis Smelian, now confined in jail at Havana, there will remain of American citizens imprisoned in Cuba on Saturday, the 24th.

Congress did not devote its attention

Congress did not devote its attention oners, only the following:

Cabanas; Rafael Fernandez Y. Diaz, at and Frank Agramont, at Santiago. secretary of State a contradiction of the and taken to that place.

TRADE AS VIEWED BY JOBBERS. 27 States Indicate an Increase in th Volume of Business.

The Wholesale Grocer, of Chicago, Ill., published answers from jobbers all over the country, to questions regarding trade. The replies were from jobbers in twenty-seven States and fifty per cent. show an increase in the volume of business for the first half of 1897, as compared with the same period last year; 30 per cent. report the volume about the same, and 20 per cent. note a decrease. The question of definite improvement in conditions was answered affirmatively by 10 per cent. Sectionally, 64 per cent. of the jobbers in the Southern States, 65 in the Eastern, 70 from the Western, and 95 per cent. from the Central States, said "yes" to the question.

A PREACHER'S PROPHECY. West Virginia Minister Says God-

Sent Prosperity Is Coming. Rev. Chas. Ghiselin, a Presbyterian minister at Shepardstown, W. Va., has published an open letter to the farmers of this country prophesying that wheat is soon to go to \$1 a bushel, and urges schools, apportioning as near as may be them to form a combination among the amount so contracted for among themselves, helping to tide each other over until this propesy is realized. He says prosperity has come as a gift from God, and not from any political party or measure. He bases his prediction on the 75.

000,000 bushels supply and the apparent Eastern demand. He figures a profit to the United States of \$200,000,-000 on the crop.

THE COMING ISSUE.

Senator Butler Says it is Government Ownership of Monopolies.

A special to the Wilmington, N. C. Messenger from Raleigh: Populist National Chairman Marion Butler says ship of national monopolies is the coming issue. Conditions are daily creat-American people. The greatest issue of modern times is now squarely drawn. This and the money question will be the two overshadowing issues in the campaign of 1600."

New Civil Service Regulation. an amendment to the civil service rules providing that there shall be no removals from positions subject to competitive examination except for just cause in writing, to which the accused has had opportunity to make defence. This also includes all within classified service and all employees of the customs house office, one employee in each internal revenue district to act as cashier or chief deputy or assistant collector, all subject to competitive examina-

Session Just Closed.

FOUR APPROPRIATION BILLS.

New Provisions Added of Interest and Importance--Cost of Armor Plate--The Arbitration Treaty Defeated.

The extraordinary session of Con-It costs now only ten cents to ship from Galveston to New York and ten cents from New York to Norfolk. The the oath of office on the steps of the Capiter. It met in pursuance to his proclamation at noon March 15. The special message transmitted by him to both Houses on the opening day was brief. It explained the deficiencies in the revenues, reviewed the bond issues of the last administration and urged Congress promptly to correct the existing condition by passing a tariff bill that would supply ample revenues for the support of the government and the liquidation of the public debt. No other

and means committee of the preceding House had been at work throughout thanked the convention for conferring the short session, which ended March it upon him. It was decided to make no 4, giving hearings and preparing the 4; giving hearings and preparing the bill which was to be submitted at the places on the State ticket, but to expedite matters a committee, consisting session opened the tariff bill was republican members of that committee spent a month and three days in its There was a hot speech by General tion was begun in the Senate on May 7, and exactly two months later. July 7, it passed the Senate with 872 amendments.

The bill then went to conference, where, after a ten days' struggle, on July 17 a complete agreement was reached by which the Senate preceded from 118 amendments and the House from 511. The others (243 in number) were compromised. The conference report in the event of the release of the Amer- was adopted by the House July 19 at the conclusion of twelve hours of continuous debate. The report was taken up to the Senate July 20 and adopted

entirely to the tariff though it did sub-Manuel Feenandez, confined in Fort ordinate everything else to this one measure. The four appropriation bills Sagua La Grande; Julio Thomas Sainz | which failed on March 4th last in themand Frank Agramont, at Santiago. selves would have compelled President All of these prisoners are charged McKinley to call Congress in extra seswith rebellion with arms in hand and are held subject to the ordinary military jurisdiction. The United States consul at Manzanillo has cabled the civil, the agricultural, the Indian and the general deficiency. These bills were story that Albert Slusser, an American, introduced and passed by the House in has been captured by Spanish troops the identical form in which they existed at the time of their failure of enactment into law at the preceding Congress, but they were amended in some mportant particulars by the Senate, and when they finally became laws contained more or less new legislation of

interest and importance. The general deficiency carried a pro vision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition in 1900, and appropriated \$25,000 to defray preliminary expenses and appropriated \$150, 000 for a new immigrant station at New York to replace the one destroyed by fire. By far the most important piece of new legislation in the bill, however, was that limiting the cost of armor plate for the three new battleships to \$800 per ton. In case the Secretary of the Navy should find it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed, he was authorized by this provision to take steps to establish a government armor factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor. In executing this authority he must prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings and machinery suitable for the factory, advertise for proposals and report to Congress at its next session.

In the Indian bill, after a severe struggle in both Houses, the question of sectarian schools was settled by the following declaration of the policy of

"That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools of various denominations, for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898, but shall only make such contracts at places where nousectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children and to an amount not exceeding 40 per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year

The question of opening to entry the rich gilsonite deposit in the Uncompahgre reservation in Utah was also compromised by opening such agricul-tural lands as have not been allotted to the Uncompangre Indians on April 1, 1898, to entry, but reserving to the United States title in all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt or other like sub-In the sundry civil bill the most im-

and setting aside about 21,000,000 as ing stronger public sentiment in every cludes a general scheme of legislation forest reservations. The law also inquarter of the country for this solution of the gravest problem before the the forest reservations of the doubter. The Republican leaders of the House decided at the opening of the session to pursue a policy of inaction in order to throw the responsibility for delaying the tariff bill upon the Senate, and therefore, the committees were not an-President McKinley has promulgated nounced until the close of the session, and only urgent matters were considered. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for the relief of American citizens in Cuba at the solicitation of the President; \$200,000 was appropriated for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers; a resolution was passed

authorizing the Secretary of the Navy

to transport supplies contributed for

the relief of the poor and famishing in

India, and \$50,000 were appropriated

for the entertainment and expenses of

the delegates to the universal postal

convention, who met in this city. The only extensive pieces of general legislation enseted by this Congress, except the tariff bill, were the laws to prevent collisions at sea and to place in force regulations to prevent collisions upon certain harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States, and the bill authorizing the President to suspend discriminating duties on foreign vessels and commerce.

The Senste, not being confined as to the scope of its legislation, dealt with a number of important subjects both in and out of executive session. One of these, which attracted world-wide attention, was the general arbitra-Cleveland with Great Britain. After exhaustive consideration, despite the great pressure brought to bear upon the Senate by religious and commercial bodies throughout the country, the Senate rejected the treaty. The Ha-waiian treaty of annexation negotiated by President McKinley, was still unby President McKinley, was still an acted upon when Congress adjourned. In open session, after much debate, to give Palestine up, he says the cluding both voluntary and involunta-ty features, and the "free homes" bill. But none of these important questions received consideration in the House.

CROPS NEEDING RAIN.

The week ending August 2d, 1897, has generally been favorable. Showers occurred the first days of the week, followed by warm, dry, sunny weather which will not prove injurious if proper seasons occur in early August. Crops ported to the House by the ways and means committee, and thirteen days later, on March 31, it passed the House. It went to the Senate, was referred to suffer now. In general crop conditions are beginning to need rain again, and the committee on finance, and the Re- | are now excellent; in some counties especially fine. Though cotton is shed-ding some the damage so far is insig-

EASTERN DISTRICT-Rains continued over Monday and Theeday (2/th), alte which dry, warm weather set in, with abundant sunshine, which continued to reward or prize, contrary to the prothe end of the week. The weather was favorable, but is now getting too dry over many counties. Crops are doing very well, mostly laid by and work done. Some early corn is being damcrop is made, with some fodder nearly ready for stripping. Late corn needs ing. In some sections farmers say prospects are for the finest corn crops well; about all hilled; some shedding reported on light lands. Tobacco curing full blast, with excellent results; peanuts doing well; sweet potatoes

of which are up. CENTRAL DISTRICT. - The past week was dry and very warni. Though show- law. ers occurred on Monday and Tuesday, the ground has been pretty well dried out, so that rain is beginning to be needed, especially for turnips. Farmers are about done laying by crops which are in good condition. Cotton is fruiting well, and generally holding squares, though there are a few more reports of shedding this week than last. A black beetle seems to be doing some damage by cutting off forms. Early planted to the stone quary near Thornbeck, corn promising and about made. Early Texas. Whites of the neighborhood patches of fodder are being pulled in objected to the negroes being employed the south. Late corn still small, but in the quarry and a pitched battle ocearly fairly well. Crop will probably be | curred between the whites and negroes. short, but in some counties is reported best for many years. Tobacco improved since the rains; some danger by flea- | seriously shot. Knives, guns and pisbugs; crops will be short on account of | tols were used in the melee. diminished acreage. Sweet potatoes fine. Peas making rapid growth; watermelons plentiful. Breaking land for

wheat and oats continues. Turnips still | Three Thousand Walk Out In New being planted. WESTERN DISTRICT. - Light rains occurred the first of the week followed by warmer dry weather with abundance of sunshine. The nights have been a lit- crease of piece-work prices, so as to entle cool in the mountain sections. The weather has been favorable and the each. The week's work is fifty-nine crops continue to do well. Crops are hours. Nearly all the strikers are memabout laid by in south and east portion. In many counties crops are reported to be in exceptionally good condition; in a few, Catawba especially, cotton and corn are beginning to suffer for rain. Bottom corn is doing very well, upland not so well. Cotton is growing, shedding very little and is nearly laid by. Large crops of peas have been planted in stubble land, are up and fine. Turnip seed being sown. Much hay was put up the latter part of the week in

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

Report of the Commissioner Shows a Decrease From the Previous Year. The preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the the total receipts during the period were \$146,619,508, a decrease as compared with the previous year of \$211,-106. The receipts for the several or decrease, as compared with the fiscal year 1896, are stated as follows: Spirits \$82,008,558, an increase of \$1,338,487; tobacco \$3,710,297; a decrease of \$1,831; fermented liquors in a signed editorial: "Public owner-ship of national monopolies is the com-pending the order of President Cleve-\$185,302; filled cheese \$18,992 (law not in force in 1896); miscellaneous \$357,-283, a decrease of \$69,829. Banks and bankers \$85, a decrease of \$49. The Camden, N. J., caused by Pastor Pef amount of withdrawals for consump-

Number of cigars and cheroots a serious riot. weighing over 8 pounds per 1,000, 1.083,169,097; number of cigarettes, 4, 158, 252, 470, an increase of 109, 458, 728, tobacco, chewing and smoking, 260,-784,812 pounds, an increase of 7,087, 567; oleomargarine, 42,534,550 pounds,

a decrease of 5,089,214. 657,957; Ohio, \$12,748,888; Pennsylva-property was once thought to be worth nia, \$11,446,317; Indiana, \$8,564,363; \$3,000,000, and was bought up by the Missouri, \$7,864,662; Maryland, \$5,-land company prior to the boom of

JEWS IN PALESTINE.

NO. 25.

Scheme for an Independent State is

Favored By Hebrews. A cablegram from London says the tepresentatives of the Baron Hirsch charities seem to take very seriously the scheme of Dr. Theodore Hertzl, of Vienna, for the formation of an independent Jewish State in Palestine. It

is said that the Hebrews are organizing in all parts of the world. The Doctor intends first to send an exploring expedition to thoroughly overhaul the land from end to end, and to establish telephones, telegraph and other modern scientific conveniences before opening the territory to general

To obtain sovereignty over Palestine, he says, will be easy, as the Turks will be glad to let it go. He points to his decoration to the Turkish government as evidence that he thinks favorably of his scheme. If Turkey should refuse to give Palestine up, he says the Otto-man empire will disintegrate, and then

If it proves impossible to get Palestine he will turn to Argentina.

To confer on this point a congress will be held at Bastle on the 29th. The Doctor says there is no doubt that this congress will be the redeemer of the Hebrews. There is no intention to follow socialistic lines. He proposes a limited monarchy like that of Great Britain.

The capital of the Jewish company is to be \$250,000,000.

NO SEIZURES TO BE MADE.

The Order About Coupons or Articles Attached to Smoking Tobacco, Cigarettes, Etc., Modified.

A modification of the recent circular of instructions to collectors of internal revenue has been made. These instructions declare that all packages of smoking tobacco, fine cut, chewing tobacco, or cigarettes, containing articles prohibited by section 10 of the new tariff set, or having such articles attached or connected therewith, or advertising any promise or offer or gift, visions of the new act, are subject to

seizure. The new order directs that all violations of this section of the act be reported to the Commissioner of Internal aged by dry weather, but most of the Revenue, but no seizure shall be made without specific instructions from him. Some question has arisen as to the powrain, but still 160ks green and promis- er of the department in the premises. The contention is made that Congress has no power to fix by law regulations in three or four years. Cotton is doing governing the packing of articles subject to internal revenue, unless in some way the power or convenience of the government in the collection is affected; also that this provision is in restraint promise a fine yield. Farmers are of trade, and interferes with legitimate planting turnips and rutabegas, some business. Until the department has determined the question no seizures will be made under this provision of the

RACE WAR IN TEXAS.

Two Ne groes Killed and a Number of

Others Shot at a Stone Quary. A squad of negroes who had been working on the Kansas City, Houston and Galveston railroad, near West Lake, La., were recently transferred Two of the negroes were mortally

wounded, and several others were less

TROUSER-MAKERS STRIKE.

York. In New York three thousand trousermakers have struck to enforce the inable them to earn about \$10 weekly bers of Pants-Makers' Union No. 1. Since last fall the prices for making trousers have been reduced so that the operators who work steadily every day make only about \$6 a week. They claim that they cannot support them-

selves and families on this pittance. BAD CROP NEWS.

The Kansas Corn Crop Blasted by Hot Winds-Not Over Half a Crop. A special to the Topeka (Kans.) Capitol from every corn producing county in the State show that this year's Kansas crop of corn will not be over 50 per cent, of last year's. Hot winds have withered the product in the southern half of the State, and few fields will year ended June 30, 1897, shows that average over fifteen bushels to the acre. In the southern portion, except in the far east, there will be no corn. In the northern belt, north of the Kansas river, though needing rain, corn has not shown the least sign of drought, sources of revenue, with the increase | and will make a full crop if relief comes within a week. No hot winds have

FOUGHT IN A CHURCH.

The Pastor Said It Was a Church

and Community of Liars. There was almost a riot in the Mem orial Methodist Protestant Church at titt declaring that, "there are liars in tion during the last year is given as this church, and the whole community follows: Fruit brandy 1, 146, 131 gallons, | is a set of liars," to which Trustee Mora decrease of 294,679; whiskey 68,833,- | gan took exception, rising to protest. 245 gallons, an increase of 1,793,335; Another trustee started to put Morgan beer, porter and all 24, 423, 094 barrels, a out, and Morgan showed fight. The prompt interference of others prevented

Collapse of Boom Property.

A special telegram from Florence. Ala., to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. says : All the property of the Florence Land, Mining and Manufacturing The States from which the larger col- Company, and the Florence Educationlections were made during the year are al and Development Company, has given as follows: Illinois, \$32,115.922; been sold at auction to N. C. Etling, New York, \$18,420,766; Kentucky, \$15, - agent for creditors, for \$60,000. The