

# The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1899.

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## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

### The Battle on at Dawn

#### ENEMY'S FORCES SPLIT BY McARTHUR'S WEDGE OF STEEL.

### Burning of San Francisco del Monte and Capture of Maraquina—Moving Against Strongly Entrenched Towns.

Manila, March 25.—(Noon).—The movement of the American troops to-day swept the insurgents back toward Malabon. General Harrison Gray Otis' brigade is in front of Laloma, where there is a stretch of a mile of rough open country. The insurgent trenches in the edge of the woods are four feet deep, and furnish a good head cover. The American troops advanced on the double quick, yelling fiercely and occasionally dropping in the grass and firing by volleys.

The natives stood until the Americans were within 200 yards of their position, and then broke and ran for the woods. About thirty of them were killed in the outskirts and seventy on the roads.

The Montana and Kansas troops met the hottest resistance in a strip from which the rebels have greatly worried the Americans recently during the night time.

Ninety minutes after the start—at 6 o'clock—the whole front for a distance of three miles to the north had been cleared. General Hale's brigade had simultaneously swept in a northwesterly direction, routing the enemy and burning the town of San Francisco del Monte and a number of scattered huts.

The line was then opposite Novaliches, the artillery advancing along a good road from Laloma to Novaliches, the wagons carrying pontoons, telegraph supplies and ammunition following. The infantry moved in splendid order.

Smoke from the burning huts marked the line of the American advance. Ambulances and horse litters, led by Chinese, brought in the wounded, among whom were a few Filipinos. The Americans who were wounded captured their injuries bravely, one group which had been brought into the hospital singing "Comrades."

The Pennsylvania troops took nine prisoners, among them a great naked captain of the Macabobe tribe and one Japanese. All the prisoners were greatly terrified, expecting to be executed immediately.

2:25 P. M.—General McArthur's division, consisting of the brigades of General Harrison Gray Otis, General Hale and General Hall, supplemented by General Wheaton's brigade, advanced at daylight and cut the enemy's forces in two. They captured the towns of Palo and Novaliches on the left and San Francisco del Monte and Maraquina on the right, clearing the rebel's trenches in front of the line north from the river to Calocan.

They also secured possession of the railroad, practically cornering the flower of Aguinaldo's army at Malabon and in the foothills of Singalon, twenty miles apart. The troops engaged were the Third, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, Minnesota and Oregon volunteers; the Third, Fourth, Seventeenth and Twenty-Second regulars, the Utah artillery battalion and Twenty-Third regulars.

The American casualties were light. 3:45 P. M.—Elaborate preparations were made for the movement. General Wheaton's brigade was placed in the rear and General Harrison Gray Otis' and General Hall's were behind General Hale's. Under the cover of the darkness General Otis, and General Hale's brigades left their trenches and advanced close upon the enemy's line without being detected. General Wheaton's and General Hall's brigades occupying the vacated positions.

At 4 o'clock the American troops breakfasted, and the Filipinos, noticing the camp fires, their buglers called to arms.

At daylight General Otis' and General Hall's brigade advanced from Laloma church straight through the rebel lines, cutting the enemy's force in two.

Upon this occasion, the rebels adopted the American tactics of holding their fire until the attackers were about 1,000 yards distant. The rebels also fired lower than usual. The Americans fired volleys with terrible effect, and then rushed forward cheering and carrying everything before them.

Northwesterly direction toward Palo, and General McArthur with the remainder of General Otis' and General Hale's brigade was moving along south of the river in a position to attack either Novaliches or Palo, being within two miles of Novaliches, and five miles from Palo.

General Hall's brigade moved to Banlac, protecting General Hale's right, meeting with strong opposition. The Oregon regiment, and part of the Utah battery under Lieutenant Gibbs, held the extreme left.

The entrenchments nearest to Malabon suffered the most severe attacks, including a cross fire from the insurgents massed at Malabon.

The Montana regiment, near Balintanac, came upon a blockhouse, disguised as a leper hospital, across the river, after marching through the jungle. Four men were killed and seventeen wounded.

General McArthur's artillery was hampered by the thickness of the jungle. General McArthur's and General Hale's staffs were frequently under a galling fire, and upon one occasion all of the officers excepting the generals dismounted, being overcome by the heat. There were many prostrations during the day.

FIGHTING A HIDDEN FOE. Manila, March 25.—8:15 A. M.—Twenty-six dead and one hundred and fifty wounded in a hospital is the latest statement of the American losses in the engagement with the Filipinos. Today's fighting furnished a specimen of the difficulties with which the Americans have to contend. The Filipinos never, except opposite Malabon, permitted their opponents to get within several hundred yards of them. They would fire a few volleys from their cover and then scuttle back to another cover, repeating these tactics for miles. Many of the trenches had gullies and connecting paths through the cane and brush, enabling them to retreat unseen.

The problem the Americans have to face is to drive or lure the insurgents to fight in force. The trenches seen this morning, except in the vicinity of Malabon.

The Americans, fighting a hidden foe, suffered greater loss in proportion than did the enemy. The loss of the Filipinos had formerly been estimated from the number of bodies found scattered in the swamp and through the brush. A larger percentage of the enemy's wounded died than of the Americans, many of them perishing from neglect, the Americans naturally attending their own men first.

The wounded, after treatment in the field hospitals were brought to the Manila hospital by train. Several trips were made from Calocan to the city. The first load to start for the city was composed largely of bandaged soldiers, who shouted "Give 'em hell, boys!"

The ambulet, Helena and two army gunboats command Malabon, but the authorities desire to avoid smashing the town where there is such valuable property belonging to foreigners, and where are located warehouses of most of the Manila firms.

BATTLE STILL IN PROGRESS. Los Angeles, Cal., March 25.—The following cablegram sent to-day from Manila by Brigadier General H. G. Otis to the Los Angeles Times, touching upon today's engagement is self explanatory:

"Manila, March 25.—6:05 a. m. To the Times, Los Angeles: My brigade had pierced the enemy's country after a brilliant advance and severe engagement. The rebels were steadily pressed back all along the line. The battle is still in progress. Four brigades are engaged. The enemy is vainly attempting to make a stand at Taligahan River, four thousand strong. (Signed.) "OTIS." "Brigadier General."

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON. The American Advance Sets the Capital al Afire. Washington, March 25.—This was a day of anxiety and excitement at the War Department that carried a reminder of the highest days of the war with Spain. Every officer was intently looking for every scrap of information as to the progress made by Otis' gallant expeditionary forces. It was noted that the movement was being executed like clock-work. It was necessarily one of great rapidity, yet the officials noted with delight the perfection of the arrangements as revealed in the press dispatches: the rapid work of the signal men, well up with the troops in the advance running their wires, the ambulance corps close up to the firing line and the pressing forward of the supplies.

Although the end was not known when the Department closed the greatest confidence was shown by the officials in the complete success of the American arms, and there was nothing but praise heard for the strategy exhibited by Otis and his generals. MacArthur

especially came in for commendation, being the active leader of the advancing column thrown first against the insurgents' lines. The opinion expressed at the Department was that the American troops would by-and-by on the field rather than in the jungle and would take up the forward movement immediately. The sun rises to-morrow. There was no question about stopping at this point; the movement was intended to break the rebel power, and it would be pushed to the utmost, until the rebels surrendered or fled beyond reach of the mountains and jungles.

It is said at the Department that Otis has under his command at Manila and vicinity about 27,000 soldiers. Actual data according to Otis' last report has about 30,000 armed men. General Corbin estimates that the American fighting column in action to-day was about 10,000 strong. The insurgents according to Otis have about 12,000 in line. But Aguinaldo's reserves, 78,000 strong, are not far distant from the scene of the hardest fighting; indeed it is suspected that some of them, including the leader himself, may have been drawn into today's struggle, in which case the odds would have been heavily against the Americans. The latter appeared to be using full advantage of the great assistance to be found in the possession of the railroad, for their movement to-day were generally parallel to the road at all points.

There is a possibility of confusion over the names of Generals Hale and Hall. General Irving Hale was Colonel of the Colorado infantry and has been promoted to be Brigadier General of volunteers. General Robert H. Hall, was formerly colonel of the Fourth infantry and has been promoted to be Brigadier General of volunteers. Both of these men were in the engagement of to-day north of Manila.

General Otis' description of the battle is contained in the following cablegram received at the War Department this morning:

"Manila, March 25th. "Adjutant General, Washington. "MacArthur with two brigades commenced advance on Novaliches northwest of Calocan in the center of the insurgent lines at daybreak this morning, advancing rapidly and successfully; suffering little from Novaliches; MacArthur will swing to left and strike north of Palo; Wheaton's brigade fronting Calocan will press forward at the proper time; Hale's brigade on the old line north of Pasig is demonstrating west of the pumping station. Enemy 12,000 strong on the lines. I am endeavoring to take fraction in reverse. (Signed) "OTIS."

It was stated at the War Department that the expression of General Otis "an endeavoring to take fraction in reverse" means that while ostensibly making a feint at the front he intends to swing to the rear and attack the enemy on the left.

General Greely, chief signal officer, has received a cable dispatch from Manila saying that the signal corps' telegraphic service north of Manila is in such shape that General Otis is directing the dispositions and operation of troops from his headquarters in Manila.

OUR CASUALTIES ABOUT 160. Fighting Heavy—Forward Movement Will be Continued To-day. Washington, March 25.—The War Department late to-night made public the following dispatch from General Otis:

"Manila, March 25th. "Adjutant General, Washington. "Perfect northern movement not yet completed. Otis and Hale's brigades with mounted troops, Fourth cavalry, the turning column, met heavy resistance over difficult country, and are camped six miles north of Palo, from which advance was taken up. Wheaton's brigade, Calocan, drove enemy one and half miles north across river. Hall on extreme right encountered considerable force and routed it. Fighting heavy on Calocan. Movement continues in morning. Our casualties about 160, 25 killed. Enemy lost in killed alone two hundred. (Signed) "OTIS."

MURDER OF E. H. WESTENHAVER Murderers Pursued by Citizens, Whom They Afterwards Hold at Bay. Bowling Green, Ohio, March 25.—E. H. Westenhaber, of North Baltimore, one of the best known attorneys in this county, was murdered at Hoytsville shortly after noon to-day. He was trying a case against Paul and John Zeltner for attorney fees, and when court adjourned at noon the brothers demanded certain papers which he refused to surrender. John Zeltner fired at the attorney, who ran out of doors, the ball striking Westenhaber in the right side. Four more shots were fired at him, but they did not take effect. At the corner of the building Paul Zeltner met him and fired two shots at Westenhaber, one striking the leg and the other going into his forehead. Death resulted in ten minutes. After the murder the Zeltners fled to their home at Hoyt's Corner, pursued by a crowd of several hundred men. The Zeltners stood boldly in their yard all afternoon, and defied arrest. There was frequent exchange of shots between the fugitives and the crowd at long range, and a man named Wittenmeyer, who crossed an open space was killed.

Later the sheriff and a posse of deputies appeared on the scene, but the Zeltners fiercely resisted arrest and could not be taken. The governor was telegraphed the details of the affair, and troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go to the scene if needed. They will probably be ordered out to protect the Zeltners from lynching when they are arrested.

Later—One company of militia ordered to the scene where surrounded the house in which the brothers stood at bay.

### KNIGHTS OF FREE SILVER GATHER

#### Bryan and Stone Reach Hot Springs.

### A CONFERENCE AHEAD

#### IT MAY TAKE PLACE TO-DAY OR MONDAY.

### OTHER WHITE METAL MEN ARE THERE

#### They Are Mantle, Pettigrew, Dubois, Reagan. John C. Sheehan, of Tammany, Who is Present, Will Doubtless Take Part in the Conference.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 25.—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and ex-Governor Win. J. Stone, of Missouri, arrived in Hot Springs this evening.

An important conference of free silver leaders is expected to take place to-morrow or Monday. Senator Mantle, of Montana; Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, Silver Republicans; ex-Senator Fred Dubois, of Idaho, and ex-Senator John H. Reagan, of Texas, are also in the city. John C. Sheehan of Tammany, who has been here for some time, has postponed his return to New York for a week, and will, it is believed, participate in the conference.

### BOYS OF FIRST EMBAIK.

Havana, March 25.—General Brooke reviewed the First North Carolina regiment on its way to the harbor this afternoon to embark on the transport, which is to carry it to home.

### PORT ARTHUR SHIP CANAL

#### ITS FORMAL OPENING ATTENDED WITH ELABORATE CEREMONIES.

#### Sabine Pass Connected With Port Arthur, the Southern Terminal of the Kansas City Pittsburg and Gulf Road.

Port Arthur, Texas, March 25.—The formal opening of the Port Arthur Ship Canal took place here to-day. Over three thousand visitors from all parts of the country were present, and the ceremonies were participated in by Governors Sayers, of Texas; Jones, of Arkansas, and Stanley, of Kansas; practically all the members of the Texas Legislature; a large number of members of the Kansas Legislature, a delegation of foreign capitalists and several trailloads of excursionists.

The programme included an elaborate procession of yachts, tugs and excursion steamers through the canal and to the docks here, followed by an address by Mayor R. N. String, of Port Arthur; Vice President E. J. Martin, of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad; Governors Sayers, Jones and Stanley; Mayor MacVicar, of Des Moines; Congressman Cooper, of Beaumont, Texas, and Hon. Frank Doster, of Kansas.

The canal is 37,700 feet long and will connect Port Arthur, the Southern terminus of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad, which controls the enterprise, with Sabine Pass.

The canal will finally have a uniform depth of from 25 to 30 feet, and it is the intention of its projectors to bring ocean vessels up from the Gulf, thus creating a new outlet for freight and passenger traffic to Mexican, South American and European ports.

### DISSOLUTION POSTPONED.

#### The Cuban Assembly Sends Two Envoys to Washington.

Havana, March 25.—At the secret session of the Cuban military assembly yesterday it was resolved that a dissolution of that body at the present time would be prejudicial to the interests of the army, hence it was decided that the argument on the dissolution motion, set for to-day, should be postponed for one week. It was also decided to make another effort to save the situation by sending Senors Hevia and Villalon to Washington in order to state the case of the assembly to President McKinley, and to attempt to gain his co-operation in the efforts of the assembly to raise more money for the Cuban troops.

### THE CONFEDERATES RE-UNION

#### North Carolina Veterans Preparing to Go to Charleston May 10th.

North Carolina will be well represented at the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans which meets in Charleston, S. C., May 10th.

A one-cent a mile rate has been secured and this of itself should insure a large attendance from this State. Virginia expects to send 500 old soldiers, North Carolina should send twice that number.

The people of Charleston expect about 50,000 visitors, and have made ample arrangements for their accommodation. The following general order in regard to the reunion has been issued by Brigadier General Wm. L. London:

Headquarters Second Brigade, N. C. Division, I. A. C. V. Hillsboro, N. C., March 23, 1899. General Order No. 26.

1. The General Commanding desires to call the attention of the Camp Commanders to the circular letters Nos. 102 and 105 from General Headquarters at New Orleans, copies of which were sent direct to the several camps. No. 105 is of vital importance and should be attended to without any delay.

2. The next annual reunion of the veterans, at Charleston, S. C., May 10th to 15th, promises to be one of great interest, and the several officers having the matter in charge, are expending every effort to insure an economical, comfortable and pleasant trip to the comrades, who will attend, and commanders and adjutants should render these officers every assistance by promptly replying to all letters to them and take the trouble to post themselves, so as to impart all desired information.

3. The rates of transportation, from all points in North Carolina, will be one cent per mile travelled.

4. All inquiries as to transportation and hotel rates, and the securing of horses and carriages should be addressed to Maj. M. L. Davis, Brigadier O. M., at Charlotte. All inquiries as to provision for those comrades, who are unable to provide for themselves, in Charleston, and all questions as to board in private houses must be addressed to Maj. A. B. Stronach, Brigadier Commanding at Raleigh.

5. Commanders will, as soon as practicable, inform these headquarters of the probable number, who will attend from their camps and how many of them will have to be provided for.

By order of BRIGADIER GENERAL W. L. LONDON. J. G. RENCHER, A. A. G. List of Camps: Second Brigade: No. 382, Maj. J. G. Harris, Charlotte; No. 387, Capt. O. A. Hamer, Silver Spring, N. C.; Capt. J. McNairst, Maxton; No. 515, Maj. A. B. Stronach, Raleigh; No. 781, Capt. A. M. Crowell, Monroe; No. 818, Maj. J. S. Carr, Durham; No. 829, Capt. W. H. McLaurin, Laurinburg; No. 833, J. T. Ellington, Smithfield; No. 846, Frank Bennett, Wadsworth; No. 832, E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

The delegation from this city will take with it the historic Bethel flag, now in the State Library. It has been at the last three reunions and the Charleston people are anxious to have it here. Mr. J. C. S. Timberlake, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, writing to Mr. R. H. Bradley, a survivor of the Battle of Bethel, says:

"By all means bring our flag to Charleston. The best place in or about the St. Charles hotel shall be reserved for it. Under no circumstances must you disappoint me in this. I want that flag in my house at our reunion here in the city where secession was born. Charleston fired the first shot, but it was left for the First regiment of North Carolina volunteers to win the first battle. The survivors of our regiment are not many and the number is fast growing less. Why should we not get together at this, our next reunion, and while at Charleston be together at one place thus making the occasion a reunion in fact. Make it known that the St. Charles hotel is under the management of a "Bethel Boy" and that the St. Charles is to be headquarters for the Bethel regiment. I am in correspondence with a goodly number of our comrades and, in this way am trying to manage matters as we will be together.

"I believe Charleston is going to take good care of all who come even though the entire Southern Confederacy attend the reunion."

MAJ. GRANT TO CUBA. He Goes to Pay Off the Soldiers, With Military Escort. Yesterday's Washington Post contains the following item about a North Carolina paymaster:

"Maj. H. L. Grant, additional Paymaster, U. S. V., will proceed at the earliest date practicable from New York City to Havana, Cuba, for the purpose of conveying public funds required for the payment of troops serving in Cuba. On arrival at Havana he will turn the fund over to Maj. Herbert M. Lord, Chief Paymaster, Division of Cuba. Maj. Grant will be furnished with a suitable military escort."

THE TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY. The time of meeting of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly has been fixed for this year June 13th to 18th. The programme is now being prepared, and will soon be published. The interest being taken in the work this year warrants the belief that the coming Assembly will be one of the best ever held in the State. The place of meeting will be named soon, and due announcement made. The delay in fixing a place of meeting has arisen because of difference of opinion as to the proper rate on the railroads for the meeting. The teachers want the rate even lower than it has been, the railroads want it to be the same, very naturally.

### A Mad Love That Killed MURDER FOLLOWED BY SUICIDE NEAR KINSTON.

### Lonnie Lane Shoots Miss Glennie Sauls and Then Turns His Desperate Hand Against Himself.

Kinston, N. C., March 25.—(Special).—A fearful double tragedy has thrown its black shadow over this community. The red hand of murder and suicide had blotted out two lives in the very dawn of young manhood and womanhood. Two pulseless figures, found lying in a lonely place not far from the outskirts of the city form the central figures in the final scene of what appears to be a story of love and despair.

The details of the tragedy are somewhat meagre. All that appears to be known as yet is that on Friday morning Lonnie Lane, a young man about twenty-two years old, and Miss Glennie Sauls, aged fourteen or thereabouts, went for a walk together. After that nothing more was seen of them alive. In the afternoon their prolonged absence aroused the anxiety of their families and a search was instituted, the result of which was the finding of the bodies.

### AN HOUR WITH KIPLING.

A Notable Lecture By Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

"The principal fact in Atlanta for the past week has been Mrs. Stetson. She has pervaded everything. She has been like a leaven in a mass of inanimate matter, and the fermentation is tremendous!" Thus begins one of the innumerable eulogies with which Atlanta's papers were filled a little while back.

The literary and social world of the Southern city, the magnetic personality and big brain of this daughter of the Beechers have made themselves felt.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson is a great niece of Henry Ward Beecher, and an inheritor of the keen wit and broad sympathy of the great New Englander.

Her work began ten years ago during her residence in California. One of the most powerful of American short stories, The Yellow Wall Paper; a brilliant essay on The Labor Movement; a volume of poems glowingly criticized by Wm. Dean Howells in Harper's Weekly; and recently a sociological study, Woman and Economics, have come from her pen.

The last has called forth glowing criticisms in magazine and paper; a lecture on the author by the well known critic, Harry Thurston Peck before literateurs in New York; and an article in Current Literature pronouncing her "the brainiest woman in America." It is said to be "a book which fixes the attention from the first page and is not to be forgotten with the last," "to be admired for its clearness, earnestness, courage, keen wit and shrewd satire."

The poems "In This Our World" are now for the first time published in adequate form in this country. Curiously enough, however, an edition has been for some time on the English market.

But it is with Mrs. Stetson as a lecturer that we have to do. She has spoken with rare success through the West and East, and in Great Britain during her visit in 1896. She is en route for Washington, Philadelphia and London. There she lectures in 7 m., in Queen's Hall by invitation of the International Congress of Women. He lectures embrace topics literary, religious and sociological. Early in Easter week, the Raleigh public will have the opportunity of hearing this gifted woman talk for a short while on Rudyard Kipling.

STOLEN WHISKEY AND WINE. Eight Negroes in Jail Charged With Stealing From the Carrollton Hotel.

Eight negroes are in jail to-day awaiting trial before the mayor for stealing from the Carrollton Hotel.

Both were members of well-to-do families. All the circumstances indicate that the young man first shot the girl and then killed himself, as there is no reason to suppose that they were the victims of foul play at the hands of a third party.

Young Lane had been paying attention to Miss Sauls for some time, but her parents had objected and finally forbade him the house. It is supposed that he had been brooding over the affair and either induced the girl to accompany him with the deliberate purpose of ending both lives or committed the deed in a moment of frenzy. No other reason, it seems, can be assigned for the deplorable tragedy.

The grief of the stricken families is pitiable. Thus twice within a week this community has been shocked by a bloody tragedy, as it was only last Saturday that Sig Einstein committed suicide here.

### RECENT REVENUE RULING.

Received at the Local Office Modifying Former Regulations. The following modification of the regulations regarding the sale of leaf tobacco was received from Washington by Revenue Collector Duncan:

Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., March 16, 1899.—To Collectors of Internal Revenue: Existing regulations relating to the sale of leaf tobacco by a qualified dealer in leaf tobacco in quantities less than a gross-head, case or bale, are hereby modified with respect to cigar leaf, which may be purchased by any qualified manufacturer of cigars from any qualified dealer in leaf tobacco, in quantities less than the original package, for use in his own manufactory exclusively.

Such sales shall be entered by the leaf dealer in the Government book, record 59, which shall show the date of sale, actual quantity of tobacco sold, name of purchaser, his business, district and State. No permit will be required for the sale of cigar leaf tobacco as herein authorized.

The commercial usage of filling the tobacco at the market end of the actual weight will be permitted when the bill of sale discloses the actual weight of the tobacco at the time of sale.

G. W. WILSON, Commissioner. Approved by L. J. Gage, Secretary.

### PALM SUNDAY.

Beginning of Holy Week—Period Preceding Easter. The present week brings again a very solemn period in the Christian world. To-day is known as Palm Sunday which commemorates the triumphant entry of the Savior into Jerusalem, when the Hebrew child in a striped palm branches under His feet, shouting "Hosanna to the Son of David," and with the services of Palm Sunday the last part of the Christian world enters upon the celebration of the Holy Week, the liturgy of which is the most impressive of the year.

All the acts in the Divine Drama that leads up to the tragedy of the Cross on Cavalry, find a place in the solemn meditations and services appointed for the week preceding Easter.

In a great many places in all parts of the world it is customary to have almost continuous services on Good Friday, and especially during the hours of the Passion, do these devotions reach the highest point of solemnity and impressiveness. As is well known the markets of the old world are a closed the more important exchanges in the leading business centres of this country as a rule remain closed.

SAINT LUKE'S HOME. The Big Tobacco Manufacturer, R. J. Reynolds, of Winston, Gives \$100. The hearts of the ladies were made glad by several contributions recently received for the contribution of a permanent Home for the Invalids, Mr. R. J. Reynolds, of Winston, who is ever ready to respond to any noble enterprise, contributed one hundred dollars to the fund. Contributions of ten dollars each, were received from Mr. W. B. Mann and Mrs. M. A. Heck of the city. There are now eleven inmates at the Home, but as soon as enough contributions come in a large building will be erected so as to accommodate many more.

### WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, March 25.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, decrease, \$516,750; loans, increase, \$5,530,000; specie, increase, \$203,200; legal tender, increase, \$129,800; deposits, increase, \$5,298,000; circulation, decrease, \$65,100.

The banks now hold \$18,557,425 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.