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THE DAILY SUN.

By Telegraph!
THE SUN is the only paper in West-
ern North Carolina giving the
Associated Press Dispatches.

L. I. NO. 119.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1888.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

ASHEVILLE COAL MARKET

CORRECTED BY
SHEVILLE ICE AND COAL CO.,
T. COLLINS & CO. PROPRIETORS.
—PURE ICE DELIVERED—
Diamond Lump, for grate, \$ 4.75
Net, for Stove, 4.75
Chestnut, 9.25
Stove, 9.50
Hog, 9.25

J. DENISON,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
15 PATTON AVENUE.

CLOCKS,
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BRONZES,
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BRONZES,
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PLATED SILVERWARE,
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PLATED SILVERWARE,

GOLD AND SILVER HEADED

CANES,

GOLD PENS, & C.

—OPTICAL GOODS!

GLASSES,
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GLASSES,
GLASSES,

—SPECTACLES,
—SPECTACLES,
—SPECTACLES,
—SPECTACLES,

TELESCOPES,
TELESCOPES,
TELESCOPES,
TELESCOPES,

—OPERA GLASSES,
—OPERA GLASSES,
—OPERA GLASSES,
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REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING,
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SHEVILLE ICE AND COAL CO.
T. COLLINS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

—PURE ICE —
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BESTIOR HARD AND SOFT COAL.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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OFFICE AND YARD AT THE OLD DEPOT.

ALL COMPLAINTS IN REGARD TO BI-
THEIR COAL OR ICE WILL BE

REPORTED AT THE OF-
FICE.

—UP-TOWN OFFICE.—

In the Barnard building, Patton Av.
Telephone No. 69.

ALL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

MANUFACTURED ICE.

For the information of the public and to
prevent erroneous ideas on the subject of arti-
ficial ice, we give the following facts in regard
to the manufacture of ice: Our manner of man-
ufacture is to distill the water by condensing
steam, thus making it absolutely pure. Then
we passed over charcoal to completely deodor-
ize it and arrest any remaining traces of im-
purity, after which cans filled with it are
placed in brine chilled below the freezing point,
and there it remains until it is frozen as clear
as crystal and almost as solid as glass. This
ice is alone fit for human use. It lasts one
day longer than natural ice and has all the
essential virtues of the best table
ice of commerce.

CONGRESSIONAL.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—Mr. Dawes moved to proceed to the consideration of fisheries treaty in open executive session and of the resolution offered by Mr. Morgan in relation thereto.

A discussion arose as to whether Mr. Morgan's resolution was an executive or legislative proposition; the presiding officer expressing the opinion that it was pending in executive session; Mr. Morgan insisting that it was pending in legislative session. Mr. Sherman sustaining the view of the presiding officer and suggesting that at all events the matter was merely a "moot" resolution, Mr. Morgan remarking that if it were "moot" it would not be mute, but would be heard from because he would insist on a vote on the question whether (as the report of the committee on foreign affairs said) the time for negotiation with Great Britain on the subject of fisheries had passed or not. The presiding officer, defending the opinion expressed by him, and alluding to the asperity of Mr. Morgan's report, and the latter disclaiming any intention of asperity. Finally the presiding officer said that as Mr. Morgan did not desire his resolution to be hereafter considered in connection with the treaty his wish would be observed. The conference report on the river and harbor bill was presented, read and agreed to without discussion or division. The Senate then at 1 o'clock proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session and was addressed by Mr. Dawes in opposition to its ratification.

There were a number of vacant chairs in the House this morning when that body was called to order, and an unusually large number of requests for leave of absence were submitted and granted. In a few words explanatory of the importance of the immediate passage of the measure, Crisp, of Ga., called up and the House passed the Senate bill to perfect the quarantine service of the United States.

Call of States for introduction of bills having been dispensed with, the House proceeded to the consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

A number of bills passed pertaining to local affairs of the District of Columbia. Dockery, of Missouri, submitted the conference report on the bill requiring the Pacific railroad companies to contract and operate separate telegraph lines. The conferees on the part of the House agree to the Senate amendment, which relieves the companies from the necessity of constructing telegraph lines where there are lines already constructed. The report was agreed to, and the House then, at 3:25, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The President to-day sent to Congress the following message:

To the Congress of the United States: Pursuant to the second section of chapter twenty-seven of the laws of 1883, entitled An act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States, I herewith transmit the fourth report of the United States Civil Service Commission covering the period between the sixteenth day of January, 1886, and the first day of July, 1887. While this report has special reference to the operations of the Commission during the period above mentioned, it contains with its accompanying appendices much valuable information concerning the inspection of Civil Service Reform and its growth and progress, which cannot fail to be interesting and instructive to all who desire improvement in administrative methods. During the time covered by the report fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two persons were examined for admission in the classified Civil Service of the Government in all its branches, of whom ten thousand seven hundred and forty-six passed examination and five thousand one hundred and six failed. Of those who passed the examination two thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven were applicants for admission to department service at Washington, D. C., twenty-five hundred and forty-seven were examined for admission to customs service, and five thousand two hundred and twenty-two for admission to postal service. During the same period five hundred and forty appointments were made from eligible lists to departmental service, six hundred and forty-one to customs service, and three thousand two hundred and fifty-four to postal service. Concerning the separations from the classified service the report only informs us of such as have occurred among employees in the public service, who had been appointed from eligible lists under the Civil Service rules. When these rules took effect they did not apply to persons then in the service, composing the full complement of employers who obtained their positions independently of the new

law. The commission has no record of the separations in this numerous class and the discrepancy apparent in the report between the number of appointments made in the respective branches of the service from the lists of the commission and the small number of separations mentioned is, to a great extent, accounted for by the vacancies of which no report was made to the commission, occurring among those who held their places without examination and certification, which vacancies were filled on appointment from the eligible list, in departmental service.

There occurred between the 16th day of January, 1886, and the 30th of June, '87 among the employees appointed from the eligible lists under the Civil Service rules, seventeen removals, thirty-six resignations, and five deaths. This does not include fourteen separations in the grade of special pension examiners, four by removal, five by death.

In classified customs and postal service the number of separations among those who received absolute appointments under the Civil Service rules, are given for the period between the first day of January 1886, and the thirtieth of June 1887, it appears that such separations in custom's service for the time mentioned embraced twenty-one removals, five deaths and eighteen resignations, and in the postal service two hundred and fifty-six removals twenty-three deaths and four hundred and sixty-nine resignations.

More than a year has passed since the expiration of the period covered by the report of the commission. Within the time which has thus elapsed many important changes have taken place in furtherance of reform in our Civil Service rules and regulations governing the execution of the law upon the subject have been completely remodeled in such manner as to render the enforcement of the statute more effective and greatly increase its usefulness. Among other things the scope of the examination prescribed for those who seek to enter the classified service has been better defined and made more practical. The number of names to be certified from the eligible lists to the appointing officers from which selection is made, has been reduced from four to three. The maximum limitation of the age of persons seeking entrance to the classified service to forty-five years has been changed and reasonable provision has been made for the transfer of employes from one department to another. A plan has also been devised providing for the examination of applicants for promotion in the service which, when in full operation, will eliminate all chance for favoritism in the advancement of employes by making promotion a reward of merit and the faithful discharge of duty.

Until within a few weeks there was no uniform classification of the employes in the different executive departments of the Government. As a result of this condition in some of the departments, the position could be obtained without the civil service examination, because they were not within the classification of such departments, while in other departments the examination and certification were necessary to obtain positions of the same grade, because such positions were embraced in classifications applicable to those departments. The exemption of laborers, watchmen and messengers from examination and classification gave opportunity in the absence of any rule guarding against it, for the employment, free from civil service restrictions, of persons under these designations, who were immediately detailed to do clerical work. All this has been obviated by the application to all the departments of extended and uniform classifications embracing grades of employes not heretofore included, and by the adoption of the rule prohibiting the detail of laborers, watchmen and messengers to clerical duty.

The path of civil service reform has not at all times been pleasant nor easy. The scope and purpose of the reform have been given rise to strong opposition, but only given rise to its invocation by its friends to compass objects not in the least related to it. Thus partisans of the patronage system have naturally condemned it. Those who do not understand its meaning either mistrust it or, when disappointed, because in its present stage it is not applied to every real or imaginary ill, accuse those charged with its enforcement with unfaithfulness to civil service reform. Its importance has frequently been underestimated, and the support of good men has thus been lost by their lack of interest in its success. Beside all these difficulties, those responsible for the administration of the government in its executive branches have been, and still are, often annoyed and irritated by disloyalty to the service and insolence of employes who remain in place as the beneficiaries and relies, and reminders of the vicious system of appointment which civil service reform was intended to displace. And yet these are but incidents of

the advance movement which is radical and far reaching.

The people are, notwithstanding, to be congratulated upon the practical and sensible foundation upon which those reforms now rest. With the continuation of intelligent fidelity which has hitherto characterized the work of the commission, with the continuation and increase of the favor and liberality which have lately been evinced by Congress in the proper equipment of the commission for its work, with firm but conservative and reasonable support of reform by all its friends, and with the disappearance of opposition which must inevitably follow its better understanding, the execution of the civil service law cannot fail to ultimately answer the hopes in which it had its origin.

(Signed), GRAYVER CLEVELAND,
Executive Mansion,
July 21st, 1888.

Wreck on the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 23.—The work of clearing the wreck on the Norfolk & Western railroad, which occurred at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, eight miles above this city, is progressing. Eight bodies have been taken from the wreck and a report just received says that two more are in sight. The names of the killed are as follows: Walter Harris and William Henry, engineers; James Donnelly, fireman—all white; and the following colored men: Ned Walker, George Williams, Grant Jackson and Sim Smith. The names of others unknown. Gus Mays, fireman on the material train, jumped before the collision and is thought to be fatally injured. A misunderstanding of orders is said to have been the cause of the accident. Nine cars of the freight train were a total wreck, and merchandise was scattered in every direction. The material train was running backwards and the freight engine cut the tender of the material train completely in twain and mounted on top of the engine, mashing and grinding it to pieces. The legs and arms of the unfortunate men were found scattered throughout the wreck and one body was found decapitated.

New York Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Hubbard, Price & Co's. cotton circular to-day says: A stiffer tone has prevailed on August contracts especially well preserved all day. The market closing steady at advance of 6 points gain, appeared to be mainly due to coverings of short sales, which were made during the past week under the conclusion that the upward movement had culminated. We understand there is a shipment of 400 bales of cotton of low grades which can't be delivered on contract in Liverpool and is now on its way from Liverpool back to New York. Little interest has been manifested in the fluctuations of the new crop months. Some disposition was shown to help September at Saturday's values, while remainder of list freely offered have declined 1 to 2 points. Spot cotton is held firmly; sales last week not before reported 3,405 bales for export and 304 bales for consumption.

From Washington.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The President to-day pardoned Jas. C. Cisson and John A. Cisson, convicted in South Carolina of violating internal revenue laws. Pardon was denied Jos. F. Hernandez, convicted in Florida of stealing from the mails. The Secretary of the Navy to-day directed the dismissal of the following cadets as a result of the recent hazing court martial trials at Annapolis: Richard H. Leigh, of Mississippi; Geo. Shepard, of Wisconsin; Bion B. Bierer, of Kansas, and Charles W. Lyle, of Virginia.

The Strike to Go On.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

MCCOOK, NEB., July 23.—Hoge and Murphy were here yesterday and canvassed the subject of calling the strike off. Without a dissenting voice the striking firemen voted to continue the struggle. Hoge and Murphy have gone to Denver. It is understood that the sentiment is practically unanimous along the road for continuance of the strike.

Extra Session of Parliament.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

LONDON, July 23.—At a meeting of Cabinet to-day it was decided to hold an autumn session of Parliament. The two houses of Parliament will adjourn in the second week of August and will reassemble in October.

Death of Gen. Wickham.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

RICHMOND, VA., July 23.—Gen'l Wm. C. Wickham, receiver of Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railway, died in his office about 1:10 this afternoon. The doctors attribute his death to heart disease.

The Anniversary Ball at Battery Park Hotel.

The tiptoe of excitement that has prevailed among society people in the city for several weeks past will reach its acme to-night. The ball room at Battery Park has been finished, and while it is not only the handsomest in the South and will compare favorably with any in the North, it can not be made too elegant a place from which to dispense the princely hospitality of its owner, Col. Frank Cox. Fortunately indeed, are the invited ones to the third anniversary ball.

U. S. Quarantine Stations.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The Senate bill to perfect the quarantine service of the United States, which passed the House to-day and now only requires the signature of the President to become law, provides penalties of fine and imprisonment for any trespass upon any grounds belonging to any quarantine reservations. It makes the following appropriations for additional quarantine stations: Delaware Breakwater \$75,000; Cape Charles, Va., \$112,000. South Atlantic Station (Sappalo Sound) \$28,000, Key West \$88,000, San Diego Harbor \$55,500, San Francisco \$103,000, Port Townsend \$55,500. An appropriation of \$15,000 is also made for the Gulf quarantine (formerly Ship Island).

Dangerous Counterfeiters.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Two dangerous counterfeiters were arrested this afternoon while attempting to swindle an old man. The counterfeiters had in their possession \$45,000 in specie and greenbacks and a large number of dies for quarters and half-dollars. Queer shavers are strangers here, but it is thought that they belong to a gang of counterfeiters that has been flooding the country with counterfeit money. They are both young men apparently not over twenty-five years of age and were well dressed. One of them offered Detective Causon, the arresting officer, \$100 to let him go; they are now in Central Station and will be examined by United States Commissioner McCandless this afternoon. The old man who was in their clutches was also arrested and it is expected that he will tell an interesting story.

Renounces Republicanism.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The California Democrat, the leading German paper, for many years Republican, has decided to support Cleveland for the Presidency.

Czar Will Return the Visit.

By Cable to the Sun.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—It is stated that the Czar will return the visit of Emperor William in autumn, stopping at Berlin on his way from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg.

For Rent.

Nice, cool, and airy rooms in Eagle Building, near Post Office.
R. P. JOHNSTON, 58 N. Main St.
July 24-1f.

Police Court.

The Mayor since Saturday had before him 1 drunk, 1 affray, 1 disorderly case from Saturday, which aggregated fines of \$22.

New stock of Gents' Neckwear just in

Whitlock's.

Vava Tooth Powder for the teeth.

Its continued use prevents the formation of tartar and removes all discoloration already formed. For sale by
July 20th GRANT & WINGERT.

Wheat Charcoal, manufactured by

GRANT & WINGERT. Superior in every way to the ordinary Willow Charcoal.
July 20th

The Windsor House, Spartanburg, S. C.

is one of the best kept hotels in the South. It is convenient to the depot. If you wish comfortable beds and good fare, don't forget the Windsor.
C. C. CHASE,
Proprietor.
ap13-1f.

Young Men's Democratic Club.

The Club extends a cordial invitation to all the Democratic clubs of the county, and all the Democrats of the county, and all the Democratic clubs and all the Democrats of Western North Carolina, to be present and participate in the grand rally on the 25th instant. j14td

Mr. J. H. Law is visiting Northern cities,

on a business trip, buying the largest stock of goods, in art lines, that this country has ever seen. The Japanese department will show novelties, and in china and silver goods the designs are specially unique. July 13th

M. T. ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
The exercises of this Academy will open on the
First Monday in September.
Apply at the Academy, No. 40 French Broad Ave. jy24-1m

Produce Markets.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Flour firm: unchanged. Howard Street and Western super., 2.50½85; extra 3.85; family 4.50; city mills, super. 2.50½85; extra 3.25½75; rio brands 4.90½5.50. Wheat, southern, firm. Fultz, 82½7. Long-berry, 84½7; western, steady, quiet. No. 2 winter red spot, 85½. Corn, southern, dull, steady; white 63½5; yellow 60½41; western dull, steady.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Cash quotations were: Flour, quiet, unchanged, No. 2 spring wheat, 81½. No. 2 red, 81¼. No. 2 Corn, 46¾. No. 2. oats, 30¾. Mess pork, 13.67½; Lard, 8.52½; short ribs \$5.05; shoulders, 8.70. Whiskey 1.20.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Cash quotations were: Flour, weak. Wheat none: No. 2. red, 79½. Corn, steady; Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 32.6. Pork higher, 14.40. Lard 8. Bacon higher; shoulders 7.75; long 8.85; short ribs 8.45½50; short clear 9.12½. Hams 11½12.50. Whiskey 1.14.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull higher, No. 2 red 79¼. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 45¼. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 32.6. Pork higher, 14.40. Lard 8. Bacon higher; shoulders 7.75; long 8.85; short ribs 8.45½50; short clear 9.12½. Hams 11½12.50. Whiskey 1.14.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 23.—Grain firm. Wheat, No. 2. red, 92; No. 2 long berry 94. Corn, No. 2 mixed 55; No. 2 white, 57. Oats, No. 2. mixed, 36¼½37. Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear ribs, 8.40; clear 8.90; shoulders 6.75; bulk meats, clear ribs 7.75; shoulders, 6.1½; sugar cured hams, 11.25½12.50. Lard, choice leaf, 9.50.

Men's white cotton gloves, all qualities, for the military man and the civilian, at Whitlock's. ju 15-1f.

Men's white cotton gloves, all qualities, for the military man and the civilian, at Whitlock's. ju 14-1f.

Men's white cotton gloves, all qualities, for the military man and the civilian, at Whitlock's. ju 15-1f.

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REAL ESTATE BROKER.

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—CLOTHING—

DEPARTMENT

In order to close out all

LIGHT WEIGHT CLOTHING

—FOR—

MEN AND BOYS,

I will MARK them down from

this date fully

25 PER CENT.

Call and price my clothing

before purchasing elsewhere.

A new lot of Cassimere

Pants just received, ranging in

size from Youths to 48 waists.

Great Bargains in Under-

wear.

New Ties and Hosiery.

Earl & Wilson's Collars &

Cuffs, and Dunlap Hats.

The finest grade of goods

in Asheville, at

WHITLOCK'S.