

# The Wilmington Messenger.

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The matter of paralleling the South Carolina railway from Charleston to Augusta is not yet decided upon.—Ex-Congressman Thos. M. Bayne commits suicide while temporarily demented.—An attempt is made in the streets of Rome to assassinate Premier Crispi.—Miss Herbert, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy is elected vice regent of the Mount Vernon association, made vacant nine years ago by the death of her mother.—The Senate Sugar Stock committee has examined seventy-four Senators as to transactions in Sugar stock certificates. Among those was Senator Ransom, who explained how the rumor originated that he had ever been trading in these certificates, by testifying that his son George, without his knowledge, had on two occasions invested \$10 in this stock through a Washington bucketshop. The Senator did not know of this until a correspondent of the New York Press had called to see him a few days before as to the rumors that his name was on a broker's list as a frequent speculator in sugar.—The indications are that the Southern meeting in New York will be the greatest gathering of the kind ever held in this country. No special invitations will be issued. All persons interested in the subject are invited.—Indictments have been found against Edwards and Shriver, the correspondents, and one will be sent up against Chapman the stock broker for refusing to testify before the Senate Sugar Trust committee. The Chapman case will be made a test case.—The conservative members of the Parliament will not pair with the Liberals so as to allow them to attend the Anti-Lords conference to be held at Leeds and they are afraid to absent themselves from the House. At this conference Mr. Labouchere will push his resolution as to passing bills over the heads of the Lords, though the more conservative Liberals desire milder expressions.—The Anglo-Belgian agreement is becoming more mysterious than ever.—The British athletes are preparing a cordial welcome for the Yale men.—The Vigilant is closely watched in England.—The English horse Matchbox is to run in the "grand prix" at Paris to-day. The fear of the horse being poisoned is so great that all food is from England.—The Second battalion of Tennessee troops are under marching orders for Tracy City, where mining troubles are imminent.—Governor Stone of Mississippi, pardons ex-Treasurer Hemingway.—The Southern Railway and Steamship association agrees to a restoration of rates after August 1st.—Three cases of cholera and one death therefrom are reported in Hamburg.—Over 1,900 persons have died of the plague in Hong Kong.—Senator Quay testified before the Sugar Trust committee that he had often purchased Sugar stock and had done so during the debate, but had sold out at a loss just before the vote on the sugar schedule so that he might vote without bias.—Senator Vest testified as to how the committee came to settle the sugar schedule as it now stands.—The Comptroller of the Currency authorizes the National Bank of Wilmington to begin business.—The abattoir of the Central Transit company at Jersey city is burned; the loss may reach \$1,500,000. Five thousand live sheep were burned.

## A REMARKABLE GATHERING.

The Meeting in the Interest of the South to be Held in New York, Promises to be a Grand Affair.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—In an interview regarding the call issued through the Manufacturers' Record by New York capitalists for a meeting of people interested in the South, Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record states: "The invitation is extended in a general way to everybody interested in the prosperity and progress of the South. No special invitations are being issued; it is simply an open call to all who are sufficiently interested in the advancement of the South to attend a meeting in New York Thursday next to discuss the best means of advancing the prosperity of the entire South. Judging by the telegrams and letters received from the South and the business men of the South, the attendance from that section will be as conspicuous as the business and financial standing of the Southern men who attend the meeting as is the list of New York men who have signed the call. In all probability there will be the most remarkable gathering of leaders in business interests that has ever been seen in this country. Northern men representing hundreds of millions of dollars invested in the South and the active business men of this section will, for the first time in the history of the country, come together to discuss how best to bring about a full utilization of the unequalled resources of the South and how to make known to the world the great attractions of this section to the investor as well as to the homeseeker. The occasion is one that promises to be productive of enormous benefit to the whole South."

## GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

### WAKE COUNTY'S PROGRESS IN THIS DIRECTION.

The Colored Republican Organ's Attack on Chairman Eaves—The Crop Prospects—Our Valuable State Museum—Commencement at the Agricultural College—No Work yet on the Monument.

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, June 16.

The Railway Commission will be in session next week, and will take up the matter of the assessments of railway, steamboat and telegraph property for taxation.

There are now 157 convicts in the penitentiary property. It is probable that another gang will be sent off to the farms this month.

The colored organ comes out to-day with a sort of attack on Republican Chairman Eaves, saying he had no right to sign as chairman the address to his party which was published this week. It is hard to tell from the article in the newspaper whether it is for or against fusion. In fact it is hard to ascertain at present the views or position of the negro voters on politics. Some of them think the negroes now hold the balance of power in this State.

Good progress is made in building the public roads in this township. Supervisor McMackin was asked by your correspondent what was found to be the cost of building the 30-foot roads, which are the kind constructed. He says from \$1,800 to \$1,800 a mile. This includes grading and macadamizing. In such cases the stone costs nothing. He has thus far found no trouble in getting stone free. The owner of one quarry has given stone sufficient to build over four miles of road. Mr. McMackin tells me that three other townships in Wake are arranging to construct macadam roads. These townships all connect with the fine roads which Raleigh township is building. The increase of over 5,000 bales in Raleigh's cotton receipts this season are attributed to the good roads. The wheat and oat crops in Wake are not turning out well. The farmers say it is the cool weather which has hurt them. Corn looks very well in this county and cotton has greatly improved. The cleanliness of the farms is very notable. More attention is paid to deep plowing, drainage, etc.

Secretary Harell of the Teachers' Assembly went to Morehead City to-day. He says the attendance at the assembly will be large. Last year it was small, but it is alleged that the falling off was due to the World's Fair.

The arrangement of the exhibits in the State museum is completed. It has occupied about four months time, and has been admirably done. All visitors to Raleigh ought to see the museum. In fact it is well worth coming to see from the remotest part of the State.

Cultivated blackberries are being sold here in great quantities. A good market for them is established. The growers are shipping many North. The vines and bushes are very productive. The vines are trained around short poles, and are very attractive when loaded with the dark berries. At Ridgeway and Southern Pines a great many blackberries are cultivated. The prices are well sustained, and the crop a good one to handle.

The officials of the North Carolina railway have made all the arrangements for the defense in the matter of the injunction against them by stockholders who desire to prevent them from paying taxes on the property.

The programme of the exercises at the Agricultural and Mechanical college is attractive. The attendance at the commencement will be larger than ever before.

To-morrow, Sunday, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Rev. W. S. Cressy of the First Methodist church of Charlotte. Monday, 8:30 o'clock p. m. (class night) the exercises will be opened by an address by the president of the class, Mr. T. G. Rogers.

The orations will be "What Shall the End Be," B. F. Walton. "The Dangers that Confront Our Republic," Chas. Pearson.

The history of the class will be read by the class historian, D. Cox Jr. The prophecy will be made by C. C. Corpenning. E. D. Patterson, Jr., will present the paper.

Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock a. m., the annual literary address will be delivered by Hon. W. H. Hatch, of Missouri.

Tuesday from 4 p. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. the class laboratories will be open to visitors. There will also be an exhibition of the military feature of the college during the same hours.

Wednesday, will be the commencement day proper. The opening address by President Holladay will be at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by Rev. A. M. Simms. The oration by representatives of the senior class will be as follows: "Brains versus Mechanics," Z. G. Rogers; "Optimism and Pessimism," David Cox, Jr.; "Electricity," J. H. Saunders; "There is Life in the Old Land Yet," B. F. Walton; "The effect the Engineer has had on Modern Civilization," C. Pearson. The delivery of medals will be by Governor Carr; the delivery of distinctions by President A. Q. Holladay, and the delivery of diplomas by W. S. Primrose, Esq., chairman of the trustees. The benediction will be by Rev. Eugene Daniel.

As yet no more work has been done on the Confederate monument. It is not known here whether the quarrying and preparation of the stone is yet in progress at Mt. Airy, but it is presumed to be going on.

## A RIFT VISIBLE.

### Differences Among Liberals Over the Anti-Lords Movement—Preparations to Welcome the Yale Men—The Grand Race at Paris To-day.

LONDON, June 16.—The mutual concessions which have been made in the interest of the passage of the budget by the House of Commons by the end of the first week in July have greatly relaxed the tension of the opposing parties in Parliament. Nevertheless the Government wishes heartily wish that the coming anti-Lords conference, which is to be held in Leeds, were over. A great many Liberal members of Parliament have promised to take part in the conference, but the opposition members refuse to pair with them for the occasion, and it will be a dangerous matter for the Liberal party in Parliament to be caught napping. If pairs cannot be arranged a good many Liberal members must remain away from the conference, to which the party managers attach the greatest importance. If the conference is a success "Anti Lords" will be the battle cry at the next election, but already there is a rift visible.

Mr. Labouchere will certainly attend the conference, and he has given notice of his intention to re-introduce the resolution which he offered at the conference of the National Reform union last week, which demands that whenever the House of Lords has rejected a bill which has been passed by the House of Commons, it shall only be necessary for the latter to again vote its approval of the measure, when it is forthwith becomes a law. Many attempts have been made to dissuade the Radical leader from introducing the resolution, but to no purpose.

The Daily News and other organs of the Liberals have alternately threatened and coaxed Mr. Labouchere in an endeavor to induce him to allow the introduction of a milder resolution, in order to preserve the unanimity of the conference. But the Radical will not be dissuaded. He has thus far found no trouble in getting stone free. The owner of one quarry has given stone sufficient to build over four miles of road. Mr. McMackin tells me that three other townships in Wake are arranging to construct macadam roads. These townships all connect with the fine roads which Raleigh township is building. The increase of over 5,000 bales in Raleigh's cotton receipts this season are attributed to the good roads. The wheat and oat crops in Wake are not turning out well. The farmers say it is the cool weather which has hurt them. Corn looks very well in this county and cotton has greatly improved. The cleanliness of the farms is very notable. More attention is paid to deep plowing, drainage, etc.

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## SENATOR RANSOM

### TELLS OF A LITTLE SUGAR STOCK TRANSACTION.

It Was His Son George Who Indulged in Sugar Stock Speculation—The Senator Never Did Such a Thing in His Life—He "Could Not Live Under Such Imputation" Against His Honor.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Many Senators were examined to-day by the Senatorial committee engaged in investigating the relations between the Sugar trust and Senators. When the committee adjourned it had heard the testimony of seventy-four of the eighty-five members of the Senate. The eleven who are yet to be examined are Senators Butler, Cameron, Dixon, Gorman, Irby, Mitchell, of Oregon, Pettigrew, Walsh, Washburn, Wilson and Wolcott. Most of these are out of town and Senator Wolcott is ill in Paris.

For some time past there have been rumors that Senator Ransom of North Carolina had been speculating in Sugar stocks, but the reputation for integrity held by him has effectively prevented their publication. To-day the basis for these rumors was shown by the statement of the Senator to the committee that his son George, who is his clerk and Capt. Barnes, his messenger, had invested small sums in bucket shops. The explanation of Gen. Ransom was a complete vindication for him from the accusations contained in the rumors.

Nearly all the Senators who testified to-day made negative answers to questions prepared by the committee and were allowed to go without further examination.

The testimony of Senator Ransom is as follows:

Chairman Gray asked Senator Ransom the question as follows: "Has any member of your family or any person in your employ or under your employ under the laws of the United States in your service, been interested in any transaction in Sugar stocks, or certificates during the period mentioned?" Senator Ransom—"I want to make a statement. On last Thursday night the 14th inst., this week, Mr. Howland the correspondent of the New York Press sent me his card and called to see me at my rooms at the Metropolitan with a newspaper by the name of Robinson. He asked me questions very like those that you have put to me—I mean the substance of them. He then informed me that the New York Press did not wish to do me or any other Senator any injury without giving us an opportunity to be heard, and he felt it to be his duty to tell me that they had in their possession or he had, or somebody had, a broker's scrip on which were recorded the purchases of different gentlemen or different persons in buying stocks, and that upon that scrip I had been a frequent purchaser of Sugar stock in this city during the sugar debate here. I protested to him as positively as a man is capable of doing, that it was impossible that it could be so; that I never owned one certificate or piece of certificate of Sugar stock in my life; that in fact since I had been in the Senate I had never traded in one dollar's worth of stock. I insisted upon his seeing the broker. He told me, upon my asking him, that it was Sillsby & Co., who had a house near Seventh street, on Pennsylvania avenue, and that this thing was certainly there. I told him to telegraph to his paper at once that there was not a word of truth in it. He asked me if this could be the work of some malicious enemy of mine. I told him I could hardly believe that, but I could not account for it, to save me, how it was possible. I said: 'I would be glad if you could see this broker again before you indulge in any publication of this sort and find out if this information is not absolutely without foundation, as false as can be.'

"He said he would do that and then said: 'Well, General, this is a very clear statement of yours. Do you know any other person by the name of Ransom in the city?'"

"I told him I knew of but one person in the city by the name of Ransom now, and that was my son George, who was my clerk. He asked me where he was and I said: 'He is in the parlor now. I will step in and bring him here.'"

"It was, perhaps, more cautious than the occasion required, and I said: 'I would thank you to come with me to the door here so that you can see that no communication takes place between me and my son.'"

"I went to the parlor and beckoned my son to come in. I did not speak to him or see him between the parlor and my room, and when he got in my room, I asked the gentlemen to state their business to him and told my son whatever the matter was to tell the truth about it. He then stated that he had bought some Sugar stock on the 17th or 18th of April. He put up a margin of \$10 which he paid the broker on Sugar stock. He said that on the same day he put up a margin of \$25 on cotton. He said he lost the money on the cotton and

made \$10 on the sugar. That afterwards he repeated the bet on sugar, not on cotton; and I think he lost the second. He then stated that he and a Capt. Barnes, a messenger here at the Commerce committee room, after that, on two occasions, bought \$10 worth of Sugar stock a piece. They went in together and I asked this correspondent to examine my son fully.

"About two weeks ago Capt. Barnes came to me. He is a messenger of the Commerce committee, a North Carolinian, and has been here for some time, and he told me he had something to tell me, and it was rough; that a friend of his had told him that they had a paper on which my name was down for so much Sugar stock and that I was deeply in it. I told him how absolutely false it was and asked him to go to his friend and tell him the same thing. The next day he came to me and told me his friend had looked into the matter and thought there was nothing in it, and I told him he must look into it thoroughly to see and know that there was nothing in it; that I could not live if there was anything of that sort in anybody's breast about it. He returned the next morning and told me his friend said it was all a myth, all nothing, and to not give myself any concern about it. The correspondent asked me the name of that person and I told him it was given to me in confidence and I had no right to give the name without Capt. Barnes' consent; but I have no objection to giving the name to the committee. I have seen Mr. Howland about it. I just this minute sent for him and told him that I should ask the committee to summon him to give the account of his interview with me to you."

The chairman—"Had you any knowledge whatever until this interview with Mr. Howland on the evening you speak of, of the bet of your son with this broker in sugar and cotton?"

Senator Ransom—"I never dreamed of such a thing. I would not have believed it. The truth of it is, I went to my son with a great deal of confidence, when this correspondent wanted to see him. The paper shows that when he bought the first stock I was out of the city. The 18th of April was when we were at Governor Vance's funeral at Asheville. I may state to the committee that I have no interest whatever and never have had in any stock or trade or anything else in any way since I have been in the Senate."

While Senator Quay admitted having speculated, he answered all the other questions in the negative. His evidence was short and to the point. He was examined by Senator Lodge, who asked: "Have you bought or sold, directly or indirectly, since the beginning of the session of Congress, any so-called Sugar stock or stocks, or stock or certificates of the American Sugar Refining company?"

Senator Quay—"I have. 'I have bought and sold, not continuously, but incidentally with other stocks of the American Sugar Refining company during the last twenty months, beginning, say twenty months ago. The last transaction, I think, was on the day that was fixed for the vote upon the Sugar schedule, when I closed out at some loss to enable me to vote without having any interest in the stock. I had been away a week and did not know the schedule was about to be voted upon. I have done nothing in it since. I do not feel that there is anything in my connection with the Senate to interfere with my buying or selling the stock when I please; and I please; and I propose to do so."

The testimony of Senator Vest was important in showing how the sugar schedule was finally arranged. He answered all the categorical questions in the negative, and was asked by Senator Lodge what he meant by the statement in his previous testimony that the duty put on sugar was put in because the witness could not help himself. After some explanation about Democratic Senators insisting on ad valorem duties, he was asked to tell the names of the Senators who so insisted. He said he had no personal reason for not giving names, but it was against the rules of the Senate for him to tell what occurred and he therefore asked Senator Lodge and the other investigators what he should do in the matter. The committee decided that he should tell, and he answered in this way:

"The first bill prepared by Senator Jones, Senator Mills and myself put a specific duty on raw sugar, to be tested according to the polariscope strength, without any duty at all upon refined sugars. We agreed to report the bill with that provision and it was so printed. It was a graded duty. On Tuesday morning we were to lay that bill before the Democratic members of the Finance committee, Senators Harris, Voorhees and McPherson had nothing to do with it; Senator Mills had taken the place of Senator Vance, who was sick. On Monday morning preceding the meeting of the Finance committee we were informed that a caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate was to be held, and that caucus was called by Senator Gorman, who was chairman of the caucus. We went into the caucus, of course, as Democrats, Senator Jones and myself. Senator Mills never attended. We stated to the caucus what he had done. The caucus remained in session three days and we

(Continued on fifth page.)

## A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT

### MADE IN THE SENATE'S PROGRESS ON THE TARIFF.

The Woolen and the Silk Goods Schedule Completed—Paper and Books Reached—The House Passes the Indian Appropriation Bill—A Spot Between the Speaker and Mr. Reed.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Tariff bill was taken up at 10:30 o'clock and fair progress was made in its consideration, although at one period it appeared as if the time might be wholly consumed by Senator Quay in reading the ninth portion of his speech.

Senator Peffer's amendment to admit all woolen manufactures free of duty (a retaliation for putting raw wool on the free list) only received his own vote and those of the two other Populists (Barnes and Kyle). From that on through the schedule, there was little friction on the floor. On women's and children's goods, however, the Finance committee amendment, making the rate 40 percent ad valorem on goods valued at more than 50 cents a pound, and 50 percent ad valorem on goods valued at more than 50 cents a pound, was a slight obstruction in the adverse sense of two Democratic Senators. Senator Coke, of Texas, demanded the yeas and nays on the amendment and both he and Senator Berry, of Arkansas, voted against it.

Then the silk schedule was taken up and disposed of, except as to the two first paragraphs, spun silk and silk velvets, which were reserved until Monday.

Schedule M—pulp, papers and books—having been reached, the bill was laid aside, and the Senate, at 5 o'clock p. m., adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After ten days consideration of the measure, the house to-day, operating under the rule adopted yesterday, finally disposed of the Indian Appropriation bill, substantially as reported to the House by the Committee on Indian Affairs. There were numerous minor amendments agreed to in the course of the debate upon the bill, but the most important, probably, was that offered to-day by Mr. Coffey, Democrat, of Wyoming, directing the Secretary of the Interior to detail a special agent to negotiate with the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians for the purchase of a portion of the Shoshone reservation in Wyoming. The provision in the bill directing the transfer of the Indian warehouse and purchasing agency from New York to Chicago, which gave rise to one of the most spirited episodes of the debate, was struck out of the bill on a point of order.

The vote was taken by Mr. Gear, Republican of Iowa, to recommit the bill with instructions to so amend it as to abolish the system of contract schools, was taken out on a point of order. From this decision of the chair Mr. Cannon, Republican, of Illinois, appealed, but the appeal was tabled.

The vote was generally along party lines, the Populists voting with the Democrats and the following Republicans also to sustain the speaker: Apley, Broderick, Childs, Cogswell, Draper, Hermann, Pickler and Walker.

The question then was, "Shall the bill pass?"

On division the House voted 187 to 2, the Republicans not voting.

"No quorum" was suggested, and tellers were ordered. The vote through them was—yeas, 158; nays, 39. So the bill passed and at 4:40 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

The day's session was begun with a controversy between Mr. Reed and the Speaker as to whether or not Mr. Richardson's personal explanation yesterday was preceded by a request of the House for unanimous consent. Mr. Reed insisted that it was not made, and was borne out in his statement by the record and the recollection of members about him. The Speaker was just as confident that the request was submitted and was sustained by Mr. Richardson and members about the latter. So the matter stands.

### Base Ball.

BROOKLYN, June 16.—Brooklyn, 11; Cleveland, 7. Batteries—Daub, Kennedy and Kinslow; Fisher, young, Zimmer and O'Connor.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Baltimore, 12; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—McMahon, and Robinson; Bretenstein and Peitz.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Washington, 5; Chicago, 11. Batteries—Esper and McGuire; Griffith and Kittredge.

CHARLESTON, June 16.—Charleston, 7; Nashville, 9. Batteries—McFarland, Wythe and Fields; Harper and Swett.

NEW YORK, June 16.—New York, 8; Pittsburg, 5. Batteries—Russie and Farrell; Ehret and Sugden.

BOSTON, June 16.—Boston, 16; Louisville, 10. Batteries—Lovett and Tenny; Stratton Earle.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Philadelphia, 19; Cincinnati, 9. Batteries—Carsey, Callahan and Grady; Pflaum, McGuire and Murphy.

SAVANNAH, June 16.—Savannah 9 Memphis 2. Batteries—Pepper and Jantzen; Wadsworth and Bolan.

ATLANTA, June 16.—Atlanta, 5; Mobile 10. Batteries—Keenan and Boyle; Kling, Underwood and Zahner.

MACON, June 16.—Macon, 2; New Orleans 8. Batteries—Kerwin and Welch; Baker and Naller.

Cholera in Hamburg.

LONDON, June 16.—The Central News correspondent in Hamburg says: It is rumored that three cases of Cholera and one death has been reported to the health board. An official statement is anxiously awaited.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE