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The Wilmington Messenger.

ESTABLISHED 1867. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894. PRICE 5 CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The American Railway union, in session in Chicago, voted down the proposition to admit negroes to the organization.——President Cleveland returns to Washington City, much benefitted by his trip.——At the commencement exercises of Georgetown university yesterday a bust of Judge William Gaston was unveiled.——Too great speed is found to have been the chief cause of the accident to the Columbia on her trial trip.——There are now forty five lodges of Knights of Pythias and 3,200 members in this State.——Two daughters of Sheriff Page, of Wake county, are married at the same time.——Admiral Erben, of the Chicago, notifies the Navy Department that his cruiser will require two months and $10,000 to repair at Antwerp. As soon as she returns to this country she will go out of commission and will be thoroughly overhauled. The pending Naval Appropriation bill carries an item of $200,000 for commencing new boilers and engines for her.——Professor Ewell, president emeritus of William and Mary college is dying.——The South Carolina candidates spoke at Yorkville yesterday. There was some sparring between Messrs. Tillman and Butler.——Congressman Turner, of Georgia, is renominated. The convention indorsed the administration of the President.——The presidents of the leading banks of New York meet and discuss the question of supplying gold for export in order to relieve the treasury. They declined to agree to furnish the gold pro rata. The treasury gold reserve has fallen to $66,984,446.——Speaker Crisp is suffering from an attack of indigestion.——The receiver of the Loomis Coal company at Bevier and other points in Missouri has been ordered by the Federal court to open the mines even if he has to import non-union labor.——All the Commonwealers at Leavenworth, Kans., have been fined in sums varying from $20 to $50 and have been sent to different jails.——The British Ambassador at Berlin resigns. The Emperor is angry at what he terms the English Cabinet's duplicity toward him.——The base ball club of Macon, Ga., disbands. Short funds is the cause.——A man in Florida is convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment.——It is now thought the Tariff bill will become a law about August 2d. There are to be further changes made in the sugar and income tax schedules and some errors inadvertently made in the wool schedule have to be corrected.——All the mines in the Hocking Valley are now in operation.——A meeting is held in Richmond, Va., to take steps toward the erection of a monument to the women of the South.——Mr. Silsby testifies before the Senate Sugar Trust committee that it was Mr. George Ransom who bought Sugar stocks. He said two of his lists containing names of purchasers had been stolen.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Rapid Growth of the Order in this State—A Double Wedding.

[Special to the Messenger.]

RALEIGH, June 19.—The report of the officers of the Knights of Pythias show that there are now forty-five lodges, a gain of thirteen during twelve months, and 3,200 members, a gyin of 1,000.

Two daughters of Sheriff Page of this county were married at the same time to-day at his home at Morrisville—Miss Cora Page to Jno. C. Cooper, of Rowan county, and Miss Mary L. Page to Julian E. Johnston, of Paducah Ky.

The Communion Cup.

The question whether each communicant shall have a cup of his own at communion service, or whether the old system of one or two cups for all communicants shall still prevail, is attracting a vast deal of interest in churches at the North. The suggestion was made about two months ago by a scientist of Rochester, N. Y., that disease might be communicated by a cup from which many persons drank at communion service. This scientist declared that he had made an analysis of the wine left in a cup from which many had drank, and found the germs of a number of diseases. This rather startling statement alarmed many who had never before thought of danger in connection with the communion cup.

Quite a number of churches, in consequence of the disclosures made by the Rochester scientist, have adopted individual communion cups, that is, every communicant shall provide his own cup. A few days ago a church in Jersey City made the change.

Last Sunday the Rev. Robert MacDonald, of the Warren avenue Baptist church, Boston, preached a sermon on the subject of the individual communion cup, in which he took strong ground against changing the present practice. He thought the present communion service should be adhered to, because it is the same as has always been used, and he loved it he said, because of its beautiful simplicity. The use of one cup makes the communion service longer, but he said he would rather devote an entire Sunday morning to the service than adopt a new idea. Another reason for his liking for the one cup service is "its splendid antiquity."

Speaking of the cup service from the standpoint of health, he said: "If one instance can be shown where the health of any one has been injured by the one cup service I would not hesitate a moment about adopting the individual communion cup." He thought, however, if there were such an instance it would have been discovered long ago.

The Rev. Mr. MacDonald admits that if there is danger in the one cup service it ought to be abandoned, but he is not convinced there is danger. The question of danger is one of fact. Whether or not there is danger is a question for physicians and scientists to determine. According to Rev. Mr. MacDonald's own statement, therefore, the real question at issue is not one with which ministers have anything to do. It should be left to the decision of those who are capable of determining it.

Because Rev. Mr. MacDonald doesn't know of an instance where disease has been communicated by the communion cup, it doesn't follow that there is no such instance. There may be thousands of such instances. Many people are attacked by contagious diseases of one kind or another without knowing whore they contracted them. Why may not the communion cup have been the source of the contagion in some of the cases?

Commonwealers Sent to Jail.

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., June 19.—Judge Thomas to-day sentenced Sanders' commonweal army to pay fines varying from $20 to $50 each. The prisoners were divided into five batches, each going to a different county jail. This, it is thought, will effectually break up the army.

THE FREE LIST

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED BY THE SENATE.

The Coal Schedule Modified—Iron Ore Placed on the Dutiable List—First Defeat of the Finance Committee—Mr. Sibley Makes an Unique Speech in Favor of the Anti-Option Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—When the Tariff bill came up Senator Sherman called attention to a discrepancy between paragraphs 21 and 48. Paragraph 21 makes the duty on ink and ink powders and printers' ink 20 per cent., and paragraph 48 makes the duty on the pigments from which the ink is made 25 per cent.

Senator Vest recognized the discrepancy, and agreed to have the duty on ink made 25 per cent., and that was done.

Senator Allison moved to go back to paragraph 190 (making the duty on buckwheat, corn meal, 15 per cent. ad valorem) and to strike out the proviso that these products shall be admitted free of duty from any country which imposes no import duty on the like product when exported from the United States.

Senator Jones agreed to the motion, and the proviso was stricken out. A new paragraph (198½) was also inserted on motion of Senator Allison: "Eggs, 3 cents a dozen."

Paragraph 308, as to parchment papers, which was reserved yesterday, was taken up and Senator Jones moved to strike out the paragraph and to insert a new paragraph making the duty on parchment papers 30 per cent. ad valorem, and on lithographic and photographic prints 40, 30, 20, 8, 6 and 5 cents a pound in proportion to weight, size and thickness—agreed to.

At 12 o'clock the free list was taken up. No action was taken on the paragraph as to when it is to take effect, that question being left open. The paragraph embracing beef, mutton, pork, bacon and hams was stricken from the free list and they became dutiable at 20 per cent. upon Senator Peffer's motion.

Paragraph 410 (books, engravings, etc) was found to be unsatisfactory to both sides of the Senate, and was, by mutual consent, modified so as to admit free of duty "books, engravings photographs (bound or unbound,) etchings, maps and charts which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, all hydographic charts and scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research, publications issued for their subscribers, by scientific and literary associations or academies or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents published by foreign Governments."

The coal paragraph (441) was amended by striking out "bituminous and shale" and by making the paragraph "Anthracite coal, and coal stores of American vessels; but none shall be unloaded." Paragraph 518, placing iron ore on the free list was, on motion of Senator Jones, struck out—yeas, 43; nays, 4—leaving iron ore on the dutiable list. The negative votes were given by the three Populists—Senators Allen, Kyle and Peffer, and by Senator Hill.

Senator Lodge moved to strike quicksilver from the free list, and after debate the motion was agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 20. This was the first instance in which the Finance committee met a defeat. Two Democrats, Senators Hill and Morgan, and four Populists, Senators Allen, Kyle, Peffer and Stewart, voted for the motion to strike out. The result caused some excitement on the floor and in the galleries, and there was even a slight effort at applause.

On a motion of Senator Perkins quicksilver was placed on the dutiable list at 7 cents a pound.

A few more paragraphs on the free list were disposed off, and when salt was reached (608) the bill was laid aside and the Senate, after a short executive session, at 6:25 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House in the absence of Speaker Crisp, Representative Bailey was appointed Speaker pro tem.

The House proceeded, in Committee of the Whole to the further consideration of the anti-Option bill.

Mr. Coombs, Democratic, of New York, was the first speaker in opposition to the bill. He said the depressed condition of things, especially in the agricultural interests, which the bill was intended to cure, was not peculiar to the United States. The whole world was suffering from the same trouble and it is believed the United States was the most prosperous country on the globe. In an experience of forty years he had never known foreign markets to be so depressed as they are now. This bill would not bring prosperity to the farmer, but was fraught with danger to the other interests of the country.

Mr. Sibley, Democrat of Pennsylvania, advocated the bill. He convulsed the committee by relating the visit of the Lord to the coast of Gadarene, where the legion of devils which he drove out of the unfortunate young men whom they had afflicted, entered into a herd of swine, which ran down the steeps into the sea. Whereupon, the Board of Trade of Gadarene came out and petitioned him to leave their coasts. "And he did," said Mr. Sibley, "never more to return. And that's what the Chicago Board of Trade would ask if he were to visit them, fearing a falling pork market with no line of shorts out."

Mr. Sibley drifted into a discussion of the financial relief and called attention to the fact that the same elements which demanded and supported the repeal of the Sherman law opposed the passage of this bill.

"How about Coxey?" some one asked.

Mr. Sibley—Rather than choose between the financial vagaries which various Ohio people have indulged in, I would take to the woods. As between the arctic-contracting policies of Messrs. Sherman and Harter, and the tropical richness of Gen. Coxey's schemes, I prefer the commonsense average temperate zone of finance. The difference between Mr. Harter and Mr. Coxey seems to be, that Gen. Coxey came to Washington from Ohio and was elected to serve twenty days in jail, while Mr. Harter was elected to come to Washington and serve two years in Congress. Which one serves his country best, God knows, I don't. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sibley pictured the country under the demonetization of silver as a dismal swamp, and the brush was wielded with artistic effect. He was interrupted by his colleague, Mr. Robinson, Republican, of Pennsylvania, to ask if the dismal swamp he had been describing was the one in which President Cleveland had recently been fishing.

Mr. Pletcher, Republican, of Minnesota, had read at the desk communications from dealers in and handlers of wheat in the Northwest, protesting against the passage of the bill. These writers gave statistics to show that farmers and producers were largely benefitted by the practice of dealing in futures.

The committee rose at 4:55 o'clock and the House then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Stocks and Bonds in New York—Grain and Provision Markets in Chicago.

NEW YORK, June 19.—There was a further slight falling off in business at the Stock Exchange again to-day and trading throughout was sluggish. The only feature of the day's work was heaviness of securities of bankrupt roads. These were freely pressed for sale and a number of stocks now in the hands of the receivers made new low records. The assessment exacted from New York and New England holders and the announcement that the Atchison stockholders will have to contribute about $12 per share, has frightened owners of Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Reading and Erie, and considerable long stock came out to-day. In the case of Union Pacific it was said that it would need an assessment of at least $30, to put the property in good shape. Union Pacific fell from 12⅞ to 9¾, Erie from 15⅛ to 12½, Atchison from 7 to 6, Reading 16¼ to 15⅞ and Northern Pacific, preferred, 15½ to 13⅝. The general market held firm during the early trading, the Grangers being notably strong. St. Paul rose to 60¾ and Burlington and Quincy to 78. The Industrials at this time were in demand, especially Sugar, Chicago Gas and United States Cordage preferred. Sugar advanced to 99½, Chicago Gas to 79½ and United States Cordage, preferred, 1½ to 41. The rise in the last named was stimulated by rumors that the company had acquired control of the Pierson Cordage company, of Boston. In the afternoon the depression in the bankrupt stocks had an adverse influence on the general list and a decline of ⅛ to 1 per cent. took place. Just near the close there was a rally of ⅛ to ½ per cent and the list left off firmer. In the inactive stocks Adams Express sold up 10 per cent. to 150 from the last reported sale. Net changes in the active list show losses of ⅛ to 2⅝ per cent., Union Pacific leading. After the close of business the leading bank presidents of the city held a conference to discuss the advisability of furnishing gold needed for export. The sentiment is that the bankers will adopt this policy and in the future will provide exporters with the metal. The bond market was lower. The sales of listed stocks aggregated 96,000 shares; unlisted, 16,000.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The boom was out of wheat to-day and prices were almost as weak as they were strong yesterday. They did not break as quickly nor with such nervous excitement as they displayed when advancing, but melted away gradually under the pressure of long wheat that did not all come out at once. Yesterday's enthusiastic buyers were cautious sellers to-day and the seaboard let go of immense quantities throughout the session. New York led yesterday in strength; to-day it was the weakest market. There was some changing from July into September, with a resultant widening of the difference between the two options. July opened at from 60½ to 60¼c. sold down to 58⅞c, recovered and sold back to 59⅛c, where it closed, with a loss of 1⅜c from yesterday. Cash wheat was about 1c lower, its relation with the futures causing the decline. There was a good demand.

Corn was weaker to-day, the influence coming from wheat. There was not as much decline however, as would have been, comparatively speaking, had it not been for a good cash demand which held prices from breaking seriously.

July corn opened from 41⅜ to 41⅛c, declined to 40⅞c, rallied to 41⅛c, where it closed, a fraction under yesterday. Cash corn was firm, prices not showing much change.

Large commission houses were the best buyers of oats to-day. The theory was that the buying represented the seaboard demand as well as local orders, the former principally. The tone of the market was strong, with the June delivery the star option. The other futures were higher from sympathy. Some of the late longs were the sellers to day. June closed 1⅛c higher than yesterday, July ½c. Cash oats were strong, prices closing 1 to 1½c higher than yesterday.

Provisions were easy, with a moderate amount of trading. The tone was formed from the combined effects of a lower hog market and decling prices for wheat, the latter having but an indirect influence. The close was almost at the inside quotations for the day. July pork showed a loss of 7½c from yesterday, July lard 7½c and July ribs 5c.

Estrangement Between Germany and England.

BERLIN, June 19.—It is reported that Sir Edward Malet, British Ambassador, has sent his resignation to his Government in London, stating as the reason for his wish to retire that it is impossible for him to longer successfully represent the interests of England at the court of the Kaiser, since, owing to recent acts of the British Cabinet, the confidence of the Emperor has been lost. It is said that the Kaiser has bitterly reproached the British Cabinet for taking unfair advantage of his straightforwardness in dealing with England and also accused Sir Edward Malet with having countenanced the English Cabinet's policity. Sir Edward, it is asserted, protested to the Kaiser against the accussation, declaring that he was as much surprised as the Kaiser. The Emperor then, according to report, informed Sir Edward that England could thank herself if henceforth he should reverse the friendly policy of Germany and return to Prince Bismarck's distrust of everything English.

The Macon Club Disbands.

MACON, June 19.—The Macon base ball club to-day forfeited its charter to President Nicholin. Small attendance and inability to pay salaries is the reason. The indebtedness of the club is about $600, of which $450 is due players. Notwithstanding the players were notified of the forfeiture this morning, they played this afternoon's game to show their appreciation and high regard for Manager Hill, who has sacrificed personal interests for them. The citizens will pay the players' fare home.

The South Carolina Campaign.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19.—The second meeting of the campaign was held at Yorkville to-day. Speeches were made by the candidates for State officers and by Senator Butler and Governor Tillman. There was some sharp-shooting between the Senatorial candidates, but the day passed off without special incident.

There is a marked change in the conduct of the people, as compared with their conduct in the last two campaigns. There appears to be a general disposition to keep the peace.

Bust of Judge Gaston Unveiled.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Georgetown's historic university to-day celebrated its seventy-seventh annual commencement in the presence of many distinguished persons, including Vice President Stevenson and Cardinal Gibbons.

Previous to the regular exercises, Cardinal Gibbons officiated at the unveiling of a bust of Judge William Gaston, of North Carolina, the first student of the college, and after whom the public hall was named.

Brain workers will find Johnson's Aromatic Compound Cod Liver Oil, with, Iron Quinine and Strichnia, a nerve and brain tonic of unusual merit; medical science produces no better. For sale by J. Hicks Bunting and J. H. Hardin.

A CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

A LYMAN MEMORIAL CATHEDRAL TO BE BUILT.

Weather Crop Report—To Hold Teachers' Institutes—Penitentiary Matters—A Cherokee Indian in the Penitentiary—Wake Forest Items—Raleigh and Durham Serenade Each Other by Telephone.

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, June 19.

The weekly weather crop report issued yesterday is partially favorable. The weather is very dry in the Central and Western districts, and, while there has been more rain in the Eastern district, yet it is not enough. The weather has been more favorable for cotton; corn is doing well, better than cotton. Gardens are suffering greatly from drought. It is too dry to plant yeas in stubble land. the wheat harvest is nearly over and thrashing has begun. The yield is small; in fact, there is only half a crop. Haymaking is in active progress. The crop will be a large one and well cured. Clean farms are the rule and not the exception this year. There is little or no complaint of grass.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is now working on the schedule of this summer's teachers' institutes. The State no longer makes any appropration for these institutes and hence there is no allowance for them from the Peabody fund. The institutes will be quite as numerous as they were last year.

The Railway Commission will to-morrow begin the annual assessment of railway, steamboat and telegraph property. There will hardly be any increase in the valuation. During the past twelve months there has been very little railway building.

Mr. A. Leazar, superintendent of the penitentiary, says all the crops of the State farms are doing well. He says he has seen the statement made in the course of the investigation into the alleged ill treatment of Mecklenburg county's convicts that the system of discipline was the same as that in the penitentiary. He says this is not the fact. Witnesses testified in Mecklinburg that the convicts were given fifty or seventy-five lashes. This is not the case in the penitentiary.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Creasy, of Charlotte, preached the baccalaureate sermon at the Agricultural and Mechanical college last evening. His subject was the "Removal of Mountains of Difficulties."

Your correspondent had an interview with Rev. Dr. Pittenger, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd here. This church is to become the "Cathedral church" of this Episcopal diocese. The diocese has bought the residence of the late Bishop Lyman for use as the permanent "see house," and there Bishop Cheshrie will reside. The use of the property of the church of the Good Shepherd was offered as the site for a cathedral. The congregation has decided to pay off the debt of $3,200 by next Easter, and last week pledged the required amount. It is the plan to build a grand church. In this work the entire diocese will join. It will be the Lyman memorial church and it is said the wealthy relatives and friends of Bishop Lyman will make large contributions to it.

The salaries of the Wake Forest faculty have been reduced 10 per cent. Resolutions were adopted by the Alumni association endorsing President Taylor's articles in opposition to appropriations to the university. Superintendent Scarborough spoke in opposition to these resolutions. They were modified. Sixteen hundred dollars will be expended this summer on waterworks at the college.

The colored newspaper here says that its opposition to the circular issued by Chairman Eaves last week was because he had no right to issue and sign it unless a meeting of the executive committee was held and that there was no such meeting.

Mr. William E. Pell, a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. William E. Pell, died here to-day of consumption. He was only 21 years of age.

There were only a dozen people on the Teachers' assembly special train which passed here early this morning on the way to Morehead City.

The trustees of the Agricultural and Machanical college spent most of to-day there. Mr. Fab H. Busbee delivered the address before the students, in lieu of Congressman Hatch.

This morning a full-blooded Cherakee Indian, Esaiah, was brought from Swain county to the penitentiary, for forgery. It is his second term. He served the first term for having with a pistol shot and killed a cow in order that he might get the bell which was on her neck.

Forty-five convicts were to-day sent to the three State farms near Weldon. There are now 1,100 on these farms. The convicts in the penitentiary are making brick very rapidly. About a half a million are sold monthly.

Mr. Cronly, of the Wilmington and Weldon railway, arrived here to-day and laid before the Railway Commission the returns of the road's property for assessment. A. W. Haywood, attorney for the road, appeared before the commission and will probably make an argument in favor of a reduction of the rate of assessment of side tracks. The latter are now assessed at the same rate as the main line.

Mrs. William C. Upchurch of Raleigh, is dead. Her family connection is exceedingly large. Her kinspeople in this county perhaps number 1,000.

The Durham band played last night in its town for a Raleigh audience, which heard it by wire, and the Durham people in the same way heard a Raleigh mandolin club.

Professor C. W. Tillett is now much talked about as president of Trinity college. It is said that the choice is between him and Dr. Atkins.

Cleveland Endorsed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 19.—Congressman Henry G. Turner was re-nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eleventh Congressional district at Jessup to-day. Resolutions were adopted, with only one dissenting voice, unconditionally endorsing the administration of Grover Cleveland as being wise, able and conservative.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 19.—Professor Ewell, president emeritus of William and Mary college, is dying. He is 84 years of age and a brother of the late Gen. Ewell, of the Confederate army, who succeeded Stonewall Jackson.

GOLD EXPORTS.

Presidents of New York Banks Discuss a Proposition to Furnish the Gold for Export—The Treasury Gold Reserve Very Low.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Presidents of all the leading banks of New York met at the Union Trust company at 3 o'clock this afternoon to discuss the question of supplying gold for export. The treasury gold has run down to $66,984,446, the lowest point since the bond sale. The banks have about concluded to come to the aid of the Government in the matter.

Among those present were President Williams of the Chemical, King of the Union Trust, Wright of the Park National, Tappen of the Gallatin, Ives of the Western National, Clark of the American Exchange, Carter of the Bank of the Republic, Fahnestock of the First National, Simmons of the Fourth National, Baker of the Manhattan, Cannon of the Chase National, Sherman of the Bank of Commerce, and Perkins of the Bank of America.

George G. Williams, president of the Chemical National bank, presided at the meeting. He took a serious view of the situation. He said that if the gold reserve in the treasury were allowed to fall too low—to $50,000,000, for instance—an alarm might be created which would be followed by serious consequences. He said many manufacturers were carrying on business at a loss, believing it would be cheaper in the end to do so than to shut down and lose trade.

The proposition that the banks furnish gold pro rata to exporters was opposed and withdrawn.

The Sun's Cotton Report.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The *Sun's* cotton review says:—Cotton advanced 4 points, lost this and declined 1 point, recovered this and advanced 1 to 2 points, closing quiet. Liverpool advanced 2 points, but lost about ½ and closed steady, with spot sales of 10,000 bales at steady and unchanged prices. In Manchester cloths were dull. New Orleans advanced 2 points. Port receipts were 1,844 bales, against 3,577 this day last week and 4,131 last year; thus far this week, 5,084 bales, against 6,952 thus far last week. Spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at steady prices. Sales were 600 bales for export and 363 for spinning.

The Southern spot markets were generally quiet, steady and without variation from previous prices. To-day's features were: It was an irregular market within a small compass. There were rains in the region east of the Mississippi river, and Liverpool showed unexpected strength. There was no great pressure to sell, and some local covering left prices a shade higher than they were with the close last night. The crop news from the section west of the Mississippi was generally favorable.

Lists of Sugar Stock Speculators Stolen.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Three witnesses were examined by the Sugar Trust investigators to-day but the testimony of none of them was important. Geo. W. Silsby a Washington broker, told the committee what he knew of the stock list on which appeared the name of Ransom (which was ascertained to be the son of Senator Ransom and not the Senator himself) as a buyer and seller. He said that he was notified by the manager of one of his branch officers that two or three lists that contained the original entries of purchases and sales of stock had been stolen from the office and the witness had placed the matter in the hands of a detective agent and he thought he had the thief. Mr. Silsby confirmed Senator Ransom's statement that it was Geo. Ransam, the Senator's son, who had speculated in stocks through his office.

The Monument to the Ladies of the South.

RICHMOND, Va., June 19.—A joint meeting of the Howitzer battery and the Veteran Howitzer association was held this afternoon in the interest of the movement started by the former to erect a monument to the women of the South. Steps were taken looking to the appointment of a committee to report a plan of organization. Speeches were made by Mayor Ellyson and Judge Christian, president of the Chamber of Commerce, endorsing the movement, but urging that the first duty was to erect the Davis monument, to which Richmond is pledged.

Ordered to Open the Mines.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The receiver of the Loomis Coal company, controlling the coal mines at Bevier, Mo., and other points, has been directed by the United States court, under whose orders he is acting, to resume work, at once, importing non-union miners if necessary. In consequence the United States deputy marshals of this district are being concentrated at Beyier to prevent trouble when the mines are re-opened.

Work Resumed at Mines.

MASSILLON, Ohio, June 19.—The Massillon district miners have consented to permit the local custom banks to resume work at 75 cents per ton. This enables several factories and a brewery to start up.

NEW STRAITSVILLE, Ohio, June 19.—The New Straitsville and Long Run miners resumed work this morning, protesting against the yearly contract. The entire Hocking Valley is now in operation.

More Men Strike.

IRONWOOD, Mich., June 19.—Nearly all of the trammer and timber men at the Newport, Pabst and Aurora mines and large numbers at Norrie joined the strikers this morning. Only a small number are at work at the East Norrie. Over 300 men at the Norrie mine joined the strikers this afternoon. It is reported that the railroad will not handle ore if the strike becomes general. Over 1,500 are now out.

The Color Line Drawn.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The American Railway union delegates defeated the proposition to admit negroes to the organization to-day by a vote of 113 to 102, President Debs meeting defeat in his fight against the establishment of the color line in the new constitution of the order.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 19.—The boat race between the Cornell freshmen and the Dauntless crew of New York was won by the Cornell by five lengths. Time 11:15¼.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TARIFF TINKERING.

SUGAR AND INCOME SCHEDULES TO BE ALTERED.

Errors in the Wool Schedule to be Corrected—Bad Condition of the Chicago—Final Passage of the Tariff Bill Deferred—Low Figures of the Gold Reserve—The President Returns.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The lighthouse tender with President Cleveland on board, returned from her cruise down the lower Chesapeake bay and outside the capes at 6:30 o'clock this morning. The President remained on board until the White House carriage and Mr. Thurber arrived, and was then driven to the Executive mansion, arriving there at 8:45 o'clock. He has been much benefitted by the trip.

Secretary Herbert to-day makes public the findings in the case of the United States steamer Columbia, injured on her trial trip, the most important feature in the conclusions arrived at being that the speed at which the vessel was driven ought to have been slower, especially considering that the 317 tons of water she carried in her double bottom at the time left a very small margin of safety. The communication is addressed to Capt. Sumner and is dated June 18th. It closes by saying that in view of the courts recommendation that no further proceedings be had the matter will be dropped with Capt. Sumner's acknowledgement of the receipt of the report of findings.

Admiral Erben has notified the Navy Department that he will be compelled to remain at Antwerp for about two months in order to have urgent repairs made on the boilers of the Chicago, costing about $10,000. Although the Chicago's boilers were over hauled about a year ago and were guaranteed for eighteen months, the chief engineer of the ship has discovered that they are in such dangerous condition that no further use could be made of them without repairs. Admiral Erben will retire in the autumn, bringing the Chicago home in the meantime, in order to haul down his flag at New York. The current Naval Appropriation bill contains an item of $200,000 for commencing new boilers and engines for the Chicago, it being the intention to put the vessel out of commission in November for a two years' stay in a navy yard. Under these circumstances the department considers it strange that Admiral Erben should be willing to spend so much money on repairing obsolete and condemned boilers abroad at this time. It is thought that the admiral must have been imposed upon as to the serious and immediate character of the defects by his subordinate officers.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the Selfridge board, which made the official trial of the Columbia, to meet at Norfolk, July 2nd, and conduct the final acceptance trial of the cruiser Montgomery. The vessel will be given forty-eight hours at sea. She will probably go into commission to-morrow or next day.

Speaker Crisp is confined to his hotel with a mild attack of indigestion. His physician thinks he will be able to resume his duties in the House to-morrow.

The engagement of $1,500,000 of gold in New York yesterday for export reduces the treasury gold to $66,984,446, the lowest point it has reached since the gold reserve was strengthened February 1st last by the $50,000,000 bond issue.

Democrats, who up to this time have been sanguine of the speedy passage of the Tariff bill, have reached the conclusion that the bill cannot pass before the end of the fiscal year and they are now looking forward to the final vote about July 2nd, which is the first Monday in that month. This conclusion is based upon rumors that have reached them that the Western and Northwestern Republicans propose to make long campaign speeches on the subject of free wool and free lumber, and that a scheme has been perfected to keep up the discussion until after June 30th. A member of the committee who has been active in the management of the bill declared this morning that he did not expect the bill to become a law and go into effect before August 1st, and said that Congress would hardly adjourn before the middle of that month. It has been practically decided that there is to be a further revolution of the sugar schedule. The sugar schedule, as it will finally be adopted, will place a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on raw sugars and ⅛c additional on refined and end there. The discriminating duty of 1-10c against all countries paying an export bounty on refined sugars will be eliminated from the bill, as it is claimed that the 40 per cent gives ample protection to the refiners to say nothing of the differential that is allowed them. The sugar schedule will also be further amended so as to make it go into effect when the other parts of the bill go into effect—immediately upon its passage. The committee has decided to amend the income tax feature of the bill in accordance with the request of the thousands of petitions that have come to the Senate, and will omit from the operations of the income tax the funds of all fraternal and beneficial organizations and societies conducted on the lodge plan.

By an inadvertence the paragraph of the Tariff bill relating to wool tops and rovings was permitted to go through the other day at 15 per cent., when it was intended to make this duty 25 per cent. This mistake will be rectified. Another change will also be made in the wool schedule. As agreed to, the rate on the finished product in men's clothing is fixed at 45 per cent. while the duty on cloth entering into the manufacture of the same grade of goods is fixed at 50 per cent. This is a discrimination against the manufacture in this country that will be remedied by increasing the duty on the finished product to 50 per cent. The committee also formally decided to permit the administrative act of June 10, 1890, to stand and this will cut from the bill forty-nine pages and remove a matter that would have caused much contention in the course of the debate.

HE-NO

Are you tired of trying to get a good cup of tea, try just once more. This time it will only cost you a postal card. Send us your address and we will mail you a free sample of HE-NO, a tea carefully selected by experienced tea tasters, dusted and thoroughly cleansed by machinery, that the importers believe when once fairly tried, the majority of tea drinkers will like better than any tea they have ever used.

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THREE SHORT RULES and Our Salespeople have learned the lesson which governs our business.

RULE I.—Cash.
RULE II.—Do right.
RULE III.—Serve others as you wish to be Served.

You Cannot Go Astray when Dealing in a Store Where Such Principles are Lived Up To.

An Opportunity Grasped.

We had a chance last week of making big purchases for Bargain Day, consisting of Domestics, Dress Goods, Household Goods, Gents' Wear, &c., at prices far below the cost of production. The goods are here now and they are placed on Special Sale this week. The quality and value will interest you, and don't forget that early choosers get all the "plums."

Domestics.

One Case 7c Indigo Blues at 5c.
One Case 10c Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale Bleeching at 7c.
Ten Pieces 25c Grade Sheeting, Unbleached, at 16 2-3c.

Dress Goods.

Serpentine Crepon at 11 1-2c.
All Wool Light Ground Challies the 25c at 16 2-3c.
All Wool Challies, dark ground, worth 35c at 22c.
Big Lot China Silks, figured, at 24c.
Drives to close Shirt Waist Silks at 75c on the dollar.

Latest in Dress Fabrics.

300 yards 2-toned Satines at 6 1-2c.
175 yards Black Ground Satines, colored figured, 15c.
200 yards Imported Organdies at 19c.
200 yards Dotted Swiss, a 37 1-2c at 22 1-2c.
150 yards Persian Lawn, a 35c at 20c.
150 yards White Duck at 12 1-2c.
200 yards French Nainsook at 25c.
250 yards White Muslin in check and stripes 7c.

Gents' Department.

25 Pants Patterns we will close out at cost,
200 yards Remnants purchased at a forced sale only 75c per yard.
200 pairs Drawers worth 25c, to-day 15c.
200 Balbriggan Shirts at 25c.
200 Twill Silk $2 Umbrellas at 98c.
3 Ten Dollar Wall Trunks at $5.98.
2,000 25c Gents' Handkerchiefs at 12 1-2c.
A lot Negligee Shirts, two extra collars and cuffs reduced from $1.25 to 89c
Four-in-Hand and Text Ties, big drives at 15c, 39c and 49c.
The celebrated E. & L. Collars, 4-ply, at 9c.

Big Drives in Hosiery.

Children's Fast Black Hose worth 15c at 9c.
Children's Fast Black, Lisle Thread, worth 20c at 12 1-2c.
Ladies' Black, Tan and Grays, Fast Colors, worth 25c at 12 1-2c.
The above is only to give you an illustration.

Household Goods.

200 yards Table Damask Turkey Red, 50c, at 39c.
100 yards Table Damask, Irish Linen, regular 75c at 44c.
200 Huck Towels worth 20c at 12 1-2c.
300 Linen, extra size, Towels worth 35c at 19c.
2,000 Wash Cloths at 5c.
300 $1.50 Crochet Quilts 98c.
200 $2 Bedspreads at $1.23.
150 $2.25 Bedspreads at $1.49.
A large lot Lace Curtains and Fixtures at 25 per cent. less than ever offered before.

WORTH LOOKING INTO.

At no previous time in the history of American retailing have Dry Goods been sold at as low prices as now. The qualities, mind you, are the best, but the prices are away down to a point not dreamed of by the buyer of a couple of years ago. Of course, all dealers cannot meet this existing demand for low prices. It is the opportunity of the resourceful merchant. Capital to buy in quantities and capacity to handle goods to dispose of them in quantities, allow us to name prices that possess a marvellous fascination for the wisely economical. Do we speak the truth? Our crowded counters bear daily testimony.

DAVIS & ZOELLER,

The Leaders in Dry Goods,

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Because there is no reason why an entirely new, well bought, finely selected

STOCK OF FASHIONABLE GOODS

Should be sacrificed, and especially is this true of goods that are bought so cheap that at a profit we can sell them lower than some houses sell "AT COST." We have reduced prices on many goods, but our profits are not so large that we can offer a discount of 40 per cent. Don't be deceived. Buy from Headquarters.

JOHNSON'S

Fashionable Millinery Establishment.

No. 111 Market Street.

OPEN! :: OPEN!

Taylor's Bazaar Now Open

AND READY FOR THE GREAT SALE.

Everything Must Be Sold.

AFTER TWO DAYS' HARD WORK WE SUCCEEDED IN MARKING THE Entire Stock Down at a Sacrifice on account of a change in business. Don't Miss the Chance but come early and make your selections as everything must be sold.

Taylor's :: Bazaar

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