Wilmington Messenger.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE STATE.

Mark M. Smith secures a temporary restraining order against Secretary of State Thompson to prevent the delivery to Alfred William & Co., of the state supreme court reports-President Meserve, of Shaw university, resigns as trustee of the blind institution at Raleigh; in his letter to the governor he gives as his reason for resigning his unwillingness to serve on a board which has established the "spoils system" for institutions-Treasure Worth borrows \$50,000 from the educational fund to pay township public school bounties-Much damage was done at West Durham last evening by a cyclone

DOMESTIC

Dun & Co., report the gain in business clearer than a week ago; there have been heavy sales of iron; there is large foreign buying of corn; the cotton goods market has made improvement-The trial of the indictment of the officers of the tobacco trust was resumed in New York yesterday and further evidence for the prosecution was introduced-The agricultural department issues a table showing the effects of the war in Cuba on the trade of the United States with that island during the last fiscal year the value of that trade was \$47,584,610 compared with \$102,864,204 in 1893; for nine months of this year it has been only \$14,926 817 -Question is raised as to whether the Jefferson Davis Monument Association any longer has a legal existence-Mr. Calhoun is still holding conferences with the president and Assistant Secretary Day; he is putting his report in writing; it will probably be taken to Madrid Lincoln, Neb., four boys are killed and five persons injured by a cyclone-At Ansieres, Ia., three persons were killed and twenty wounded by a cyclone-Much damage is done by a storm in Indiana--The cotton seed oil men hold a secret meeting at Lookout inn, near Chattanooga: production, price and a ouasi trust were discussed-Shriver. the newspaper man, is acquitted, the judge holding him not guilty on the ground that he was not legally sumvinoned and that he could not be forced by the senate committee to give the name of his informant-The Hawaiian treaty will not be pressed at this session of congress. FOREIGN.

OUR COMMERCE WITH CUBA. Obtained by Mark M. Smith Against the

HOW IT HAS BEEN EFFECTED BY THE WAR IN THAT ISLAND. A Comparative Statement From the Agri-

cultural Department of Our Trade With the Island for the Past Ten Years-Reduced From \$102,864,204 in 1893 to Hardly \$20,000,000 for the Present Fiscal Year.

Washington, June 18 .- A significant report on our trade with Cuba from 1887 to 897, prepared by Chief Hitchcock, of the foreign markets section of the agricultural department, has been promulgated by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The statistics show very clearly the effect of present hostilities in Cuba upon the com-

mercial intercourse of the United States. with that island.

During the last fiscal year, 1896, the total value of our Cuban trade amounted to only \$47,548,610, as compared with \$102,864.-204 in 1893, the year preceding the breaking out of the war. This was a falling off of more than 50 per cent. in three years. Returns already available for the current fiscal year indicate a still further decline. he records for the nine moths, ending March 31, 1897, placing the total value of the trade for that period as low as \$14,fiscal year 1897 will hardly reach \$20,000,000. or less than one-fifth the value recorded for 1893 During the early years of the present lecade our Cuban trade had received a material impetus, the years 1887-1893 inclusive showing uninterrupted gains and but for the opening of the war a still greater expansion, it is predicted, probably would have followed. As it is, how-ever, commercial interchange between the by Minister Woodford-At largely abridged. Continuing, the report "Our imports from Cuba have generally been much in excess of our exports to that island, the balance of trade being lecidedly against the United States. During the ten years, 1887-1896, the value of the merchandise imported averaged \$59,-168,656 per annum, and that of the merchandise exported only \$14.017,572 per annum. In 1896 the imports fell to \$40,017,730; exports to \$7,530,880. The remarkable deline in our trade from Cuba from July) 1896, to March 31, 1897, occurred chiefly the case of imports, the total value of the merchandise imported during the nine months amounting to only \$8,841,831, or little more than the value of the exports

"Of the merchandise imported into the making the agreement The Austrian emperor grants au-United States from Cuba, fully 90 per diences to the new and retiring Americent, is agricultural. Sugar, the most imcan ministers-On arrival of the portant of the products imported from give half their commissions to other Cuba, amounted in value to more than 75 per cent. of the entire imports of the amer Scott at Southampton the cor-

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1897.

A RESTRAINING ORDER DEMOCRATIC DIRTY DUDS

Secretary of the State-To Prevent the WASHED IN THE SENATE TO DE. Delivery of the Supreme Court Reports LIGHT OF REPUBLICANS.

Raleigh, N. C., June 18 .- This after-Work on the Tariff Bill Suspended That oon a temporary restraining order was Democratic Senators May Argue as to What Is Their Party's Doctrine on the served on Secretary of State Thompson Tariff-Senator Tillman Again to the by the sheriff of Wake. The order was Front-The Income Tax Not Repealed by issued by Judge McIver and is returnthe Pending Bill. able before Judge Robinson at Golds-

Washington, June 18 .- The tariff bill boro July 6th, and was applied for by ame to a halt in the senate today, Mark M. Smith, trading as the Southess than one page of the flax schedule ern Law Book Exchange. It restrains being disposed of. The debate drifted the secretary of state from delivering nto political channels, Senators Baon, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, and Tillliams & Co., and restrains the latte man taking part in an exposition of firm from receiving them. It allege lemocratic doctrine on the tariff. It that Williams & Co. are given a monop led to several lively exchanges, during oly. The books in question are main which the cleaning of political "dirty ly new reports, but a good many an inen" was frequently referred to. old ones. For several years they have Late in the day Senator Morgan probeen stored in a rented warehouse and posed a sweeping amendment to place not insured Under the arrangement a 10 per cent. ad valorem duty on allarmade Williams & Co. keep these books ticles now on the free list, with a few in their store, and save the state rent stated exceptions. In supporting the The act of the legislature provides mendment, Senator Morgan called atthat the secretary of state shall sell tention to the singular fact that the these reports at a price not exceeding ncome tax feature of the Wilson bill 926,817. At this rate the figures for the \$2.00 each and may sell them to any is not repealed and can be enforced licensed booksellers, allowing such disby a change in the personnel of the count as may to him seem just. Smith supreme court of the United States. says in his affidavit that there are 40,000 Owing to the interest in the Hawaiivolumes. The secretary says there ar

an annexation resolution Senator Da-He also save that after vis, of Minnesota, secured an agreehe had made this contract with Wilment for the printing of 5,000 copies of liams & Co., Smith came to his office the treaty and other documents. and said he would have given \$500 to The consideration of the tariff bill United States and Cuba has been very get the contract; that he (Thompson) was then resumed, at schedule J, relating to flax, hemp and jute and manwould not have made the contract with ufactures thereof. Senator Vest. of Smith because he was not sufficiently Missouri, made a test contest at the satisfied with the latter's presonal reoutset, moving to strike out the first sponsibility; that the agreement with paragraph, "flax straw, at \$5.00 per on." He said the whole flax schedule Williams & Co. was made after con was based on the idea that we could sultation with the council of state and produce the flax, but he denied this. by its advice. The secretary says he The amendment was rejected-18 to 28, Senator McEnery voting with the rehas already made the delivery and inoublicans books out of the warehouse: that the arrangement made

Senator Allison, of Iowa, in charge of the bill, withdrew the senate amendwith Alfred Williams & Co is the same ment on flax, not hackled or dressed. leaving the house rate of 1 cent per secretaries pound to stand. He also withdrew the ommittee amendment on dressed flax, leaving the house rate of 3 cents stipulated that Williams & Co. should In further criticising the flax para-

manufacturer should receive compen-

satory duty to offset the duty on raw

cotton, as the manufacturer 'already

had ample protection. The committee

an additional protection.

they had given in the Wilson bill to certain raw materials. If this was a fraud, then the present contest over taxing raw materials was merely as to the amount of the fraud. Then Senator Tillman added: "And I say plain-

his "democratic brethren" to the rates

ly, if we are to have this stealing. I want my share for South Carolina." There was a momentary sensation over the vehemence of Senator Tillman's remark. "I don't agree with that," said Sena tor Bacon.

"But the people of Georgia agree to it." persisted Senator Tillman.

Senator Berry, of Arkansas, deplored the divisions of the democratic side and said he had hoped that whatever the divisions might be he would never see a southern democrat supporting a protective tax. He utterly dissented from the view that the south wanted any share of tariff plunder. The south was the home of chivalry and honor, and it was not from there that a democrat would come for a share in any grab or steal.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, called attention to past democratic platforms, and Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, in a series of questions, sought to develop disagreements on the platforms. This brought Senator Tillman to his

feet for another vehement utterance. "This washing of dirty democratic linen is nothing new to me," he declared I've been doing it for years and have been trying to get the senate to do some of it." The senator reviewed the democratic policy on the tariff. In speaking of the tariff contest in democratic conventions, he referred to the 'spurious bastard" of tariff doctrine rought there by "Mr. Cleveland's tools." Turning to his associates, he exclaimed that they had set the example by giving to the country in 1894 a disreputable protective tariff bill. He spoke of the position of the democratic party on silver, and said President Cleveland had bought the repeal of the Sherman law through both houses by the use of patronage, leaving the party betrayed and almost disbanded.

was time, he declared, that the party threw off some of the fossils who clung to it. Concerning the pending bill, he said it was necessary to fight the r publicans as you fight the devil, with fire. Attempts were made to satisfy

the farmer with humbuggery and false hood giving him supposed advantages on corn and wheat, and denving him a bounty on agricultural products. The republicans and democrats were alike in their lip declarations for the agricultural classes. "I am as good a dem-

locrat as any man who wears shoe leather." Senator Tillman concluded. graph, Senator Vest inronically refered to that era of prosperity which had "and as I understand it means equality

SENATOR BUTLER

ALREADY LAYING HIS PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1898

Offices Created for Hungry Politicians by the Board of Agriculture-Lively Scenes at Caucuses of the Board-Water Mains Lowered Without Cutting off the Water Railway Commission to Meet to Assess Railways Etc.-The Cumberland Dispensary.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., June 18.

A republican from Washington conirms the news that Senators Butler and Pritchard have made friends; that Pritchard said: "Yes, we condided to make up and stop our foolis....ss;" that Butler sees he can't make any combination with the democrats and

that he intends to have complete fusion with the republicans in North Carolina in 1898; that in this he sees his only chance for re-election.

The board of agriculture held a short meeting this morning and then ad ourned until Ostober. Some of the nembers want 'to meet four times a instead of twice, so as to make wenty-four days attendance annually At this morning's session Mewborne Ramsey and Bailey were appointed a committee to confer with the gov-

rnor's council and urge that the board of agriculture be allowed to have its own printing done in its own way. Maultby, Joyce and Browning were appointed as the committee on immigraion and will put themselves in comnunication with the various railways operating in this state. For ten years r more the policy of the board has peen against foreign immigration. Desirable immigrants from other parts of this country have always been warmly velcomed.

At the caucuses of the republican and populist members of the board of agriculture this week there have been ome lively scenes. Allen held the balance of power. He had wanted to be he steward of the agricultural college. He did not get that place, so he claime a place under the board of agriculture. He declared he would not vote wit his friends, unless he was given a place So he was given a clerkship, the place being created for him, just as one was created for Hill E. King, another memher of the board. Some of the board wanted to give the college \$1 year for making the fertilizer analyses but finally \$10,000 was agreed on. Place hunters were very active. Dr. McGeachy, assistant physician at the insane asylum, who left here last week to make Atlanta his home, will return here next week and may locate

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Wanted A piece of property north of Market street and west of Sev-enth street to sell for, say \$1,000 to \$1,250.

- Wanted A customer for a nice residence with all improvements not far from corner Seventh and Dock.
- Wanted A tenant for large store on Fourth street right at the Bridge, newly painted. sale approximation Wanted Atenant for the shop next to store above. A good stand.

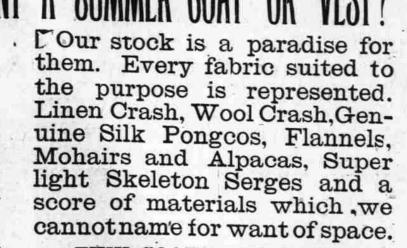
Wanted Customers to buy any one of 18 pieces of property ranging in price from \$60 to \$4,500, all south of Market street, and one piece at \$5,500 north of Market street on Seventh.

Wanted Your Property on my list, if it is for sale. I am making sales

W. M. CUMMINGO REAL ESTATE AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

P. S .- I have just sold the Property on Market street advertised last week.

(1)



THIN COATS AND VESTS

for Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Bankers, Merchants, Business Men. everybody. We will continue our cut on Merchant Tailoring for another week. This is a rare opportunity, take advantage of it.

We are continually receiving new shipments of Shirts and can satisfy the most fastidious tastes.



oner holds an inquest over the body of Barney Barnato-The statue of Emperor William I is unveiled at Cologne in the presence of the present emperor and empress-Violent storms occur in France and Spain

THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Further Evidence for the Prosecution in the Indictment Under the Anti-Trust Law.

New York, June 18 .- The trial of the officers of the American Tobacco Cemdicted for alleged conspiracy under the anti-trust law of this state. was resumed today after an intermission of a day

Theodore E. Allen was re-called by the prosecution and questioned respecting the number of all tobacco cigarettes manufactured in 1888, as compared with the number of paper cigarettes made at that time. He could not say what the statistics were. Asked again concerning his suit against the defedants at the time of the formation of the so-called trust for commissions earned as alleged, in bringing the companies together, he declared that all differences had since been amicably adjusted and that he was now on good terms with all of them.

An attempt on the part of the prosecution to bring out evidence as to the methods of the trust prior to 1890 was objected to by Mr. Choate, and the objection was sustained. The witness, Mr. Allen, testified that in conversation Mr. Duke, previous to the formation of the combination, told him it cost his firm \$508,000 for advertising in 1888. Ginter told him it cost his firm \$250,000 for advertising the same year. There was some talk as to the remedy for

competition Upon cross examination witness said that the consolidation was formed for the purpose of promoting economy in the manufacture of cigarettes. He had received a letter from Allen & Ginter on September 6, 1889, in which the firm stated that they were averse to joining a trust in the literal meaning of the term, but if other companies were considering a combination they might be induced to join in the plan. Witness said that the present price of cigarettes was 15 per cent. less than when the companies were doing business independently

Mr. Fuller requested that the witness produce in court tomorrow a letter which he received from Einstein & Townsend on May 27, 1897, asking him to lend his aid to the prosecution. He was also asked to produce a copy o the letter he sent in answer. Mr. Fuller occupied more than an hour putting questions relative to trademarks and their value to manufacturers to the witness, all of which was ruled out.

Peter Hauptmann, of the firm of jobbers in tobacco and cigars, was called after Mr. Allen had become so wear. led that he asked to be excused for the cigarettes or the trust would stop seil.

The heaviest shipments on record | latter received. decade. were in 1894, reaching in that year as high as 2,127,502.319 pounds, value \$63,147,745. Importations of sugar were much smaller in the two succeeding years, amounting in 1896 to only 1,093,171,312 pounds, value \$24,102,835. Returns for the nine months

turned at \$6,084,986.

ending March 31st of the present year exhibit a still greater falling off, the total importation then being only 205,-579,795 pounds, value \$4,251,654. Molasses imports from Cuba, which in 1894 amounted to 15,893,579 gallons, valued at \$1,148,412,

for the same period, the latter being re-

were reduced in 1896 to 1,710,161 gallons value \$128,474. "The largest importation of leaf tobacco the next important commodity, prior t the fiscal year 1896, was in 1893, reaching 21,694,891 pounds, value \$8,940,058. In 1896, however, these figures were considerably exceeded, the quantity then imported being 26,771,317 pounds, value \$10,613,468. value \$10,613,468.

These uninterrupted shipments are probably accounted for by the fact that the western end of the island, where the chief tobacco growing districts are sit-uated, has only recently been invaded by the opposing forces. Since the invasion of this region, however, there has been a great decline in our importations of Cuban tobacco, the figures for the nine months ended March 31, 1897, placing the total amount received during that period at only 3,413,929 pounds, value \$1,681,298 According to the returns for the corre sponding months of the fiscal year 1896, the importations during that period amounted to 21,085,251 pounds, value \$8,-

058,647. The report contains numerous tables showing in detail the extent to which the importations of all kinds have steadldeclined since the outbreak of the rebellion. The most important manufac tured product imported, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, comprised in value more than half of the non-agricultural imports for the decade, 4The returns for them last year were \$2,078,275, against \$3,907,955 in

As to the exports from this country to Cuba, the relative importance of the agricultural articles has increased during the last few years. The shipment of lard to Cuba during the ten years aggregated \$25,000,000 in value, forming one-half of the total agricultural exports. For the last

fiscal year there was an extraordinary in this class of exports to only \$1,551,-Bacon and hams attained their highfall est figure in 1893, since which they have steadily declined.

Breadstuffs steadily decreased in the last three years, last year's total ship-ments being only \$774,792, or a little more than a fifth of the value returned for 1893. Wheat flour and Indian corn suffered a marked decline, as did other articles of food. Milk is one of the few commodities whose exportation increased last year, but the falling off in butter and cheese was so great that the total value of the three dairy products exported declined from \$128,098 in 1893 to \$81,440 in 1896. Iron and steel, manufactures of wood, and coal and mineral oil have also materially de-

clined in the last few years.

Shriver Acquitted. Washington, June 18 .- John S. Shriver, correspondent of The New York Mail and Express today was declared not guilty of contempt in refusing to answer questions of the senate committee in relation to the sugar trust inves-

York correspondent of The Philadelphia Press was next called and under inA CENTER SHOT.

Raleigh booksellers on all orders th

President Meserve Tells the Governor that Self Respect Will not Allow Him Longer to Serve as Trustee of the Raleigh Blind Asylum

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., June 18 .- President Meserve, of Shaw university, tenders

Governor Russell his resignation as trustee of the blind institution here. His letter will be a surprise to the governor as it makes a direct attack on the policy of the trustees who this week make so many changes in this institution, and also in the colored deaf mute

to Alfred Williams & Co.

7.000 or 8.000.

tends to have the

with the old firm

as that

(Special to The Messenger.)

and blind institution. Colonel Meserve says he was appointed by a democratic governor and accepted the position with the determination to serve the highest interest of the state. He says that "the spoils, system" as practiced is a nuisance and one of the greatest dangers to a healthy body politic, and

declares that an official trust should be administered, particularly in educational and charitable institutions, regardless of political reward or personal or political dislike. In conclusion he says:

"I cannot, with self-respect and conscientious desire to do my duty, remain

in a position where I must share responsibility when the majority of the board has adopted a line of policy which is positively detrimental to the highest good of both the institution

and the state." This pointed declaration will attract attention all over the state.

> Treasurer Worth Borrows \$50,000. (Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., June 18 .- Treasurer Worth borrows \$50,000 from the educa-

school bounties and expresses readiness to pay the same amount any communi-

ty raises up to the legal limit. Base Ball.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Tarboro, N. C., June 18 .- Tarboro and Wilson played a tie game today. Up to the fifth inning the score was 8 to 2 in favor of Wilson. Tarboro made 2 in the fifth and 4 in the seventh. Woodard's playing was the feature for the visitors, and Jack

Wilson..

and Moore.

his delivery. Score:

been "officially and ecclesiastically an -equality of burdens and equality nounced" in a recent prayer by the opportunities."

chaplain of the senate. "an emissary of A number of amendments were ofprovidence." Senator Vest declared fered by democrats to the different flax paragraphs, but they were all rejected. that such faith could move mountains Senator Allison, of Iowa, presented and that the ordinary citizen, "not aca substitute for paragraph 325, providcredited by the Almighty," had not obing: "Single yarns made of jute, not served the advent of prosperity. Senator Davis, of Minnesota, said the finer than five lea, 1 cent per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem; if finer than flax production of the northwest was a lemonstrated success. He presented

five lea, 1 cent and 35 per cent. ad samples of the article, produced in valorem"-agreed to. On thread and twine, Senator Allison Minnesota, Michigan and the Dakotas. moved to substitute the rate of 14 cents Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota per pound and % cents for each lea leclared that the proposed rates ought

to be doubled, as an encouragement to above five. the flourishing flax industry of the Before this was acter on, Senator Morgan, democrat, of Alabama, ofnorthwest. The committee had raised fered a comprehensive amendment for the duties on manufactured flax from a duty of 10 per cent, ad valorem on 35 to 109 per cent., said the senator, but all articles on the free list, with certain on the raw material of flax they had stated exceptions. He contended that given a duty equivalent to only 11 per all imports should bear duty, if any of cent. He derided the result of placing them, excepting in a few absolute rea duty on raw cotton. Southern senquisites of life. His examination of ators had done this to keep out Egypthe free list had shown him unjustifiatian cotton, and yet the New England ble bounties to favored interests, hidmanufacturer had been given a comden away in that list. Every article pensatory duty to bring in Egyptian on the free list operated to the benefit cotton. So that, declared the senator. of the manufacturer using it, to the exall that was accomplished was to help pense of the producer of the raw maeastern republicans break up the solid terial. All of the enormous advantages

of the free list went to the manufac-This brought a response from Senaturer, who to this extent enjoyed free tor Bacon, of Georgia, who took the lead in the contest for a duty on raw trade Senator Chandler remarked that Sencotton. He did not believe the cotton

ator Morgan had now joined Senator Bacon, going even to the point of taking not only cotton, but all articles from the free list. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, contend-

was most sensitive in seeing that the ed that an ideal protective tariff, promanufacturers had received speedy tecting all alike, would be of no inompensations, but there was not the terest to any one as, if it benefitted all ame sensitiveness in looking after the alike, no one would care for it. A proproducers of raw materials. There was tective tariff must protect some classes lagrant discrimination, he said, bemore than others to maintain popularween the raw products of the farmers ity. He criticised the entire flax schedof the south, and those of the north, the ule as designated to place a heavy burcotton bagging and cotton ties used den on the poor, who used the low by the south being taxed, while the grades of goods, and relieve the burbinding twine used by the north was dens on the high grades used by peo-

Senator Allison interjected the reple of wealth. He moved to reduce the rate on flax hackled to 112 cents per mark that the committee was deliberpound-rejected-and the house rates ating on these questions and he hoped on hackled and unhackled flax were before the senate was through with then agreed to.

On tow of flax (323), Senator Allison moved to substitute \$20 per ton for the committe rate of 1/2 cent per pound -agreed to

Senator Morgan turned his attention to a legislative body that "used to sit at the national capitol, about 200 feet from us." The members of this body ties to the manufacturer, which were were men of leisure, meeting only not based on revenue, but were purely twice a week, in accordance with a rule in defiance of the constitution. He Senator Vest immediately declared called attention to the fact that the his opposition to compensatory duties. pending bill failed to repeal the in-Senator Jones said that he opposed come tax. It was a remarkable omisa tax on raw materials, but when such sion, he declared. The supreme court tax was imposed then the manufachad set aside the law and yet it was urer was bound to have a compensaleft on the statute books so that in time, with a change in the court, the "But ought they to have it?" per-

unrepealed law could be sustained. He

the bill was laid aside at 5 o'clock and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

Killed by a Cyclone

killed and five persons seriously injured by a tornado ,which destroyed buildings

at Raleigh. Superintendent McPheeters, of the Raleigh water works, has successfully owered 750 feet of 24-inch water main without cutting off the water supply. A cutting down of a street grade three feet necessitated a corresponding lowering of the pipe. Several engineers contended that it could not be done without cutting off the water. Some republicans are making th most strenuous efforts to have Stewart Bros., of Winston, retained as the public printers

The sheriff of Yancey is in a critical ondition. His horse, a stallion, at acked, bit and 'trampled him. The railway commission is notified to meet June 30th, to begin the assessment of all railway, steamboat, tele graph, canal, telephone and Pullman car property.

The dispensary question, so far as Cumberland county is concerned, is in a peculiarly interesting stage. To morrow there will be argument before Judge McIver, and the sheriff, treasurer and commissioners will have to show

cause why they should not be enjoined from establishing a dispensary, the al egation being that it is unconstitu tional. It is asserted that if the antidispensary people carry the day the commissioners will decline to grant license to barrooms for two years and

keep the county dry. Under the law they are given discretion as to granting

Mrs. Guerry, who sold a big portrait of Senator Vance to the state last March, is now trying to sell a copy of t to Asheville

Work is now in progress on the exension of the Aberdeen and Fayetteville railway. John Blue is the sole owner of this road.

Miss Fanny Cobb, daughter of Rev. N. B. Cobb, died at Chapel Hill yesterday. Her body was brought here.

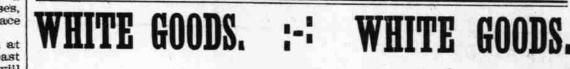
> The Davis Monument Association. Richmond, Va., June 18 .- The ques

tion has been raised whether the Jefferson Davis Monument Association has any longer a legal existence. According to its charter it must hold an election of officers each year. This, it is claimed, has not been done. The remains of Mr. Davis were removed to this city under the auspices of the aswhich has considerable sociation. money in bank to the credit of the Davis monument fund. The officers of the association here have no idea that failure of election invalidates the charter. Every act of the executive committee has been approved by a committee of the United Confederate Veterans, which is over the executice com

A Cyclone at Durham.

pletely wrecked. There was no insurance

ported.



Having anticipated the popularity of White Goods for the Summer season, we have been continually ordering new goods every week, and we can safely say without fear of contradiction that we have in stock as good selection of White Goods as any house in the South, consisting of Long Cloth, Cambric, India Linens, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambrics, Dotted Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Silk Mulls, Organdies, Batiste, English Nainsooks, Plaid Muslins, Dimities, Persian Lawns, French Nainsooks, Cotton Duck, Linen Duck and Piques, Laces and Embroideries in endless variety at very reasonable prices. The ladies are especially invited to call. No trouble to show goods.





As the youngest Bank in the city, we feel very grateful for the large anount of business that has been given us, and we promise our friends to look after their interests to the very best of our ability.

No Interest Paid on Deposits.

We are anxious for new business and hope you will join us, as we will do as well for you as any Bank in the State. After a little more than two years business we have paid \$6,000 in Dividends, \$10,000 to Surplus and \$3,000 Undivided Profits. Not Resources \$410,000.

DIRECTORS: JNO. S. ARMSTRONG GEOI R. FRENCH. C. W.IYATES, GABRIEL HOLMES. WILLIAM CALDER J. G. L. GIESCHEN, HUGH MACRAE. CHAS. E. BORDEN, WM. E. WORTHI JAMES H. CHADBOURN, JR WILLIAM GILCHRIST



the bill that a just equilibrium would be established. Senator Bacon had some sharp and good natured sparring with Senators tional fund to pay township public Jones and Vest over their position that tariff rates should be limited to reve nue purposes. And yet, he said, these senators believed in compensatory du-

south