

THE CURRENCY PLAN

Dingley Wants to Handle It in His Committee.

MR. WALKER PROTESTS

STOUT RESISTANCE BY BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

AN ALLEGED COMPROMISE WAS MADE

In the Midst of the House Chaos, Civil Service

Got Some Hot Shot Dingley Twisted

With a \$40,000,000 Deficit—

The Senate.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The session of the House to-day, though it lasted but two hours, witnessed a very lively skirmish over the question of distributing the President's message to the various committees clothed with jurisdiction over the subjects dealt with. The conflict of authority came between the Ways and Means committee and the Banking and Currency committee.

During the debate Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, fired the first gun against the civil service law and this also brought the friends and enemies of that measure into action. It was noticeable that the galleries seemed to sympathize with the opponents of the measure.

Rev. Henry Condit, the regular chaplain who delivered at the invocation to-day, in his appeal to the throne of grace, asked for the divine blessing upon the President in his hour of trial and anxiety.

The President's message transmitting the report of the special commission on the Paris International Exposition in 1900 and recommending a liberal appropriation for our representation at the exposition, was laid before the House.

Mr. Dingley, from the Committee on Ways and Means then presented a resolution adopted by that committee for the distribution of the President's message to the several committees having jurisdiction of the various subjects treated. Mr. Walker, (Republican of Massachusetts) Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, asked for a re-reading of that portion of the resolution giving the Ways and Means committee jurisdiction of all the portions relating to "the revenues, the national finances, the public debt and the preservation of the public credit."

A very considerable debate followed upon what the language of the resolution meant and the issue as to jurisdiction of the currency problem as between the Ways and Means and the Banking and Currency was sharply raised.

Before the debate, which lasted over an hour, has been concluded, the House was plunged into a debate on the currency problem. Mr. Walker, after the re-reading of the resolution, asked with some heat what was left to his committee.

Mr. Dingley replied snarling that all matters relating to banking and currency under the resolution would go to the Banking and Currency committee.

It becoming apparent that a debate would be required to dispose of the question at issue, Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey arranged for 30 minutes on a side.

Mr. Walker then got the floor and indignantly protested that if the questions relating to our legal tender money which lay at the very foundation of our currency and banking laws, were to come under the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means committee, the committee on Banking and Currency might as well be dissolved. He avowed that in the last Congress his committee had steadily been disregarded. Its members had cooled their heels in the Speaker's lobby, he said, and when at last they were allowed to bring in a bill the previous question had been demanded without permission for debate and he had been allowed to address the House only by unanimous consent.

Mr. Cox (Democrat, Tennessee), the senior Democratic member of the Currency committee, seconded the protest of Mr. Walker. The President's recommendations as to the National bank circulation, he said, were inextricably interwoven with the proposition to retire the greenbacks. If the Banking and Currency committee was to do anything, he submitted that its hands should not be tied.

Mr. Wheeler (Democrat, Alabama) at this point got the floor and used a few minutes in a plea for a government armor plate plant in Alabama. He was followed by Mr. Grosvenor (Republican, Ohio), who diverted the whole course of the debate by an attack on the civil service law, which was several times enthusiastically applauded both by members on the floor and spectators in the galleries. At the outset he repudiated the idea that opposition to the civil service law involved an affront to the President. Congress was empowered to deal with the subject, and the President had referred it to Congress. He heartily agreed with the President "that there were places in the classified service which ought to be exempt."

Mr. Grosvenor declared that he had kept in touch with the sentiment of the country, and that if the question were submitted to the people west of the Allegheny mountains it would be buried under their overwhelming condemnation. His remarks in denunciation of "life tenure in office" were met with uproarious applause from the galleries, in which many members on the floor heartily joined.

Mr. Brosius (Republican, Pennsylvania), the chairman of the committee on Civil Service, defended the law and the President's interpretation of it.

Mr. Bailey (Democrat, Texas) commended Mr. Grosvenor's utterances and asked for an office-holding class in this country—a doctrine, he said, which was almost literally embodied in the Chicago platform. (Democratic applause.)

"That is the only good feature of that platform," ejaculated Mr. Steele (Re-

publican, Indiana), amid laughter on the Republican side.

"I am glad to relieve the other side of the charge of total depravity," retorted Mr. Bailey to this thrust.

Mr. Wheeler (democrat, of Kentucky), avowed himself a spoilsman in sympathy with the proposition to repeal the law, and Mr. Fitzgerald (democrat, Massachusetts), chided the republicans for their attempt to break down the law.

Mr. Johnson, (republican, Indiana), after some opening remarks about the stupendous folly of appointing a Bimetallite Commission to roll over Europe, made a strong speech in defense of the civil service law.

He charged General Grosvenor with being derelict to his duty as a republican and warned his colleagues that if they put through a bill in antagonism to the law it would be vetoed.

Mr. Cochran (Democrat, Missouri), in a satirical speech, spoke of the injustice of turning over a subject which Mr. Walker had freely admitted he knew all about to Mr. Dingley, who had fathered a tariff bill that had already produced a \$40,000,000 deficit.

Mr. Band (Democrat, Missouri), averred that it was well understood that nothing would be done with the currency problem, and Mr. Bodine (democrat, Missouri), alleged that the civil service law was a humbug which the west and south opposed.

During the progress of the debate, Messrs. Walker and Johnson had consulted with Mr. Dingley and a modification of the resolution of distribution was agreed upon. It struck out the words "the national finances, the public debt, the preservation of the government credit," and gave the Ways and Means committee jurisdiction over all matters in the message relating "to the revenue, the bonded debt of the United States and to the treaties of the United States affecting the revenue." When this amendment was presented the opposition withdrew and the resolution was adopted without division.

The House then at 2 o'clock adjourned. After the session Chairman Walker claimed he had won a decisive victory and that his committee under the order would have jurisdiction of a measure to, as he expressed it, "convert the greenbacks into gold certificates," but members of the Ways and Means committee insisted that the changes of verbiage in the order would not affect their jurisdiction, and that a measure such as the president suggested, if introduced in the house, would be referred by the speaker to their committee.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, D. C., December 7.—A new member, in Mr. H. DeS. Money, of Mississippi, was introduced in the Senate to-day and, after some brief criticism of the form of his credentials, the oath of office was administered to him.

Mr. Money was assigned to the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, the latter securing the seat in the center of the Democratic side which was occupied by the late Senator George.

The invocation at the opening of the session was delivered by the Rev. Charles A. Berry, D. D., of Wolverhampton, England. He prayed that the Almighty might take into His care all the interests of the nation, that from this nation may emanate such feelings of brotherhood as would be a blessing to all mankind.

During the session 108 bills, many of which were private pension measures, were introduced, in addition to several joint resolutions and Senate resolutions.

Mr. Morrill, the venerable Senator from Vermont, had the distinction of introducing the first bill, providing for the gilding of the statue of liberty on the dome of the capitol.

Mr. Turpie (Indiana) asked that at 3 o'clock Friday, December 17th, exercises be held in memory of the Hon. Wm. S. Holman, late a representative in Congress from Indiana. The order was made.

Mr. Tillman presented a resolution, which was adopted, fixing Tuesday, January 18th, at 2 p. m., as a time for memorial service for the late Jos. S. Earle, a Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Pettigrew (South Dakota) secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the inter-State Commerce Commission to furnish the Senate a list of the railroad companies which have complied wholly, in part or not at all with the law of Congress providing that safety appliances be affixed to railroad cars; the resolution also calls for the total number of persons killed by the railroads during the past year.

An interesting contest for precedence in consideration between Mr. Lodge's immigration bill and the proposed legislation to confer authority upon the President to act for the Government's interest at the sale of the Kansas Pacific railroad was pending at the close of the session. The probability is that it will be conveniently arranged before the Senate convenes to-morrow.

Pending the consideration of the immigration and Kansas Pacific matter, Mr. Carter (Montana), chairman of the Census committee, requested that the measure providing for the federal census of 1900, reported to the Senate at the last session, be recommitted to the committee.

To this Mr. Chandler, the author of the bill, objected, but after some explanation by Mr. Carter the bill was recommitted as requested. The Senate at 1:35 adjourned.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day that he would to-morrow ask the Senate to take up the Hawaiian annexation treaty. The committee will hold a meeting to-morrow prior to the session of the Senate.

TARHEEL FOURTHCLASSES.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The following fourth class postmasters were appointed to-day in North Carolina: Berea, J. T. Murray; Emit, D. W. Glover; Falls, Z. Fourville; Hargrove, J. D. Allen; Peachtree, A. F. Johnson.

CLINGMAN, THE SOLDIER

MARTIAL HONORS OVER THE REMAINS OF THIS DISTINGUISHED CAROLINIAN.

The Dead Statesman's Body is Reinterred in Asheville With Military Salute and With Eulogies.

Asheville, N. C., December 7.—(Special)—The last funeral rites of the late General Thomas L. Clingman, soldier citizen and patriot were held in the court house square here today. Glowing tributes were paid to his memory by Cols. A. T. Davidson, V. S. Lusk, W. H. S. Burgwyn and Bishop Dudley. Many thousands of good friends thronged the public square, including a large number of those who followed him in war, and almost the entire concourse followed the remains to the cemetery.

The procession was led by the Asheville Light Infantry and the Richard Hittes of Waynesville, followed by the Confederate Veterans, the Governor's representatives, Majors J. E. Alexander, Military Secretary, whose father was a soldier in Clingman's division, and Col. E. H. Harrell, Quarter Master General Col. John Hey Williams, Surgeon General and other members of the field and staff mounted and in full dress uniform.

At the close of the exercises at the grave the soldier's salute appropriate to his rank was fired over the last resting place of that notably brave soldier, General Clingman, by the military companies and the Bingham Cadets.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It doesn't fail. Trial bottles free at any drug store.

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BABY HUMORS

Instant relief for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure. The only speedy and economical treatment for itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors of the skin, scalp, and blood.

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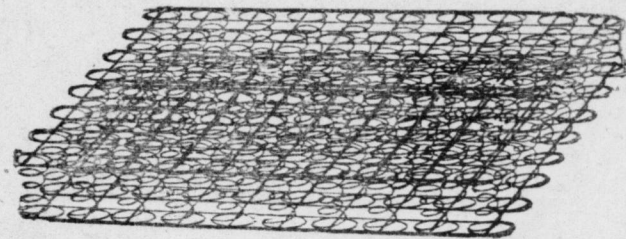
These goods are entirely new-imported by W. H. & R. S. T & Co, for late winter white goods' sales, but we have determined to place them on sale at once and to make rapid clearance have had each and every piece marked down--the greatest sacrifice in price. PRICES ARE IN PLAIN FIGURES.

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